A TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF ENGLAND, COMPRISING THE SEVERAL...

Samuel Lewis

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A

TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

OF

ENGLAND,

COMPRISING THE

SEVERAL COUNTIES, CITIES, BOROUGHS, CORPORATE AND MARKET TOWNS.
PARISHES, CHAPELRIES, AND TOWNSHIPS,
AND THE ISLANDS OF GUERNSEY, JERSEY, AND MAN,

WITH

HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL DESCRIPTIONS;

ILLUSTRATED BY

MAPS OF THE DIFFERENT COUNTIES AND ISLANDS;

A Map of England,

SHEWING THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS, ROADS, RAILWAYS, NAVIGABLE RIVERS, AND CANALS;

AND A

PLAN OF LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS;

AND EMBELLISHED WITH

ENGRAVINGS OF THE ARMS OF THE CITIES, BISHOPRICS, UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES, CORPORATE TOWNS,
AND BOROUGHS; AND OF THE SEALS OF THE SEVERAL MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

BY SAMUEL LEWIS.

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OF

ENGLAND.

LACEBY (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of Caistor, wapentake of Bradley-Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 4½ miles (W. S. W.) from Great Grimsby; containing 616 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 0. 10.; present net income, £474; patron, John Fardell, Esq. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Sarah Stamford, in 1720, erected a school-house, and endowed it with land, for the instruction of children of the parishes of Laceby, Bradley, and Barnoldby.

LACK-DENNIS, a township, in the parish of Great Budworth, union and hundred of Northwich, Southern Division of the county of Chester, 3¾ miles (E. S. E.) from Northwich; containing 32 inhabitants.

LACKFORD (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Thingoe, Western Division of the county of Suffolk, 6 miles (N. W. by N.) from Bury-St.-Edmund's; containing 193 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 10. 5.; present net income, £271; patron, Sir Charles E. Kent, Bart. Here is a National school. The river Lark runs on the northern side of this parish, and is there crossed by a bridge.

LACKINGTON, WHITE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Chard, hundred of Abdick and Bulstone, Western Division of the county of Somerset, 1½ mile (E. N. E.) from Ilminster; containing 254 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 10.; present net income, £219; patron and appropriator, Prebendary of White Lackington in the Cathedral Church of Wells. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £288, and the vicarial for £220, subject to the payment of rates; the appropriate glebe comprises 37 acres, valued at £74, and the vicarial about 1 acre, valued at £2, per annum. The church has two small transepts, and an embattled western tower.

LACON, a township, in the parish of Wem, Whitchurch Division of the hundred of North Bradford, Northern Division of the county of Salop; containing 45 inhabitants.

LADBROOKE (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Southam, Southam Division of the hundred of Knightlow, Southern Division of the county of Warwick, 1¾ mile (S.) from Southam; containing 268 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 10.; patron, Charles Palmer, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £430. 15., subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £40; the glebe comprises 38 acres.

LADOCK (*St. Ladoca*), a parish, in the union of Truro, Eastern Division of the hundred of Powder and of the county of Cornwall, 4½ miles (N. W.) from Grampound; containing 761 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18; present net income, £767; patron, John Ware, Esq. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The Rev. John Elliott, in 1763, left £5 a year for teaching children; and another school is supported by subscription. The small village of Pessick, in this parish, is remarkable for the picturesque beauty of its situation.

LAINDON (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of Billericay, hundred of Barstable, Southern Division of the county of Essex, 4 miles (S. by E.) from Billericay; containing 536 inhabitants. This parish obtained, from the clayey nature of the soil, the appellation of "Laindon-Clay:" it comprises a tract of flat marshy land, which has been rendered arable, producing abundant crops. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £35. 6. 8.; patron, Bishop of London. The tithes of Laindon and Basildon have been commuted for a rent-charge of £800, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £124. 10.; the glebe of Laindon comprises 30 acres, valued at £30 per annum, and that of Basildon 23 acres. The church, situated on rising ground, is an ancient edifice with a tower of wood surmounted by a small spire, and consists of a nave with a south aisle and chancel. About two

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miles distant is the chapel of Basildon, a handsome edifice with an embattled tower surmounted with a spire, and serving as a chapel of ease to the mother church. A National school is endowed with £20 per annum.

LAINSON, a parish, in the hundred of MANSBRIDGE, Romsey and Southern Divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 3 miles (N. W.) from Winchester: the population is returned with the parish of Sparsholt. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £2. 13. 4.; present net income, £34; patron, Sir F. H. Bathurst. The church is desecrated.

LAITH-KIRK, a chapelry, in the parish of ROMALD-KIRK, wapentake of GILLING-WEST, North Riding of the county of YORK, 9 miles (N. W.) from Barnard-Castle: the population is returned with the parish.

LAKE, a tything, in the parish of WILSFORD, hundred of UNDERDITCH, Salisbury and Amesbury, and Southern, Divisions of the county of WILTS, 2½ miles (S. W.) from Amesbury: the population is returned with the parish.

LAKENHAM, county of NORFOLK.—See NORWICH.

LAKENHEATH (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of MILDENHALL, hundred of LACKFORD, Western Division of the county of SUFFOLK, 5½ miles (N.) from Mildenhall; containing 1209 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with Undley, valued in the king's books at £4. 18. 11½.; present net income, £136; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Ely. There are places of worship for Huntingtonians and Wesleyan Methodists. The navigable Little Ouse runs on the north of the parish. George Goward, in 1744, founded a school for orphans and other poor boys of the parish, and endowed it with land producing £20 per annum. An allotment of 154 acres of fen grounds has been set apart for the poor; and a sum exceeding £50, arising from various benefactions, is annually distributed among them.

LALEHAM (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of STAINES, hundred of SPELTHORNE, county of MIDDLESEX, 2 miles (S. S. E.) from Staines, containing 588 inhabitants. This parish, which is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Thames, and is intersected by a branch of the Colne, comprises a considerable extent of land, of which by far the greater portion is arable: the surface is generally flat, and, in those parts near the river, subject to occasional inundation. The surrounding scenery is enlivened by the seat of the Earl of Lucan, in which are two rare and beautiful pillars of verde antique, brought from Italy by the present Earl. It is annexed to the vicarage of Staines; impropriator, G. Hartwell, Esq. The church is a small ancient structure, in the Norman style of architecture, with a low brick tower. Mrs. Reeves, in 1679, bequeathed some land, the income to be distributed in bread to the poor.

LAMARSH (*HOLY INNOCENTS*), a parish, in the union of SUDBURY, hundred of HINCKFORD, Northern Division of the county of ESSEX, 7½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Halstead; containing 323 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the east by the river Stour, is about twenty miles in circumference; the surface is very unequal, rising considerably in some parts and in others greatly depressed; the soil is various, but generally fertile, a very large proportion being a rich sandy loam producing abundant crops. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 0. 2½.; present net income, £379; patrons, John Sperling and William Downes, Esqrs. The church is a small low edifice of great antiquity, with a circular tower, the walls of which are of unusual thickness; the nave is separated by a screen of wood from the chancel, which has three lancet-shaped windows at the east end.

LAMBCROFT, a hamlet, in the parish of KELSTERN, union of LOUTH, Wold Division of the hundred of LOUTH-ESKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN; containing 34 inhabitants.

LAMBERHURST (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of TICEHURST, partly in the hundred of BRENCHLEY and HORSMONDEN, lathe of AYLESFORD, Western Division of the county of KENT, but chiefly in the hundred of LOXFIELD-PELHAM, rape of PEVENSEY, Eastern Division of the county of SUSSEX, 15 miles (S. W. by S.) from Maidstone; containing 1521 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the high road from London to Hastings. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 10. 5.; present net income, £401; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Rochester. Here is a place of worship for Baptists. Dame Elizabeth Hanby, in 1712, bequeathed a rent-charge of £6 for the instruction of children; and there is also a National school. At Scotney Castle, the seat of Edward Hussey, Esq., there is a mineral spring of the same quality as the celebrated springs of Tonbridge Wells. There were formerly very extensive iron-works in this parish, the ore having been obtained in the neighbourhood: the balustrades of St. Paul's cathedral were cast at these works. A large cattle fair is held on the 6th of April.

LAMBETH (*St. MARY*), a parish and newly enfranchised borough, in the Eastern Division of the hundred of BRIXTON and of the county of SURREY, separated from Westminster by the river Thames; containing 87,856 inhabitants. The name of this place, in the earliest records written *Lambeththe*, and in Domesday-book *Lanchei*, is variously written by the ancient historians, and, according to Camden, denotes a muddy station, or harbour; by other antiquaries it is supposed to have been originally *Lambs Hithe*, and to have denoted a haven belonging to some ancient proprietor of that name. Canute, on his invasion of London, in 1026, is said to have cut a trench through this parish, in order to convey his fleet to the west of London bridge, of which Maitland, in his History of London, affirms that he discovered evident traces; but the origin of these trenches is by other historians attributed, with greater probability, to a temporary diversion of the course of the river, for the erection of London bridge. The manor was given by Goda, sister of Edward the Confessor, to the see of Roehester, one of whose bishops, Gilbert de Glanville, finding the buildings of his see greatly dilapidated, erected at Lambeth, in 1197, a mansion for himself and his successors, which, being afterwards exchanged for other lands with Hubert Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury, became the archiepiscopal residence. Archbishop Boniface having obtained from Pope Urban IV. the grant of a fourth part of the offerings at Becket's shrine, and permission to rebuild his house at Lambeth, laid the foundation of the present palace, which has been at various times enlarged and improved by his

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successors. Many of the metropolitan councils were held in the chapel of the palace while it belonged to the see of Rochester; in 1100, Archbishop Anselm convened an assembly to take into consideration the propriety of the marriage of Henry I. with Maud, daughter of the King of Scotland, who had taken the veil, though not the vows, as a nun. After the exchange, a council was held here by Archbishop Peckham, at which a subsidy of one-fifteenth was granted by the clergy for three years; and in 1282, the same prelate convoked a synod, at which all the bishops of the realm assisted, to deliberate upon the state of the church of England, of which complaints had been made at Rome by the Bishop of Hereford. In 1381, the followers of Wat Tyler, after having barbarously put Archbishop Sudbury to death, attacked the palace, burnt the furniture and books, and destroyed all the registers and public papers. Henry VII. was, for some days previous to his coronation, sumptuously entertained in the palace by Archbishop Bourchier; and Catherine of Arragon, on her first arrival in England, remained there with her attendants for some days prior to her marriage. The palace was completely furnished by Queen Mary, for the reception of Cardinal Pole, whom she occasionally visited during his primacy; and Queen Elizabeth, during the time of Archbishops Parker and Whitgift, was a frequent guest at Lambeth, where she sometimes remained for several days. Prior to the Reformation, the archbishops had a prison in the palace, for the confinement of offenders against the ecclesiastical laws. To this prison Elizabeth committed the Catholic bishops, Tunstall and Thirlby; the Earl of Essex, previously to his being sent to the Tower; the Earl of Southampton, Lord Stourton, Henry Howard, brother of the Duke of Norfolk, and various other persons.

In 1641, Archbishop Laud was attacked by a puritanical mob of 500 persons, who assailed the palace at midnight; but having received intimation of their design, he had so fortified it as to preclude their doing further injury than breaking the windows. After the impeachment of Archbishop Laud, an ordinance was issued by the House of Commons, for removing the arms from Lambeth palace, which was carried into effect by Captain Roydon at the head of 200 infantry and a troop of horse; and in November following, Captain Brown entered to take possession of the palace for the parliament. It was afterwards converted into a prison by the House of Commons, and among the prisoners confined there were the Earls of Chesterfield and Derby; Sir Thomas Armstrong, who was afterwards executed at Kennington for having taken part in Monmouth's rebellion; Sir George Bunkley, and some others. The palace being afterwards put up for sale, was purchased by Thomas Scott and Matthew Hardy, the former of whom, secretary to Cromwell, sate in judgment at the trial of Charles I., and was afterwards hanged as a regicide at Charing-Cross. After the Restoration, Lambeth palace again reverted to its rightful owners, and became the residence of the archbishops. It has at various times afforded an asylum to learned foreigners, whom the intolerant spirit of their own countrymen had compelled to abandon their native land; among these were the early reformers, Martyr and Bucer, the learned Antonio de Dominis, Archbishop of Spalatro, and numerous others.

This venerable pile of building, which has lately undergone a very extensive repair, and to which considerable additions have been made by the present archbishop, Dr. Howley, is situated on the southern bank of the river Thames, and exhibits in its architecture the styles of various ages. The principal entrance, through an arched gateway, flanked by two square embattled towers of brick, leads into the outer court, on the right hand of which is the great hall, rebuilt after the civil war by Archbishop Juxon, and now converted into a library by the present archbishop. It is a lofty structure of brick, strengthened with buttresses, and ornamented with cornices and quoins of stone; the interior is lighted by ranges of lofty windows, and by a double lantern turret rising from the roof, which is finely arched, and richly ornamented with carved oak; in one of the windows are some heraldic devices in stained glass, and over the fireplaces, at each end, are the arms, richly emblazoned, of Archbishop Bancroft, the founder of the library, and of Archbishop Secker, by whom it was augmented. Beyond the library is the chapel, which is by far the most ancient part of the building: it is in the earliest style of English architecture, lighted on the sides by triple lancet-shaped windows, and by an east window of five lights. The ancient painted glass, containing a series of subjects from the Old and the New Testament, the repairing of which was, on his trial, imputed as a crime to Archbishop Laud, was afterwards destroyed by the parliamentarian commissioners: the roof, which is flat and divided into compartments, is embellished with the arms of that prelate. A massive oak screen, richly carved, separates a portion of the western extremity from that part of the chapel which is fitted up for divine service. Underneath the chapel is a spacious crypt, the roof of which is finely groined; and to the west of it is the Lollards' tower, a lofty square embattled structure of stone, similar to that of the chapel, and formerly used as a prison. The guard-room has been taken down, and rebuilt for a banquet hall: it is of Bath stone, and in the later style of English architecture: the original oak roof, of similar character to that of the library, has been carefully preserved; the hall is lighted by a range of four lofty windows, and parallel with it is a handsome picture gallery of equal length, the whole forming a prominent and interesting feature in the new edifice. From the first court a handsome archway on the right leads into the area in which the additional buildings have been erected; these form a fine range, also in the later style of English architecture, consisting of an elegant arched entrance between two lofty octagonal embattled turrets, and surmounted by an oriel window, to the right of which is another richly canopied; the front towards the garden is also decorated with embattled turrets and several oriel windows, one of which is of very large dimensions and elegant design; this portion of the building contains the state apartments, lodging-rooms, and the various offices requisite for the household establishment. The gardens and park, comprising thirteen acres, are tastefully laid out, and through the latter is a pleasant carriage road to the palace. Carlisle House, formerly the residence of the Bishops of Rochester, and at that time called "*La Face*," was given by Henry VIII. to Aldridge, Bishop of Carlisle, and, after having been for many years occupied as a private academy, has almost disappeared

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in the recent improvements of the parish, and only some portions of the outer walls are remaining.

Lambeth, originally a detached village, is now in fact united with Southwark, and forms a suburb of the metropolis. The great road from London to Portsmouth passes through the parish, by Vauxhall; a new road, leading from Waterloo bridge to Newington, communicates with the preceding, and with other roads diverging into the counties of Kent, Sussex, and Hampshire; and the Southampton railway has its terminus at Nine Elms, near Vauxhall bridge, where a station has been erected on the bank of the Thames, communicating with the various steam-boats on the river. The London and Croydon railway also passes through a portion of the parish. There are two establishments for supplying Thames water to this district; the Lambeth waterworks, situated in Belvidere-road; and the South London water-works, at Vauxhall bridge; and a very extensive reservoir has been constructed on Brixton hill, for supplying the surrounding district. Lambeth was formerly celebrated for its medicinal well, of which the memorial is preserved in the name of a public house called the Fountain; and for its numerous places of public resort, the principal of which were Cuper's gardens, and Spring gardens, now Vauxhall; the latter is still a place of fashionable amusement. In this parish are also Astley's amphitheatre, near Westminster bridge, and the Royal Victoria theatre, in the Waterloo-road. Lambeth, extending for a considerable way on the banks of the river, and connected with the opposite shore by Waterloo, Westminster, and Vauxhall bridges, is admirably situated for the carrying on of extensive works of every kind; and, in addition to what may be considered as the general trade of the place, there are, on the largest scale, lime, coal, and timber wharfs; iron and other foundries; saw-mills; manufactories for axle-trees, carriages, patent buoys, floor-cloth, Morocco and Spanish leather, pins, varnish, saltpetre, soap, starch, whitening, and patent shot (of which the lofty towers form conspicuous objects on the bank of the river); potteries of stone and earthenware; glass-works; distilleries; ale and beer breweries; vitriol and other chemical works; vinegar works, and various others: there is also a very extensive establishment for making steam-engines and almost every other kind of machinery, on the largest scale, conducted by Mr. Maudesley; besides artificial stone works, and numerous other establishments of various kinds. The parish is within the jurisdiction of a court of requests held in the borough of Southwark, for the recovery of debts under £5, and within the limits of the New Police Act. By the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, it has been constituted a borough, with the privilege of sending two representatives to parliament, of which the limits, containing by estimation 5708 acres, are minutely described in the Appendix, No. II. The right of election is vested in the £10 householders: the returning officer is annually appointed by the sheriff for the county.

The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £32. 15. 7½; present income, £2277; patron, Archbishop of Canterbury. The church, adjoining the palace, and rebuilt in the latter part of the fourteenth century, is a spacious structure, in the early and decorated styles of English architecture, with some later insertions, and having a square embattled tower of freestone, with an octagonal turret at one of the angles. The interior comprises the chapels of the Howard and Leigh families, subsequently erected, and contains numerous ancient and interesting records: in one of the windows of the nave is the figure of a pedler with his dog, painted in glass, supposed to be the rebus of a person named *Chapman*, who is thought to have given a piece of land to the parish, which is called Pedler's Acre, formerly producing two shillings and sixpence per annum, now more than £200. Among the interments are those of Archbishops Bancroft, Secker, Tenison, Hutton, and Cornwallis; of Tunstall, Bishop of Durham; Thirlby, Bishop of Ely; and other distinguished prelates; several of the Howards, and other illustrious families, together with a curious monument of Colonel Robert Scot, and one of Elias Ashmole, who presented to the University of Oxford the museum which is distinguished by his name. Among the numerous tombs in the churchyard are those of William Faden, the original printer of the Public Ledger; and John Tradescant, the original collector of the Ashmolean Museum. The burial-ground in High-street was consecrated in 1705. Four new district churches were erected in this parish in 1824, by aid of the parliamentary commissioners, who granted one moiety of the cost, and a loan of the other moiety to be repaid by a rate on the inhabitants. St. John's church, in the Waterloo-road, was built at an expense of £15,911. 16. 7.: it is a handsome structure, in the Grecian style of architecture, with a tower of two stages, of which the upper is surmounted by a neat spire, terminating in a ball and cross, and having a fine portico of six columns of the Doric order supporting an entablature and triangular pediment. St. Mark's at Kennington, St. Matthew's at Brixton-Causeway, and St. Luke's at Norwood, are described in the accounts of these places. The livings are all district incumbencies, in the patronage of the Rector of Lambeth; net income of St. John's, £483. St. Mary's chapel, at Lambeth Butts, erected in 1828, also by grant from the parliamentary commissioners, at an expense of £7634. 10. 4., is a neat edifice, in the later styles of English architecture, with a campanile turret surmounted by a spire. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £170; patron, Rector of Lambeth. An additional church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was erected in 1839, on a site given by the present Archbishop, by grants from the Diocesan Society and the Metropolitan Churches fund, aided by subscriptions; it is a neat edifice of brick, in the early Norman style, with a tower, and contains 1200 sittings, of which 200 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rector, and a district is about to be assigned to it. There is a chapel of ease to the rectory at Stockwell; and St. Mark's (Kennington-lane), St. Matthew's (Denmark Hill), and the chapel at South Lambeth, are proprietary Episcopal chapels. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyan and Welsh Methodists, and Swedenborgians: a handsome and spacious meeting-house, in the early English style, has been recently erected in York-road for Independents, to which school-rooms are attached.

A parochial school for boys is supported by subscription and a fund of nearly £1200 in the three per cents.: the school-room has been neatly rebuilt, on ground belonging to the see of Canterbury, and let by the Archbishop at a peppercorn rent: from 30 to 40 are

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clothed annually, and several apprenticed. A parochial school for girls was established in 1780: it is supported by subscriptions, and a fund of £400 in the three per cents.: 40 girls are clothed. Archbishop Tenison, in 1715, founded a school which he endowed with a house and land, for the clothing and instruction of twelve girls; the endowment, augmented with subsequent benefactions, produces about £350 per annum: the school-room has been rebuilt, and the number of girls increased. Richard Lawrence, in 1661, gave two houses, with ground attached, for the clothing and instruction of 20 children of Lambeth-Marsh: a neat and commodious building was erected in 1808, in the York-road, by subscription, in which the children are instructed, in common with other children of the parish. St. John's school, in the Waterloo road, was rebuilt by subscription, at an expense of £2200, to which George IV. gave £100, and the National Society a similar sum. The Eldon school, on the road to Wandsworth, was instituted in 1830, for the instruction of the children of the parishes of Lambeth, Battersea, and Clapham, in the National religion, and for the training of young men to act as teachers on the National system; the children, on leaving school, are placed out apprentices. The building, which is in the later style of English architecture, was erected in commemoration of Lord Chancellor Eldon, at the sole expense of Charles Francis, Esq., by whom the school is supported. All these schools are conducted on the National plan. The Licensed Victuallers' school, for the maintenance, clothing, and education, of children of deceased and indigent members of that society, is a spacious and handsome modern edifice, with a lofty portico of four Corinthian columns. The asylum for female orphans, and for the reception of deserted females, the settlement of whose parents cannot be found, was first instituted in 1758, and incorporated in 1800: it is under the patronage of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge. The buildings occupy three sides of a quadrangle; in the central range is a handsome chapel, in which divine service is performed every Sunday: there are 140 children in the school. The general lying-in hospital, for the reception of patients from all parts of the kingdom, and for the delivery of out-patients at their own habitations in the metropolis and its environs, was instituted in 1765, and incorporated in 1830. The Royal Universal Infirmary for children, in the Waterloo road, is supported by subscriptions, and is under the patronage of Her Majesty. The Benevolent Society of St. Patrick, instituted in 1784, for the relief of the distressed Irish families in London and its environs, and for the education of their children, is also under the patronage of Her Majesty: a handsome and capacious building was erected for this purpose in Upper Stamford-street, in 1820, at an expense of £8000, comprising two school-rooms, with a house for the master and the mistress, committee-rooms, and other offices. The Society has a fund of £25,000, and is supported by annual subscription: the children are clothed and instructed, and, on leaving the institution, are placed out apprentices or to service in respectable families. Sir Noel Caron, in 1623, gave a rent-charge of £28 for the maintenance of an almshouse, for the support of seven aged widows, which has been augmented by an appropriation of a part of large sums of money bequeathed by Thomas, Earl of Thanet. Almshouses have also been erected in Coldharbour-lane, for eight widows; and there are numerous and extensive charitable bequests for distribution among the poor. In the arrangements under the poor law amendment act this parish is not united to any other: the number of guardians is 20.

LAMBLEY, a parish, in the union of HALTWHISTLE, Western Division of TINDALE ward, Southern Division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 6¼ miles (S. W. by S.) from Haltwhistle; containing 252 inhabitants. The living is a donative, in the patronage of R. L. Allgood, Esq. The church was repaired, a few years since, by subscription. The South Tyne runs through the parish; and there are very productive mines of fine coal. An abbey of Benedictine nuns, in honour of St. Patrick, was founded here, in the reign of John, by the king, or by Adam de Tindale, which, at the dissolution, had a revenue of £5. 15. 8.: in 1296 this monastery was burned, and the neighbourhood laid waste, by the Scots. On Castle hill, the site of an old fortress, are vestiges of a deep moat, and lower down the river have been discovered some large coffins of oak, black as jet.

LAMBLEY (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of BASFORD, Southern Division of the wapentake of THURGARTON and of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 5¾ miles (N. E.) from Nottingham; containing 824 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 16. 3.; present net income, £476; patron and incumbent, Rev. A. D. Flamsteed.

LAMBOURN (*ST. MICHAEL*), a market-town and parish, in the union of HUNGERFORD, hundred of LAMBOURN, county of BERKS; containing 2386 inhabitants, of which number, 1166 are in the town of Chipping-Lambourn, 5 miles (N.) from Hungerford, and 68 (W.) from London. This place formed part of the dower of Ealswitha, Queen of Alfred the Great, and continued in royal demesne under Edward the Confessor; after the Conquest it was given to the baronial family of Fitzwarren, at whose instance a market and three fairs were granted to it by Henry III. The town is pleasantly situated in a hilly district, near the source of a small rivulet of the same name, and which has the peculiar property of having, during the summer months, a full stream, which, decreasing about October, for a few of the winter months sometimes leaves the channel perfectly dry. The streets are neither paved nor lighted; the inhabitants are supplied with water from wells: in the centre of the town is an ancient cross, consisting of a tall pillar, approached by a circular ascent of steps, and surmounted by an ornamented capital, supposed to have been originally the figure of a sphynx, but now nearly obliterated. The market is on Friday; fairs are held on May 12th, Oct. 14th, and Dec. 4th, chiefly for cattle.

The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 11. 10½.; present net income, £154; patron, Dean of St. Paul's; the impropriation belongs to Mrs. Clark. The church is an ancient and handsome cruciform structure, in the early style of English architecture, with a square embattled tower; in the interior are two chantry chapels, in one of which the inmates of the adjoining almshouses assemble every morning for prayers. A chapel has been built and endowed by the Misses Seymour, at Kingsheath, and the patronage vested in them and their heirs. There is a place of worship for

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Wesleyan Methodists. Here are two schools, one erected in 1735, by Organ Hippisley, Esq., and endowed with a small rent-charge; the other was founded in 1792, by John Serjeant, and endowed with a messuage and rent-charge of £11, for the education of 25 children. On the north side of the church is an hospital, founded in 1502, for ten poor men; and some ancient almshouses were rebuilt in 1827, by the Rev. Henry Hippisley, and have since been called "Place Almshouses."

LAMBOURN, UPPER, a tything, in the parish and hundred of LAMBOURN, county of BERKS, ½ mile (N. W.) from Lambourn; containing 387 inhabitants.

LAMBOURN, or LAMBOURNE (*ST. MARY AND ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of ONGAR, Southern Division of the county of ESSEX, 6 miles (N. N. W.) from Romford; containing 778 inhabitants. This parish derives its name, which is of Saxon origin, from the river Roding, which runs through it, and is convenient as a sheep-wash: the village is on the high road to Chipping-Ongar, and is small but pleasant. The land, which is exceedingly rich, is principally grazed, and is generally well stocked with Herefordshire oxen: the soil is heavy, but the substratum is light and rather inclines to chalk. The farm-houses are some of the best-built in England. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14; present net income, £476; patrons, Master and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. The church, a neat rustic building, consists of a nave and chancel, with a leaden spire, and is situated in the centre of the parish. In the chancel are three windows of stained glass, and the fourth contains five pieces of curious and valuable old painting, brought from Basle, in Switzerland, in 1817, one of which, in the upper compartment, represents the smooth ways of sin, and the rugged and thorny path of godliness; another, the adoration of the Magi; the middle one, the Crucifixion; and the two lower, the Nativity, and Christ walking on the sea, and Peter sinking in his approach towards him. Near the altar is a tablet to the memory of Wynnyffe, who, nearly two centuries since, was rector of Lambourn and Bishop of Lincoln. The eminent antiquary, Michael Lyson, was rector of this parish, and was buried here. There are also some handsome monuments to the Lockwood family. A chapel of ease was built, in 1833, in the village of Abridge, where there are also a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and a National school. Here are two day schools, partly supported by subscription; and the lord of the manor of Lambourn sends 20 boys of this parish to the free school at Stapleford-Abbots. Spencer, who was a soldier in the army of Pope Adrian, in his wars against the Duke of Milan, and who, in 1370, was made Bishop of Norwich, lived in this parish; he rendered considerable service to the king during Wat Tyler's rebellion.

LAMBRIGG, a township, in the parish, union, and ward of KENDAL, county of WESTMORLAND, 6½ miles (E. N. E.) from Kendal; containing 176 inhabitants. A vein of copper-ore was formerly worked here, but proving unproductive, it has long since been abandoned.

LAMBROOK, EAST (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, in the Eastern Division of the hundred of KINGSBURY, Western Division of the county of SOMERSET, 6½ miles (S. by E.) from Langport: the population is returned with the parish of Kingsbury-Episcopi. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £6. 6. 8.; present net income, £157; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Wells. There is a place of worship for Independents.

LAMBROOK, WEST, a tything, in the parish of KINGSBURY-EPISCOPI, Eastern Division of the hundred of KINGSBURY, Western Division of the county of SOMERSET, 6½ miles (S.) from Langport: the population is returned with the parish.

LAMBTON, a township, in the parish and union of CHESTER-LE-STREET, Northern Division of EASINGTON ward and of the county palatine of DURHAM, 8 miles (N. N. E.) from Durham; containing 256 inhabitants. Harraton Hall, the ancient seat of the D'Arcys, stood on the site of Lambton Castle, which is situated in a beautiful park five miles in circuit, and intersected by the river Wear. Just within the entrance is the site of an ancient chapel; and near it Worm hill, of which tradition says that it was anciently occupied by a formidable serpent, which was cut to pieces by some hero of the Lambton family, cased in armour set with razors for the purpose. A girls' school is supported by the Earl and Countess of Durham. Two brine springs, from which salt is made, issue from the bottom of two coal-pits in the neighbourhood.

LAMERTON (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of TAVISTOCK, hundred of LIFTON, Tavistock and Southern Divisions of the county of DEVON, 2½ miles (N. W.) from Tavistock; containing 1209 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 2. 1.; present net income, £344; patron, J. H. Tremayne, Esq.; impropriators, R. Eales, Esq., and some of the inhabitants, who have purchased their great tithes of him. The church formerly belonged to Tavistock abbey: it contains an interesting monument to Thomas Tremayne and his wife, with their eight sons and eight daughters. Collacombe, an old mansion built in the reign of Elizabeth, and since converted into a farm-house, has a large transome window containing 3200 panes of glass. Here is a National school supported by subscription.

LAMESLEY, a chapelry, in the parish and union of CHESTER-LE-STREET, Middle Division of CHESTER ward, Northern Division of the county palatine of DURHAM, 3½ miles (S.) from Gateshead; containing 1920 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £138; patron and impropriator, Lord Ravensworth. The chapel, which is of ancient foundation, was rebuilt in 1759. There are extensive mines of coal, several quarries of stone for grindstones, and some beds of iron-stone, in the parish. A girls' school, on the National plan, has an endowment of £21 per annum by Lady Ravensworth; and there is also a school endowed with £26. 10. per annum by Lord Ravensworth.

LAMMAS (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of AYLSHAM, hundred of SOUTH ERPINGHAM, Northern Division of the county of NORFOLK, 3 miles (N. W. by N.) from Coltishall; containing, with the parish of Little Hautboys, 303 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Little Hautboys united; net income, £211; patron, W. H. Marsh, Esq. The church contains, in the north window, some specimens of ancient stained glass.

LAMONBY, a township, in the parish of SKELTON, LEATH ward, Eastern Division of the county of CUM-

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BERLAND, 8½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Penrith; containing 271 inhabitants. Here is a quarry of firestone.

LAMORRAN (*St. Moran*), a parish, in the union of Truro, Western Division of the bundred of Powder and of the county of Cornwall, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from Tregony; containing 96 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the south by the navigable river Fal, and indented by a creek of that river, to which it gives name. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6; present net income, £193; patron, Earl of Falmouth. The church is an ancient edifice, situated on the border of Lamorran Creek, with a detached tower mantled with ivy and concealed by foliage; it is supposed to be part of an ancient monastery or cell which once existed here.

LAMPLUGH (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Whitehaven, Allerdale ward above Derwent, Western Division of the county of Cumberland, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Whitehaven; containing 624 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the east by Loweswater and Crummockwater; and two branches of the river Marron have their source here. There are extensive quarries of limestone, and some of freestone. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 4. 7.; patron, John Lamplugh L. Raper, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £300, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £16; the glebe comprises two acres, valued at £2 per annum. Richard Briscoe, Esq., in 1747, gave a rent-charge of £12, partly to the poor and partly for the instruction of children. Near the ancient hall is a mineral spring, the water of which is powerfully astringent.

LAMPORT (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Brixworth, hundred of Orlingbury, Northern Division of the county of Northampton, 8¾ miles (N.) from Northampton; containing 250 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £48. 2. 6.; present net income, £1085; patron, Sir J. Isham, Bart. At Faxton, in this parish, is a chapel of ease. There is a school endowed by Sir Edmund Isham, Bart., who, in the year 1762, gave £1500 for this purpose and for the benefit of the poor; also a fund of £66 per ann., arising from 41 acres of land assigned on the enclosure in lieu of other land purchased by a bequest of Sir Justinian Isham, Bart., in 1670, for apprenticing poor boys.

LAMYATT (*St. Mary and St. John*), a parish, in the union of Shepton-Mallet, hundred of Whitestone, Eastern Division of the county of Somerset, 2¼ miles (W. by N.) from Bruton; containing 204 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 4. 2.; present net income, £266; patron and incumbent, Rev. George Ridout, by whom a school is supported.

LANCASHIRE, a maritime county, and a county palatine, situated on the western coast, and bounded on the north by Cumberland and Westmorland, and on the east by Yorkshire, on the south by Cheshire, and on the west by the Irish sea: it extends from 53° 20′ to 54° 25′ (N. Lat.), and from 2° 3′ to 3° 13′ (W. Lon.); and contains 1831 square miles, or 1,171,840 statute acres. The population, in 1831, amounted to 1,336,854, being an increase, during the ten preceding years, of 283,995.

The name of this county is a contraction of *Lancastershire*. Its early British inhabitants were the *Setantii*, a tribe of the *Brigantes*. Under the Roman dominion it was included in the province called *Maxima Cæsariensis*; and on the conquest by the Saxons it formed part of the kingdom of *Deira*. It is in the province of York, and under the ecclesiastical arrangements pursuant to the act of the 6th and 7th of William IV., c. 77, the deanery of Furness and Cartmel is to be placed in the diocese of Carlisle, and the remainder of the county will be in the new diocese of Manchester: the total number of parishes is 66. For civil purposes it is divided into the hundreds of Amounderness, Blackburn (Higher and Lower), Leyland, Lonsdale (North and South of the Sands), Salford, and West Derby. It contains the borough, market, and and sea-port towns of Lancaster and Liverpool; the borough and market-towns of Ashton-under-Line, Blackburn, Bolton, Bury, Clitheroe, Manchester, Oldham, Preston, Rochdale, Salford, Warrington, and Wigan; the market and sea-port towns of Poulton-in-the-Fylde and Ulverstone; and the market-towns of Burnley, Cartmel, Chorley, Colne, Dalton, Garstang, Haslingden, Hawkeshead, Hornby, Kirkham, Middleton, Ormskirk, Prescot, and Todmorden. Under the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, the county has been divided into two portions, called the Northern and Southern divisions, each sending two representatives to parliament. The place of election for the Northern Division is Lancaster, and the polling-places are Lancaster, Hawkeshead, Ulverstone, Poulton, Preston, and Burnley: and that for the Southern Division is Newton, and the polling-places, Newton (which has been disfranchised by the act above named), Wigan, Manchester, Liverpool, Ormskirk, Rochdale, Ashton-under-Line, Great Bolton, Bury, and Oldham. Each of the boroughs sends two representatives, except Ashton-under-Line, Bury, Clitheroe, Rochdale, Salford, and Warrington, which send one each, and all which, except Clitheroe, and including Blackburn, Bolton, Manchester, and Oldham, were enfranchised by the above-named act. This county is included in the northern circuit: the assizes for the southern division are held at Liverpool, and those for the northern division at Lancaster, where are also held the quarter sessions for the hundred of Lonsdale, on the Tuesdays to the first whole week after Epiphany, Easter Sunday, the festival of St. Thomas à Becket, and Oct. 11th; the quarter sessions for the hundreds of Amounderness, Blackburn, and Leyland, are held at Preston, on the Thursdays following the days above named; for the hundred of Salford, at Salford, on the Mondays following; and for the hundred of West Derby, at Kirkdale, near Liverpool, on the Monday fortnight after they commence at Salford. The court of Annual General Sessions is holden at Preston, on the Thursday next after the feast of St. John the Baptist, and afterwards by various adjournments until the multifarious causes within the peculiar cognizance of this court are determined. The county gaol is at Lancaster; and there are county houses of correction at Manchester, Kirkdale, and Preston.

Prior to and under the Norman dynasty, Lancashire was probably distinguished as an Honour, and was of the superior order of seigniories. It was given by William the Conqueror to Roger de Poicton, who in turn bestowed various parts of it upon his followers: but in the Norman survey the lands between the Ribble and the Mersey are described as the property of the king, having been forfeited by the defection of that nobleman. The Honour of Lancaster was, however, restored to him by William Rufus, in whose reign he again forfeited it

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by rebellion; and this princely inheritance was given to Stephen, Count of Blois, who, on ascending the throne, bestowed it on his son, William de Blois, Earl of Mortaigne and Bonlogne; and, on the death of this nobleman, Richard I. gave it to his brother John, afterwards King of England. Henry III. first gave the honour and estates to Ranulph, Earl of Chester, from whom they descended to William de Ferrers, who married Agnes, one of the earl's daughters: they were forfeited to the Crown by Robert de Ferrers, grandson of William, who had taken part with Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester. Henry then gave them to his son Edmund, and from him they descended to Thomas, second Earl of Lancaster, who was beheaded at Pontefract for rebellion in the reign of Edward II. In the 1st of Edward III., the estates were granted to Henry, brother of Thomas, and his son Henry was erected Duke of Lancaster in the 25th of this monarch's reign. John of Gaunt, Edward's son, having married Blanche, daughter of Henry Duke of Lancaster, the title was revived in his favour. Edward III., in the year 1363, advanced the county to the dignity of a palatinate, with all the powers and privileges appertaining thereto, under the authority of the Duke; and the duchy has now for ages been annexed to the crown. The county palatine and the duchy of Lancaster, with regard to extent, are quite distinct, as there are various estates forming part of the duchy in twenty-five other counties in England: a considerable share of ecclesiastical patronage is attached to the duchy, as is also the appointment of sheriffs for the county palatine. The peculiar jurisdiction and proceedings of the courts of law in the county palatine are the result of those privileges granted to its former dukes, who had in fact sovereign authority within the limits of their dominion. But by the 27th of Henry VIII. the privileges of counties palatine were abridged, and it was enacted that all writs and processes should be made in the name of the king, but should be tested or witnessed in the name of the owner of the franchise. All writs, therefore, must be under the seal of the respective franchises; and the judges who preside in this county palatine have a special commission from the duchy of Lancaster, and not the ordinary commission under the Great Seal of England. The court of chancery of the duchy has cognizance of matters of an equitable nature, relating either to the county palatine or the duchy, and of all questions of revenue and council affecting the ducal possessions. It is also a court of appeal from the chancery of the county palatine; and, being held at the duchy office in Westminster, all its proceedings are dated before Her Majesty" at her palace at Westminster," and not as other royal acts at the residence of the monarch for the time being. The court of chancery of the county palatine is an original and independent court, as ancient as the 50th of Edward III.: the office is at Preston, and the court sits at least four times in the year, namely, once at each assize at Lancaster, and once at Preston in the interval of each assize. The court of common pleas is an original superior court of record at common law, having jurisdiction over all real actions for lands, and in all actions against corporations within the county, as well as over all personal actions where the defendant resides in Lancashire, although the cause of action may have arisen elsewhere: its returns are on the first Wednesday in every month. The court is held at Lancaster every assize, before two judges of the courts at Westminster who have chosen the northern circuit, and who are commissioned half-yearly, one as the "chief justice," and the other as "one of the justices of the common pleas at Lancaster."

This county is very irregular in form, owing to the deviousness of its boundaries on the land side, and the indentation of its coast by numerous bays and estuaries. On the north-west lies the Island of Walney, a long strip of land separated from Lower Furness by a narrow channel of the sea; and various small islands lie scattered in its vicinity, the largest being that of Old Barrow, near which are Ramsey island and the island of Dova Haw; and at the entrance of Pile harbour is that on which Foudrey castle stands, forming a triangle with Roe island, Sheep island, and Foulney island. Lancashire is naturally divided into two grand districts,—the high, mountainous, heathy tract of the northern and eastern parts, and the low level tract which spreads out to the south and west. For a clearer description of the surface and of the various soils of these districts, it is necessary to make the following subdivisions, viz., the hilly and high heathy division, comprising different mountainous ridges which rise in succession on the south-eastern border of the county, throughout the whole of which the land is almost invariably of the high moory freestone kind, and generally produces a coarse black heath, except only where the vales intervene; the steep fell, or High Furness division, situated north of the sands, the latter being the extensive flat tracts of the Bay of Morecambe, which are always dry at low water; the elevated craggy limestone division, of which the greater portion lies chiefly in the north-western part of the county, with small tracts in the Furness districts, and at the two Kelletts, also at Chipping and Clitheroe towards its eastern border; the valley land division, including the various valleys formed by the hills that constitute the two first divisions, in which the land is mostly of an excellent quality; the Mersey, or southern, division, a fertile and level tract lying between that river and the Ribble, and stretching from the sea-coast eastward to some distance above the town of Oldham; the Ribble and Fylde division; the Lune and flat limestone division; the Low Furness division; and the moss or peaty division, including the different tracts called mosses, which are found in both of the grand natural divisions of the county, but are by far the more extensive in the flat district, and in some situations have been converted into excellent land both for grass and grain, but in others remain nearly in their original state. The lands of the first four of these divisions are chiefly in pasture, the more high and mountainous parts being for sheep, and the declivities and vales for cattle and sheep: the next four divisions are under various systems of cultivation, but grass land mostly prevails, especially near the towns and villages. Besides the districts above described, there are divers tracts of sandy marsh land, bordering on the sea-coast, chiefly towards the northern extremity of the county, which are exposed to occasional inundations of the tide.

The principal soils are loams of various kinds, clay, sand, and peat earth, chiefly resting on substrata of freestone, whin-stone, or limestone rocks, fossil coal, marl, gravel, and sand. The greater portion of the high

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ranges of hills in the eastern and northern parts of the county, more especially their declivities, are overran with the heath plant, which rarely exists, except where there is a soil of peaty matter, which in these tracts is sometimes of considerable depth: where these peaty materials are mixed with earthy particles they form a good friable mould, which constitutes the higher parts of the high ridges and of the flat elevations. In some situations this peat earth is mixed with a sort of blue clay, having a marly substratum; the depth of these soils is from six to seven inches to several feet. Lancaster and Scotforth moors have most of the stiff clayey substance in the composition of their soils, which are generally of less depth. The soils of the moors north of the sands are commonly much thinner than those to the south, but of a better quality. Compared with the tracts just mentioned, the deep moss and peat lands are of very small extent: they occur both in the hollows of the high mountain ridges and on the declivities of the hills, as well as in the extended plains below, but those in the latter situations are the deepest and of the greatest extent: they consist of two beds, the upper of which is generally in thin laminæ of a brownish colour, and very open and spongy in its texture; the lower bed is a kind of hard, compact, black, vegetable earth, generally having below it clay or marl, occasionally mixed with fine white sand: rocky strata are also sometimes found below the peaty matter. On the banks of the numerous streams is much rich valley land, provincially called "holme," varying in quality according to situation and other circumstances: the largest and most fertile of these vales are those of the Ribble, the Lune, and the Wyer, the soil of which is a rich loam, varying in depth from one foot to upwards of four, the ordinary depth being about two feet. In the northern part of the county are tracts of dry loam and limestone soils, separated from each other by the estuaries of the Ken and the Leven, and by the bay of Morecambe: one extent reaches from the northern bank of the Lune and its estuary to that part of the boundary of the county which runs from Herring Syke, by the crag at Dalton and Leighton Beck, to beyond Yealand, spreading between the sea-coast and the hilly moors: another tract extends from the point of sea-coast near Rampside to above Dalton and Ulverstone, being bounded by the sea on both sides; the latter is called Low Furness, and includes the islands of Walney, Old Barrow, &c., at its southern extremity. The island of Walney contains some good land of a strong quality, resting on a clay or on a sandy bottom: in the central part of it the soil is a clayey loam, sometimes blended with sand: towards the north it is in some places mixed with peat earth; and at each extremity the land is sandy. The soil of Old Barrow island is a fine turnip loam, of tolerable depth. The small island of Foulney is chiefly marshy.

It has been computed that a little more than one-fourth of the land is under tillage: the principal tracts of arable land lie towards the western border of the county, including those of the Fylde, the banks of the Lune, and Low Furness, most of which are excellent wheat lands: on the eastern side of the county the grain chiefly cultivated is oats, of which great quantities are also grown in all the corn districts. The most common crops are wheat, barley, oats, beans, and potatoes; but a greater proportion of oats than of any other grain is grown, much oaten bread being consumed by the population of the northern and eastern parts of the county. Great attention is bestowed on the cultivation of potatoes, which are extensively grown in all parts: onions are grown to a considerable extent in the neighbourhood of Middleton, Stretford, and other places near Warrington. Very fine crops of clover are cultivated, the seed being generally sown with wheat. By far the greater part of the county is under grass, a vast quantity of hay being requisite for the consumption of the horses and cattle belonging to the inhabitants of the towns; and a considerable extent of grass land is occupied as bleaching-grounds. In the greater part of the county, and more especially in the eastern and northern parts, are large tracts of pasture land of inferior and unimproved condition, on which young stock are reared and kept. The most extensive dairy pastures are on the strong soil north of the Ribble, the produce of which is principally cheese, and in different parts of the Fylde: there are many small dairy farms in the eastern part of the county, and in the vicinity of all the large towns are kept numerous and extensive dairies for supplying the inhabitants with milk. In the northern and eastern parts are many extensive, mountainous, and moory tracts of land, provincially called "fells," which support vast numbers of sheep throughout the greater part of the year. Besides the common manures, the lands derive considerable benefit from the application of marl, which is found in most places, and is more valuable in proportion to the quantity of calcareous matter it contains. Sea sand and muscles are also esteemed of great value in some situations, as well as peat earth, and a particularly fat, unctuous kind of clay, which is dug close to the sea-shore in some places. The breed of cattle, commonly called "Lancashire long horns," though in much request in the midland counties, is not very frequently met with here: where feeding is the object in view, this and the small Scotch breed are kept; but where much milk is wanted, the short-horned or Holderness cows, the Suffolk poll cows, the Yorkshire red sort, and sometimes the improved Derbyshire breed, are kept: the long-horned breed are, however, found on the best dairy farms of the middle and northern parts of the county. In several places cheese of excellent quality, equal in many respects to that of Cheshire, is made, commonly from the milk of the long horned or native breed. The only breed of sheep peculiar to Lancashire is that on the crags near Warton and Silverdale, of which tract they are natives; they are much esteemed for the flavour of the flesh, their proneness to fatten, and the fineness of their wool. The mountainous tracts in the eastern part of the county, and those to the north of Lancaster sands, afford pasturage to numerous large flocks of sheep: on Furness fells it is reckoned that not less than 50,000 sheep are kept during the summer months. Near all the large towns are plots of considerable extent applied to the growth of vegetables and fruit, more especially in the neighbourhood of Liverpool, where the horticultural fields are very extensive, affording not only an ample supply for that town, but a great quantity of vegetables for the shipping: considerable quantities of dried herbs are shipped for the coast of Africa, and onions also are exported.

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The quantity of waste mountain land is computed at about 62,000 acres; and that of the mosses and marshes at about 36,000, of which 20,000 are contained in the mosses, and the remainder in the marshes, the latter being chiefly on the western coast: the most extensive tract of improved moss land is Trafford moss, now for the most part converted into grazing land. A considerable portion of Chat-moss has also been drained and improved. The tracts which formerly constituted the Forests of Myerscough, Fulwood, Bleasdale, Wyersdale, and Quernmoor, in the hundreds of Amounderness and Lonsdale, are the property of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Lancaster: the three first lie along the side of the road from Preston to Lancaster; Myerscough Forest is wholly enclosed; but those of Fulwood and Bleasdale still have large unenclosed tracts. The Forest of Wyersdale now forms the township of that name, and is divided into twelve different portions, which still retain the ancient name of vaccaries, or cow pastures; four of these divisions are wholly enclosed, but all the rest have out-pastures, which are high mountainous commons and fells, frequently of great extent. The Quernmoor Forest tract also contains several vaccaries, and is entirely enclosed. These two last mentioned forests have separate courts, held half-yearly by the master-forester.

The woodlands are chiefly in the more central part of the county, in the vicinity of Garstang, on the banks of the Wyer, the Ribble, the Lune, and some other rivers, and in the parks of several of the nobility and gentry. The principal coppice woods are in the northern part, the land on which they grow being chiefly steep and rocky, and unfit for any other purpose: their chief produce is hoop-wood, charcoal, props for the coal mines, and oak bark. Various modern plantations have been made in different parts; the alder tree is in great request in the manufacturing districts, on which to hang cotton yarn to dry, the wood acquiring a fine polish by use, and not splintering from exposure to the weather; the bark is used in dyeing.

The freestone substrata are of three kinds, yellow, white, and red, and are found in almost every part of the county. The blue rocky substratum prevails most in the elevated tracts of the liberty of Furness, and the division of Cartmel, north of the sands. The limestone strata, which are much dispersed, are mostly white in the north-western part of the county, but near the eastern boundary they are often of a dark brown or black colour. The limestone and freestone substrata are often intermingled in a remarkable manner. Coal is too deep from the surface to form the basis of soils, except in some places towards the eastern boundary of the county, where it approaches very near the surface. Clay and marl, both separate and mingled, frequently form the subsoils of the flat tracts, and are met with at the depth of from five or six inches to several feet. Gravel and sand in flat situations, and the latter on elevated ground also, are sometimes found to constitute the subsoils. The chief mineral productions are coal, copper, lead, and iron. The strata of coal for the most part seem to lie in three distinct parallel ranges, extending across the county from south-west to north-east: in some places they are at a very great depth, while in others they approach close to the surface, and they also vary greatly in thickness and quality, even in the different shafts of the same colliery: coal of a black, compact, and marbly appearance, called "cannel coal," is found chiefly at Haigh, near Wigan. The principal tract in which copper is found to any great extent is among the rugged barren mountains in the northernmost part of High Furness, approaching the border of Cumberland, where there are two mines, Conistone and Muckle Gill, the ore obtained from both which is of the yellow sort, and yields comparatively but little metal. Lead-ore is chiefly found in the north and east parts of the county, but it is no where obtained in great quantities; and there are also some veins of black lead. The only part where iron-ore is found in sufficient quantities to be worked is in the liberty of Furness, the principal mines being Lindal Moor and Cross Gates: the ore raised at the former is generally sent either to the furnace at Newland, or to Old Barrow, to be shipped for Wales, the Carron works, and other places; that obtained at the latter mine is chiefly conveyed to the neighbourhood of Broughton, where are extensive smelting-works. The county produces an abundance of slates, flag-stones, limestone, and freestone. The blue slate quarries are very numerous, but are chiefly in the rocky mountainous tracts of the northern part of High Furness: slate of a lighter colour and very inferior quality is raised at different places, south of the sands, where flag-stones are obtained. Quarries of free-stone are wrought in most parts south of the sands: the best sort of stones for sharpening scythes are found and prepared at Rainford. Small tracts of limestone exist in different parts, and numerous quarries are worked.

The pre-eminence of the Lancashire manufactures over those of the other districts in England, where the inhabitants are similarly engaged, has long been known and acknowledged. These manufactures are various; but that of cotton in its different branches is by far the most important, and is one of the most extensive in the world. Manchester is its grand centre, and from that town it has spread over the adjoining and more northern parts of the county, as well as into the adjacent counties on the east and south. In each of the cotton-mills every process, from the picking of the raw cotton to its conversion into cloth, is performed, and on a scale of such magnitude that in a single factory as much work is done as in the last age would have occupied the inhabitants of an entire district. The steam-looms are chiefly employed in the production of printing-cloth and shirting; but they also weave thicksets, fancy cords, dimities, cambrics, and quiltings, besides silks, worsted, and woollen broad cloths. Inkles, tapes, and checks, with woollens, flannels, baizes, and linens, all rank among the manufactures of this county, and have each their proper seat. The silk trade, which had formerly flourished to a considerable extent, but fell into decay in consequence of the rapid growth of the cotton business, has of late revived, and is now carried on with increased activity. The spinning and manufacture of cotton prevail at Manchester, Oldham, Colne, Burnley, Haslingden, Preston, Accrington, Bury, Middleton, Ashton, Bolton, Chorley, Blackburn, Heap, Stayley, Wigan, Eccles, Bacup, Chowbent, Rochdale, &c.; calico-printing and bleaching at Manchester, Blackburn, Bolton, Bury, Accrington, and Chorley; muslins are made at Manchester, Bolton, Chorley, and Preston; and fustians at Manchester, Oldham, Bury, Bolton,

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Warrington, and Heap. The manufacture of woollen goods is extensively carried on at Manchester, Bury, Bacup, Newchurch, Rochdale and Heap: flannels are made at Manchester, Rochdale, and Haslingden. There are several hat-manufactories at Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Denton, Bolton, Audenshaw, Howley Hill, Colne, and Wigan. Paper is made at Manchester, Bolton, Blackburn, Farnworth, Ashton and Warrington. Lancaster, the county town, possesses comparatively but little of the above manufactures, its chief trade being in the manufacture and exportation of mahogany furniture and upholstery. At Warrington are large manufactories for pins, glass, and other articles; but the principal branch of business is the making of sail-cloth. At Ulverstone and Caton are establishments for the working of flax, and at the former town some checks are manufactured. There are many iron-works and nail-manufactories in different parts; the principal works of this kind are those for smelting iron-ore, in that portion of the county which lies north of Lancaster sands; where also, on the banks of the Leven, are powder-mills. Glass and earthenware establishments are very numerous, the largest being at St. Helen's and Warrington; and in the south-western part of the county, watches, watch movements, and watch-makers' tools, are made to a considerable extent and in great perfection.

The commerce of Lancashire, like its manufactures and in conjunction with them, has risen with unexampled rapidity, and attained an importance unequalled by that of any other county, Middlesex alone excepted. A great part of its foreign commerce, of which Liverpool is the grand medium, consists in the exportation of its manufactures, together with the woollens and cutlery of Yorkshire, the produce of the salt mines of Cheshire, the earthenware of Staffordshire, and the hardware of Warwickshire, which are poured into this great western emporium, and thence forwarded to America and the West Indies, Africa, and the East Indies, and to the Continent of Europe, exclusively of the vast trade with Ireland.

The rivers and streams are very numerous: the Mersey, the Ribble, and the Lune or Loyne, are the largest; and next in magnitude are the Irwell, the Douglas, the Wyre, the Leven, the Crake, and the Dudden, all of which to some extent are navigable. Pursuant to an act of parliament obtained in 1720, the Mersey was made navigable for barges of from 60 to 70 tons' burden, by the aid of an artificial cut from the south of Warrington to some distance above that town, as far as the mouth of the Irwell, which latter river in like manner is rendered navigable up to Manchester: the tide flows up the Mersey as far as the vicinity of Warrington, where it is stopped by a weir. The Ribble is navigable for vessels of small burden nearly as high as Preston, up to which the tide flows: in 1838 an act was passed for the further improvement of its navigation. The Lune or Loyne is navigable for small vessels to Lancaster, but ships of great burden cannot pass higher than Glasson Point. The Douglas, in 1727, was made navigable from the Ribble as high as Wigan, under the provisions of an act passed in 1719; and the navigation was improved at a later date by the substitution, in a part of its course, of an artificial cut for the natural channel of the river. The Wyer is navigable for small vessels up to Poulton. In the northern part of the county are several sheets of water, of which Conistone lake is the largest; and there are also others of smaller size, commonly called 'tarns.' The system of artificial inland navigation had its origin in this county, in which it is very extensive: the first attempts were in rendering navigable the rivers above mentioned, after which an act was passed, in 1755, for making Sankey brook navigable, and in 1761 another act was obtained, which provided for the extension of the same line: the present navigation is called the Sankey canal, and runs entirely separate from the brook, except at one spot about two miles below Sankey bridge, where it crosses it on a level: at the distance of about 9½ miles from its termination in the Mersey, it divides into three branches, to the extremity of the longest of which the distance from the Mersey is 11½ miles. In 1758 and 1759 the magnificent plans which have rendered the name of the Duke of Bridgewater so celebrated in the history of canal navigation began to unfold themselves, an act having passed in the former year empowering that nobleman to construct a canal from Worsley to Salford, and also to Hollin ferry on the Irwell; and another in the latter year permitting him to deviate from that line, and carry the canal from Worsley across the river Irwell to Manchester. The formation of this canal was the work of that eminent self-taught engineer, James Brindley: at its upper extremity at Worsley it passes through a tunnel almost half a mile in length, and the embankments and aqueducts in its course are numerous; of the latter, that by far the most remarkable is at Barton, by which the canal is carried over the navigable river Irwell, and admits the largest barges navigating that river to go under it with mast and sails standing. The duke also procured an act for the formation of a branch canal, which extends from Longford bridge, in the township of Stretford, to the river Mersey at Runcorn Gap, a distance of more than 29 miles, passing through part of Cheshire, in a line parallel with the course of that river; and another branch has been cut, from the main line at Worsley to Leigh, pursuant to an act passed in 1795. The Leeds and Liverpool canal, upwards of 127 miles in length, and one of the greatest works of this kind in the kingdom, was commenced in 1770: there is a branch from it to Wigan, which, when first completed, afforded to Liverpool a new and plentiful supply of coal, and caused a considerable exportation of that article from the port. Different alterations and improvements have been made in this canal, under the authority of various acts of parliament, one of which, passed in 1794, gave the company the power of navigating a part of the Lancaster canal, then newly formed; and pursuant to an act obtained in 1819, a navigable cut was made from the canal near Wigan to the Duke of Bridgewater's canal at Leigh. In 1791, an act was passed for the formation of a canal to connect the towns of Manchester, Bolton, and Bury, which, passing through a district abounding with coal and other mineral productions, and the inhabitants of which are extensively engaged in manufactures, has became a great medium of traffic with Manchester: the branches to Bolton and Bury commence at Little Lever, and there is a cut called the Haslingden Extension canal, made under an act obtained in 1793, which unites it with the Leeds and Liverpool canal. The canal from Manchester to Ashton-under-Line, for which an act was obtained

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in 1792, has a branch from Fairfield to the New Mill, near Oldham, from which there is a cut to Park colliery; and there is also a branch from this canal to Stockport, in Cheshire. The Rochdale canal was constructed, with some short collateral cuts, under an act passed in 1794, and connects the Duke of Bridgewater's canal at Manchester with the Calder navigation at Sowerby bridge, near Halifax. In the same year also was obtained an act for constructing the Huddersfield canal, which has its western extremity at the Ashton-under-Line canal, and its eastern at Sir John Ramsden's canal to the Calder. The Kendal and Lancaster canal, for the formation of which an act was obtained in 1792, enters this county near Burton, and after a very circuitous course crosses the Lune, a little above Lancaster, by a magnificent aqueduct, whence it proceeds to Garstang and Preston, where there is a rail-road about two miles in length, across the Ribble, and soon afterwards communicates with the Leeds and Liverpool canal. The Ulverstone canal in a short cut about a mile and a half in length, from that town to the navigable channel of the Leven.

The railways also hold an important place among the facilities of communication. The most remarkable is the Liverpool and Manchester railway, constructed pursuant to an act passed in 1826, and opened for passengers, and the conveyance of goods, &c., in 1830. It commences at the Company's yard in Wapping, Liverpool, by means of a tunnel, which is approached by an excavation 22 feet deep, and 46 wide, affording space sufficient for four lines of railway, with intervening pillars supporting the beams and flooring of the warehouses built over the excavation, under which the waggons pass to be loaded or unloaded, by means of trapdoors communicating with the upper stories: waggons laden with coal or lime pass under the warehouses to the wharfs at the Wapping end of the station. This railway is 31 miles in length, and the expense of its completion, including the cost of machinery and carriages, was estimated at upwards of £800,000: there are 63 bridges, besides sundry culverts and footbridges, along the line. A branch railway from St. Helen's to Runcorn Gap, about 6½ miles in length, crossing the great railway, has been completed; also one from Newton to Wigan, 7 miles long, which has been continued to Preston, on the north of the main line, and from Newton to Warrington, 4½ miles long, on the south; and one passing by Leigh to Bolton, 10 miles long, on the north. In the year 1833, an act was obtained for making a railway from the Warrington and Newton railway, at Warrington, to Birmingham, to be called the Grand Junction railway, which is now completed, and is more fully described in the article on Birmingham. Acts were obtained in 1835 to amend the acts relating to the Manchester, Bolton, and Bury canal navigation and railway, and to make a branch railway to Bolton; and for making a railway from Preston to Wyre, and for improving the harbour of Wyre: in 1836, for making a railway from Manchester to Leeds, and another from Preston to Longridge; and in 1837, for making one from Bolton to Preston. There is an extent of iron railway from West Houghton, by Bulmer bridge, to Preston, upon which coal and other articles are conveyed to the Lancaster canal, at the last-mentioned town. Nearly all the more extensive coal-works have similar roads on a smaller scale, as have the various manufacturing establishments.

Eight Roman Stations, according to Whitaker, were established within the limits of this county during the administration of Julius Agricola in Britain, viz., *Ad Alaunum* and *Bremetonacæ*, in the north, which are conjectured to have been at Lancaster and Overborough respectively; *Portus Setantiorum*, in the west; *Rerigonium* and *Coccium*, about the centre, the latter supposed to have been at Blackrod, or Ribchester; *Colonea*, in the east, supposed to have been at Colne; and *Veratinum* and *Mancunium* in the south, the latter having been at Manchester, from which place several ancient roads diverged to the different stations in its vicinity. The number of religious houses prior to the Reformation was twenty-one, including three hospitals and the college of Manchester: the principal remains of conventual buildings are those of the abbeys of Whalley, Cockersand, and Furness, the last of which rank among the most interesting monastic remains in the kingdom. Of ancient castles, the principal remains are those at Clitheroe, Dalton, Gleaston, Greenhalgh, Hornby, and Lancaster, of which the last is the most remarkable and entire, being now used as the county gaol. Of ancient domestic architecture there are numerous remains, of which Hulme Hall, on the banks of the Irwell, near Manchester; and Speake Hall, on the banks of the Mersey, near Liverpool, are the most curious and perfect specimens, though now fast falling to decay: and among the more distinguished modern seats are, Knowsley Hall, Ashton Hall, and Heaton House. The most remarkable ancient earthworks are at Aldingham, Overborough, and Briercliffe.

LANCASTER (*St. Mary*), a parish, comprising the borough, port, and market-town of Lancaster, having separate jurisdiction, and several chapelries and townships, partly in the hundred of Amounderness, Northern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster; and containing 22,294 inhabitants, of which number, 12,613 are in the borough of Lancaster, 240 miles (N. N. W.) from London. This place is supposed to have been the *Ad Alaunum* of the Romans; and the discovery of coins, urns, fragments of earthenware, calcined bones, votive altars, sepulchral lamps, and other Roman antiquities, confirms the probability of its having been occupied as a station by that people. After the departure of the Romans from Britain, it was destroyed by an incursion of the Picts and Scots, and continued in a state of desolation till the time of the Saxons, by whom it was restored, and, from its situation as a fortress near the river Lune, called *Lunecastre*, from which its present name is deduced. In the seventh century, according to the same author it had risen to such importance as to be made the capital of the county, an honour which it still retains; but it suffered so much injury during the Danish incursions, that in the Norman survey it is noticed only as a vill, or berewic, included in the manor of Halton. At

Arms.

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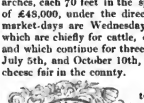
the time of the Conquest it was given by William I., to Roger de Poictou, who is supposed to have enlarged and adapted for his baronial residence the ancient castle, of which the western tower is erroneously said to have been built by Adrian, in 124, and that facing the town by the father of Constantine the Great, in 305: the beautiful gateway tower was erected by John, Earl of Morton and Lancaster, who, after his accession to the throne, gave audience to the French ambassadors, and received the homage of Alexander, King of Scotland (whom he had subdued), in this castle. John of Gaunt, the fourth son of Edward III., having succeeded to the title of his father-in-law, Henry Plantagenet, Duke of Lancaster, erected that tower in the castle which has obtained the name of John of Gaunt's chair. On the accession of this prince to the dukedom, in the year 1376, the county was constituted a palatinate. Separate courts for this independent jurisdiction are still opened at Lancaster, but they adjourn to Preston, and business is chiefly transacted there and in the duchy court at Westminster. In 1322 and 1389, the town was burnt and plundered by the Scots; and in the wars of the houses of York and Lancaster it was nearly depopulated, in consequence of the resolute adherence of the inhabitants to the cause of the Lancastrians. During the parliamentary war it suffered severely, and, in 1698, an accidental fire destroyed a considerable portion of the town, which also, in the rebellion of 1745, participated in the agitations that disturbed the peace of the kingdom.

The town is pleasantly situated on the acclivities of an eminence crowned with the stately towers of the castle, and on the southern bank of the river Lune, over which a handsome stone bridge of five elliptical arches has been erected, at an expense of £12,000, connecting the town with the township of Skerton, about half a mile to the east of an ancient bridge now in ruins, which had been built over the narrower part of the river, near St. George's quay. With the exception of a few which are spacious, the streets are generally narrow; but considerable improvement in the general appearance of the town has been made: the houses, built of freestone found in the neighbourhood, and covered with slate, are in general of handsome appearance; in various parts of the town are some noble mansions, and in the environs, which abound with varied and interesting scenery, are several elegant villas. The public baths are conveniently arranged and provided with every requisite accommodation; and assemblies are held in a suite of rooms well adapted to the purpose. A book society, called the Amicable, which was instituted in 1769, has accumulated a library of 4000 volumes; and a mechanics' library was opened in 1824. A society for promoting the fine arts, by the purchase of paintings by the most eminent living artists, was established in 1820; and in 1825 a Literary, Scientific, and Natural History Society was established, to which a museum is attached. The theatre is now used as a Temperance Hall.

The port is subject to much inconvenience from the difficulty of the navigation of the Lune, arising from the accumulation of sand in its channel, and an elevation in in its bed, called Scaleford, probably the remains of a Roman ford across the river, which renders it inaccessible to vessels of large burden; in consequence of which a dock was constructed, in 1787, at Glasson, nearly five miles down the river, capable of sheltering 25 merchantmen, which discharge their cargoes by lighters at St. George's quay, on which a custom-house, a neat edifice with an Ionic portico, was erected in 1764. The foreign trade is chiefly with America and the West Indies; and it has also a very considerable coasting trade. The amount of duties paid at the custom-house, for the year ended January 5th, 1837, was £42,313. 17. 3. There is a considerable salmon fishery on the river Lune, which also abounds with trout: the fishery extends from a place called Denny Beck to Scaleford, a little below St. George's quay, in this town, and prior to the Reformation belonged time immemorially to the abbot and convent of Furness, subject to a claim to a third draught, in part of it, and to an alternate draught in all the other parts, by the prior of the church of St. Mary in Lancaster. The principal manufactures are mahogany furniture and upholstery (for exportation), cordage, sailcloth, and cotton goods, for which last there are three factories in the town, in two of which 300 power-looms are employed: cotton, worsted, and silk yarn are also spun to a considerable extent in Lancaster and its neighbourhood. The Lancaster canal opens a communication with the mining district, and supplies the neighbourhood with coal and other necessaries. About a mile to the north-east it is carried over the river Lune by an aqueduct of stone, consisting of five semicircular arches, each 70 feet in the span, erected at an expense of £48,000, under the direction of Mr. Rennie. The market-days are Wednesday and Saturday: the fairs, which are chiefly for cattle, cloth, cheese, and pedlery, and which continue for three days each, are on May 1st, July 5th, and October 10th, which last is the principal cheese fair in the county.



Corporation Seal.

The first charter granted to the borough was in the 4th of Richard II., by John, Earl of Morton, afterwards King John, who bestowed on the burgesses all the liberties enjoyed by those of Bristol. In the year 1199, also, King John granted to the town "all the liberties which the burgesses of Northampton had the day that King Henry died," instead of those of Bristol. This charter was confirmed by several subsequent sovereigns, one of whom, Edward III., allowed the mayor and bailiffs the privilege of having the pleas and sessions held here to the exclusion of every other place in the county. Other charters were conferred by James I., in 1604, and by Charles II., in 1665 and 1684, but were suspended by that obtained in the year 1819. Under this the corporation consisted of a mayor, recorder, 7 aldermen, 12 capital burgesses, 12 common-councilmen, two bailiffs, a town-clerk and clerk of the peace, and others. The mayor was a magistrate for the county, and he and the recorder and aldermen were justices within the borough. By the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76 (for an abstract of which see the Appendix, No. I.), the government is now vested in a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors; and the borough

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is divided into three wards, being co-extensive with the township of Lancaster, with the exception of the precincts of the castle. The mayor for the time being is a justice of the peace for the borough, and there are six other justices appointed by commission, who hold a petty session several times in the week. The freedom is obtained by birth and apprenticeship to a freeman. Among the privileges may be reckoned an interest in the tract of ground called Lancaster Marsh, consisting of 210 acres, enclosed in 1795, the rents of which are divided amongst 80 of the oldest resident freemen, or their widows. The borough, of which the ancient limits comprise 1862 acres, first exercised the elective franchise in the 23rd of Edward I., and continued to make returns till the 1st of Edward II.; it afterwards intermitted till the reign of Edward VI., since which time it has regularly returned two members to parliament. The right of election was formerly vested in the freemen generally, of whom there are about 3000: the boundary of the borough has been extended under the late act; the limits are minutely described in the Appendix, No. II. The number of electors now registered is 1238, of whom 945 are free burgesses: the mayor is the returning officer. The council have not yet applied for a separate court of quarter session, the quarter sessions for the county being held at the castle and equally convenient for the borough. There is a court of record for the recovery of debts to any amount; the judge is appointed by the council under a late act. A court for the hundred of Lonsdale is also held here, on the first Wednesday in every month, for the recovery of debts under 40s. The police force consists of a superintendent constable and seven assistants. The town-hall is a neat building, erected in 1781, at an expense of £1300, and containing a court-room and apartments for the transaction of the public business of the corporation: it is embellished with full-length portraits of the Rt. Hon. William Pitt, and Admiral Lord Nelson, painted by Mr. Lonsdale, a native of the town, and presented by him to the corporation. The borough prison is a small edifice, for the temporary confinement of prisoners, who are subsequently sent to Lancaster castle. The court of pleas and county assizes for the whole of the county palatine were formerly held here, twice in the year, before the judges on the northern circuit, but the business of the assizes has been divided; that for the northern division only is now transacted in Lancaster; the business for the southern division has been removed to Liverpool. The general quarter sessions for the hundred of Lonsdale are held in this town, which is also the place of election and a polling-place for the northern division of the shire. The remains of the ancient castle are used as the county gaol, and additional buildings have been erected upon a very extensive scale, at an expense exceeding £140,000: it contains 13 wards, 72 work-rooms, 35 day-rooms, 12 airing-yards, 4 tread-wheels, and 3 separate apartments for the sick. The entrance, through a gateway of beautiful design, over which is a statue of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, is flanked by octagonal towers, and leads into a spacious court-yard enclosed with embattled walls and strengthened with towers; opposite to the entrance is the ancient square keep, a building of prodigious strength, to the north of which are the shire-hall and courts, with the room for the grand jury, and other apartments: the hall is of a semicircular form, and elegantly and commodiously arranged for the business of the assizes: the nisi prius court, in which are full-length portraits of Colonel Stanley and Mr. Blackburn, presented by the late Sir Robert Peel, Bart., exhibits some architectural beauty; and in the crown court is an equestrian portrait of King George III., painted by Northcote, and presented to the county by James Ackers, Esq., while high sheriff. The castle hill and terrace afford a fine promenade, commanding extensive views of the surrounding scenery, which is most richly diversified.

The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £41; present net income, £1709; patron, Oliver Marton, Esq.; impropriators, Duke of Hamilton, the Vicar, and others. The church, to which the privilege of sanctuary was anciently attached, was originally erected by Roger de Poictou, who founded a Benedictine priory here, as a cell to the abbey of St. Martin de Seez in Normandy, which, on the suppression of alien priories, was by Henry V. annexed to the abbey of Sion in Middlesex: the present edifice is in the later style of English architecture, and contains some fine specimens of screen-work and carvings in oak, which are thought to have been brought from Cockersand abbey, on its dissolution. The registry for this division of the archdeaconry is kept in this church, in which also the Commissary's court was formerly held. Among the monuments is one by Roubiliac to the memory of William Stratford, LL.D. St. John's chapel was built by subscription, in 1755: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £203; patron, Vicar of Lancaster. St. Ann's chapel was erected in 1796, at the sole expense of the Rev. Robert Housman: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £115; patron, the Vicar. A new church also is about to be built. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, and Presbyterians, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The free grammar school existed prior to 1615, at which time Randall Carter, of London, bequeathed £10 per annum as a salary for an usher. The Blue-coat charity school, established in 1770, has been incorporated with the National school for boys, for which a spacious stone building was erected in 1817, by subscription, at an expense of £1100, and which in that year was endowed by Mr. Matthew Pyper, one of the Society of Friends, with £2000 Navy five per cent. annuities. A National school for girls, with a house for the mistress, was built in 1820, by subscription: a Lancasterian school, and a charity school for girls, established in 1772, are supported by similar means; and a school was established in 1820, and is supported by the Roman Catholics of the town. Gardyner's almshouses, founded in 1485, are appropriated to four aged men. Penny's almshouses were founded by a bequest from William Penny, Esq., in 1715, and endowed with land producing about £340 per annum, for twelve aged men or women; and eight almshouses were founded in 1781, by Mrs. Anne Gillison, who endowed them with land and money producing about £40 per annum, for eight unmarried women. There are numerous charitable bequests for distribution, among which the most considerable is that of William Heysham, M.P., who, in 1725, bequeathed an estate

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producing £256 per annum, for the benefit of eight poor men; and there are several for the relief of prisoners for debt confined in Lancaster castle. The county lunatic asylum, on Lancaster moor, was established in 1816; the premises comprise a spacious quadrangular building of stone, with a handsome portico of the Doric order, and, with the gardens and grounds, occupy five acres of land: the buildings were erected at an expense of £75,000, including the furniture, and the magistrates of the county have resolved to expend £9000 in additional buildings. A dispensary was instituted in 1781; and a house has been purchased and fitted up as an infirmary. The reigning sovereign enjoys the title of Duke of Lancaster.

LANCAUT (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of Chepstow, hundred of Westbury, though locally in that of Bledisloe, Western Division of the county of Gloucester, 2 miles (N.) from Chepstow: the population is returned with the parish of Tidenham. The living is consolidated with the rectory of Wollaston, in the Forest Deanery, and diocese of Gloucester. This place, which for all civil purposes is included in the parish of Tidenham, is romantically situated on the river Wye, by which it is formed into a beautiful peninsula, opposite the grounds of Piercefield, commanding a delightful view of the various windings of the river between Tintern abbey and Chepstow, and of the highly picturesque scenery on its banks.

LANCHESTER (*All Saints*), a parish, and the head of a union, chiefly in the Western Division of Chester ward, Northern Division, but partly in the North-Western Division of Darlington ward, Southern Division, of the county palatine of Durham; containing 5076 inhabitants, of which number, 574 are in the township of Lanchester, 8 miles (N. W. by W.) from Durham. This place occupies the site of a principal Roman station, though its identity has been disputed by many antiquaries. Camden, Gale, and Hunter, call it *Longovicum*; Horsley, *Glambanta* or *Glanoventa* (considered the most perfect Roman station in the kingdom); whilst modern writers regard it as *Epiacum*. The period of its origin is uncertain, but its restoration is ascribed to the Emperor Gordian: it stood on the line of the Watling-street, and was successively garrisoned by a portion of the twentieth legion, the *Varduli*, and the *Ligones*. The station occupied an eminence half a mile westward from the village: the rampart, enclosing a cultivated area of eight acres, is in most parts quite perfect; and numerous coins, altars, monuments and other relics, especially a plate of solid gold with an inscription to the god Mars, have been discovered at different periods, several of which are preserved in the library at Durham. The turnpike road from Durham to Shotley bridge passes through the vale in this parish. Petty sessions are held here once a fortnight, and a court for the recovery of debts under 40s. twice a year. This is a polling-place for the northern division of the county. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £123; patron, Bishop of Durham; impropriators, T. Cookson, Esq., and others. The church is a venerable structure, in the early style of English architecture, surmounted by a square tower of hewn stone, adorned with battlements; in the interior are several sculptured decorations, interesting monuments, and portions of stained glass. It was made collegiate, for a dean and seven prebendaries, by Bishop Anthony Beke, about 1283, and valued, at the dissolution, at £49. 3. 4., and in the Lincoln Taxation at £90. 13. 4., per annum: the dean's house occupied a plot of ground surrounded by a fosse, a little northward from the church; but there are no vestiges, excepting six carved oak seats under an arch in the northern wall of the chancel, and a *piscina* on the south side of the altar. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, also a Roman Catholic chapel at Brooms. A school-room, with apartments for the master, was erected in 1824 by subscription, and is conducted on the National plan. William Russel, Esq., of Brancepeth Castle, in the year 1811, founded almshouses at Cornsay, in this parish, for six poor men and six poor women, and a school for twenty children of the township; and endowed them with property now producing £180 per annum. The poor law union of Lanchester comprises 18 chapelries or townships, with a population of 7924, according to the census of 1831, and is under the superintendence of 21 guardians.

LANCING, a parish, in the hundred of Brightford, rape of Bramber, Western Division of the county of Sussex, 2 miles (E. N. E.) from Worthing; containing 695 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the east by the river Adur and Shoreham harbour, and on the south by the English Channel. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 9. 4.; patron, Bishop of Lincoln; impropriator, Sir J. M. Lloyd, Bart. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £767. 14., and the vicarial for £176, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have respectively amounted to £75 and £24; the glebe comprises 6 acres, valued at £14 per annum. There is also a rent-charge of £61. 8. 6. payable to the rector of West Grinstead. The church has been repewed and 70 free sittings provided, the Incorporated Society having granted £30 in aid of the expense. Here is a National school. Vestiges of a Roman pavement, with some small altars, lavatories, and a great number of coins have lately been discovered on Lancing Down.

LANDBEACH (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Chesterton, hundred of Northstow, county of Cambridge, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Cambridge; containing 422 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 1. 3.; present net income, £633; patrons, Master and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

LANDCROSS (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of Bideford, hundred of Shebbear, Great Torrington and Northern Divisions of the county of Devon, 2½ miles (S. by E.) from Bideford; containing 96 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 4. 0½.; patron, Lord Rolle. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £63, subject to the payment of rates; the glebe comprises 8 acres, valued at £8 per annum. General Monk, afterwards Duke of Albemarle, was born here in 1608, and his name occurs in the registry of baptisms.

LANDEWEDNACK (*St. Lanty*), a parish, in the union of Helston, Western Division of the hundred of Kerrier and of the county of Cornwall, 10½ miles (S. S. E.) from Helston; containing 406 inhabitants. This parish is situated at the southern extremity of the island, and within its limits is the Lizard Point, the most southerly point of land in Great Britain, from which

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ships leaving the channel date their departure, and on which are two lighthouses. A pilchard fishery is carried on to a considerable extent at Landewednack cove, in which several boats and seans are regularly employed during the season. About two miles from the church is Kynau's cove, which is partly in this parish: it is a highly romantic spot, enclosed by huge masses of rock of lofty elevation projecting into the sea; there are several spacious caverns and one deep chasm in the rock, into which the sea flows, and as every wave rises it forces the air and spray out with a loud noise; from which circumstance the cavern has obtained the appellation of the "Devil's Bellows." The rocks on this part of the coast are composed of serpentine, outwardly of a dark green colour, but varying internally and having veins from light green to purple, white, red, and scarlet. Slabs and mantel-pieces are made from these rocks, which are susceptible of a high polish, and when finished are exceedingly beautiful: this cove is much resorted to during the summer, as a place of great attraction. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 16. 10½.; present net income, £253; patron, Philip Vyvyan Robinson, Esq. The church is an ancient edifice, with a fine Norman doorway on the south side, and contains a curious ancient font. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a National school.

LANDFORD (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Alderbury, hundred of Frustfield, Salisbury and Amesbury, and Southern, Divisions of the county of Wilts, 10 miles (S. E.) from Salisbury; containing 226 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 3. 9.; present net income, £139; patron, T. Bolton, Esq.

LANDGUARD-FORT, in the parish of Felixstow, hundred of Colneis, Eastern Division of the county of Suffolk, 12 miles (S. E. by S.) from Ipswich, and 1½ mile (E. S. E.) from Harwich, which see. Here is a chapel for the garrison.

LANDICAN, a township, in the parish of Woonchurch, union, and Lower Division of the hundred, of Wirrall, Southern Division of the county palatine of Chester, 5½ miles (N.) from Great Neston; containing 61 inhabitants.

LANDKEY (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of Barnstaple, hundred of South Molton, South Molton and Northern Divisions of the county of Devon, 2½ miles (E. S. E.) from Barnstaple; containing 790 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Swimbridge annexed; net income, £179; patron and appropriator, Dean of Exeter. The church contains a handsome monument to one of the Acland family. At Herford, in this parish, was anciently a chapel. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a small school supported by charity.

LANDMOTH, a joint township with Catto, in the parish of Leak, union of North Allerton, wapentake of Allertonshire, North Riding of the county of York, 4 miles (E. by S.) from North Allerton; containing 53 inhabitants.

LANDRAKE (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of St. Germans, Southern Division of the hundred of East, Eastern Division of the county of Cornwall, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from Saltash; containing 872 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the east by Lynher river, where it is crossed by a bridge. Here are fairs for cattle on Feb. 4th and June 29th, which are the principal, there being also minor fairs on the first Wednesday in Feb., and the first Wednesday in Sept. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18. 12. 4.; present net income, £282; patron and impropriator, Viscount Valletort. The church is remarkable for the loftiness of its tower, which is a picturesque object for miles round. There is a chapel of ease at Erney. A charity school was founded in 1703, by Sir Robert Jeffrey, Knt., who endowed it with lands now producing about £72 per annum. There are five almshouses, with a small endowment.

LANDULPH (*St. Dilpe*), a parish, in the union of St. Germans, Southern Division of the hundred of East, Eastern Division of the county of Cornwall, 5 miles (N.) from Saltash; containing 570 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 3. 6½.; present net income, £340: it is in the patronage of the Crown. The church contains an inscription, giving an account of the pedigree of Theodore Paleologus, a lineal descendant of the last Christian emperors of Greece, who died in 1636, and whose remains were interred here. This parish is bounded on the east and south by the navigable river Tamar.

LANDWADE (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of Newmarket, hundred of Staploe, county of Cambridge, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from Newmarket; containing 25 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; present net income, £20. The church is in the shape of a cross, and contains six beautiful marble monuments to the Cotton family. The remains of the ancient manor-house, now tenanted, exhibit a specimen of the domestic architecture of the sixteenth century, with ornamented brick chimneys; they are surrounded by a wide and deep moat.

LANEAST (*St. Gulwell*), a parish, in the union of Launceston, partly in the Northern Division of the hundred of East, and partly in the hundred of Lesnewth, Eastern Division of the county of Cornwall, 7 miles (W.) from Launceston; containing 529 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £55; patrons, J. K. Lethbridge and — Cock, Esqrs. A small school is supported by charity.

LANE-END, a district parish, in the union of Wycombe, hundred of Desborough, county of Buckingham, 4 miles (N.) from Great Marlow; containing 1410 inhabitants. This district, until recently, formed part of the parishes of Great Marlow, West Wycombe, Fingest, and Hambleden, and was assigned to the church of Lane-End by the ordinary, the Bishop of Lincoln, making it for all ecclesiastical purposes a new parish. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was built in 1832, at an expense of nearly £3000, defrayed by John Meggatt Elwes, Esq., of Bossington, Hants: it is endowed with a glebe-house and garden, and a revenue of £100 per annum, by the late Rev. H. C. Ridley, rector of Hambleden, and his friends; patron, Rector of Hambleden. There is a Sunday school, with a house and garden, the gift of Mr. Elwes.

LANE-END, a market-town with Longton, and a chapelry, in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, Northern Division of the hundred of Pirehill and of the county of Stafford, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Newcastle-under-Lyme; containing, exclusively of Longton, 1488

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inhabitants. This place, which is situated at the southern extremity of the district called "The Potteries," and on the road between Newcastle and Uttoxeter, has risen to opulence and importance, and is rapidly increasing in population, in consequence of the flourishing state of the earthenware and china manufacture established there within the last few years; it consists of several spacious and well-built streets, and contains many neat houses and public buildings. The town is supplied with water from several springs on an eminence about a mile to the south-east, where a large reservoir has been formed by the Duke of Sutherland, the proprietor of the works. Here is a subscription library, established in 1807, and a newsroom opened in 1833. An indurated clay, or soft stone, found between a hard marl and iron-stone rock, and containing siliceous and argillaceous earth, with magnesia and lime, has the property of burning white, and has been used by Mr. Turner in the manufacture of china similar to that of India. Of this clay the first table service called "stone china" was manufactured by that gentleman, who obtained a patent for using it for that purpose. Brown limestone, coal, and iron-stone, are found in abundance, with manganese, and coloured marl and clay. The Trent and Mersey canal passes about two miles westward from the town, from which there is a railway communication. There are extensive collieries in both of the townships of Lane-End and Longton, and in the vicinity. The market is held on Saturday for provisions, of which the supply is very abundant; and there are fairs for woollen cloth, hardware, and pedlery, on February 14th, May 29th, July 22nd, and November 1st. There were formerly two market-houses, one at the upper and the other at the lower extremity of the town; the former is disused, and the latter, which has been enlarged, and over which a public room has been erected, is now exclusively appropriated to the use of the market, and is called the Union Market. The living of Lane-End is a perpetual curacy; net income, £154; patrons, certain Trustees appointed under an act obtained in 1792, subject to a reservation of the other rights of the Rector of Stoke-upon-Trent, who is the appropriator. The chapel, a neat brick edifice with a tower, has been enlarged, and is now capable of accommodating 1200 persons, including 450 free sittings, for which the Incorporated Society granted £800. By another act of parliament, relating to the rectory of Stoke-upon-Trent, passed in 1827, provision is made for a further endowment of this chapel, on its being separated from Stoke, and converted into a distinct district rectory; also for endowing a new church at Longton with not less than £10,000 nor exceeding £15,000, at the option of the patron of Stoke rectory, from the proceeds of tithes authorised to be sold, and to be invested in land; and Dr. Woodhouse, the late rector, likewise gave £1000, with its accumulations until appropriated towards providing a parsonage-house for the minister of the new church, besides allotting to National schools at Lane-End and Longton a portion of the yearly income arising from his further munificent donation of £3000 to National schools in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, of which a more detailed account is given in the article on that place. A new church at Longton, dedicated to St. James, in the later English style, with a tower, was erected in 1834, at an expense of £9633. 16., under the act of the 58th of George III.: it will accommodate more than 1900 persons, including 480 free sittings, and has been endowed and converted into a district rectory, prior to which it was a chapel of ease to the mother church, the rector appointed the curate, whose income arose from the pew-rents. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, and Methodists of the New Connection, and a chapel for Roman Catholics, attached to which is a school supported by subscription. A charity school was founded in 1760, and endowed by John Bourne, Esq., with property producing £66 per annum, which is applied towards the support of a National school.

LANEHAM (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of East Retford, and within the liberty of Southwell and Scroopy, though locally in the South-Clay Division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, Northern Division of the county of Nottingham, 6¾ miles (N. E. by E.) from Tuxford; containing 347 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 3. 4.; present net income, £56; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of York. The river Trent runs through the parish.

LANE-HEAD, a joint township with Hutton-Magnum, in the parish of Hutton-Magnum, wapentake of Gilling-West, North Riding of the county of York, 8 miles (N. N. W.) from Richmond: the population is returned with Hutton-Magnum.

LANERCOST-ABBEY (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in Eskdale ward, Eastern Division of the county of Cumberland, 2½ miles (N. E.) from Brampton; containing 1550 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £107; patron and impropriator, Earl of Carlisle. The church is principally in the early style of English architecture, with portions in the Norman. In this parish, which was crossed by the great Roman wall of Julius Agricola, was the station of the *Cohors Prima Ælia Dacorum*, called *Amboglana*, the site of which is an extensive plain terminating in a precipitous descent to the river Irthing: the dimensions of the castrum are 120 yards north and south, by 80 east and west. Some altars have been found here, dedicated to Jupiter Optimus Maximus, as also dedications to Mars and Cocis, with various monumental and other inscriptions, though almost effaced by time. A fragment of the ancient wall, ten feet in height and five yards in length, is yet standing at Harehill. On the north bank of the river Irthing are the very interesting ruins of an Augustine priory, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, founded in 1169, by Robert de Vallibus, lord of Gilsland, and endowed by himself and others with a revenue valued in the dissolution at £79. 19.: it was frequently visited by Edward I., and partly destroyed by conflagration in 1296; in 1311, Robert Bruce, with his army, lay here for three days. The ruins comprise vestiges of the conventual church, cloisters, refectory, and other buildings; the nave has been fitted up as the parish church; the western gateway consists of a circular arch, richly decorated. In a part of the ancient cemetery, which has been converted into gardens, several stone coffins and monuments lie among the trees. Within this parish, and about seven miles from Lanercost, is Gilsland Spa, the waters of which are sulphuretted chalybeate: the scenery is beautiful and romantic, and there is every requisite accommodation

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for visiters, with billiard-tables, music-rooms, libraries, &c. The spring, anciently called Holy Well, acquired its present name about the year 1770.

LANGAR (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union, and Northern Division of the wapentake, of Bingham, Southern Division of the county of Nottingham, 10½ miles (E. S. E.) from Nottingham; containing 274 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 7. 11.; present net income, £208; patron, J. Wright, Esq. The church is a large cruciform edifice, with a richly ornamented tower: there are several monuments of the Lords Scroope, one of which, in memory of Lord Scroope, who died 1609, and his lady, is remarkably elegant: it contains also a handsome monument to the memory of that distinguished officer, Admiral Earl Howe, who died August 5th, 1799, and was buried here. There is a chapel of ease at Barnston.

LANGBAR, a joint township with Nesfield, in the parish of Ilkley, Upper Division of the wapentake of Claro, West Riding of the county of York, 8¾ miles (E.) from Skipton: the population is returned with Nesfield. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

LANGCLIFFE, a township, in the parish of Bentham, union of Settle, Western Division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross, West Riding of the county of York, 1½ mile (N.) from Settle; containing 550 inhabitants. Here are cotton and paper manufactories.

LANGDALE, a chapelry, comprising Great and Little Langdale, in the parish of Grasmere, union and ward of Kendal, county of Westmorland, 3½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Orton; containing 314 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £71; patron, Rector of Grasmere. The chapel is situated at Great Langdale, and another once stood at a place now called Chapel-Mire, in Little Langdale. Fine blue slate, much of which is sent to London and other parts, is obtained in the mountains on each side of the river Brathy; the loftiest pike of these, called Harrison Stickle, rises 2400 feet above the level of the sea. Within the chapelry is Elter-water, near which is a gunpowder-mill; there are also several smaller lakes, and the two beautiful waterfalls, Colwith Force and Skelwith Force. A school was erected in 1824, by the Gunpowder Company, in consideration of ground granted to them for the establishment of their manufactory. On a hill called Weynose are placed three stones, denominated shire-stones, and marking the point at which the counties of Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancaster, meet and terminate. Henry Bickersteth, Esq. was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Langdale, and is the present Master of the Rolls; his patent of creation is dated January 23rd, 1836.

LANGDON, EAST (*St. Augustine*), a parish, in the union of Dover, hundred of Cornilo, lathe of St. Augustine, Eastern Division of the county of Kent, 3¾ miles (N. N. E.) from Dover; containing 322 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7; present net income, £126; patron, Earl of Guilford. A fair for toys and pedlery is held on Old May-day.

LANGDON-HILLS (*St. Mary and All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Orsett, hundred of Barstable, Southern Division of the county of Essex, 2½ miles (N. by E.) from Horndon-on-the-Hill; containing 224 inhabitants. This parish is situated on a fine tract of elevated ground, rising gradually by a gentle slope from the north to its highest elevation, but in all other directions abrupt and steep. From the summit of this range of hills, the loftiest in this part of the county, and from which the parish partly takes its name, are some extremely fine and extensive prospects, the hills and coast of Kent, as far as the Medway, being visible in clear weather. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 3. 9.; present net income, £245; patrons, Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London. The church is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a small chapel on the north side of the latter; it has been enlarged and 50 free sittings provided, the Incorporated Society having granted £50 in aid of the expense. The parish of West Lee, or Westley, about a mile distant, was, after the destruction of its church, united with this parish.

LANGDON, WEST (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Dover, hundred of Bewsborough, lathe of St. Augustine, Eastern Division of the county of Kent, 3½ miles (N.) from Dover; containing 86 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes; net income, £47; patron, Archbishop of Canterbury; impropriator of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, the Owner of Langdon Abbey. The church is in ruins. An abbey for White canons, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Thomas the Martyr, was founded here in 1192, by William de Auberville, which at the dissolution, had a revenue estimated at £56. 6.: this abbey is stated to have been the first religious house dissolved by Henry VIII.

LANGENHOE (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Lexden and Winstree, hundred of Winstree, Northern Division of the county of Essex, 5½ miles (S. by E.) from Colchester; containing 146 inhabitants. This parish is of very limited extent, and is bounded on the east by the river Colne, which is here navigable; the soil is generally a strong loam producing average crops. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 13. 4.; patron, Earl Waldegrave. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £480, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £19; the glebe comprises 30 acres, valued at £45 per annum. The church is an ancient edifice with a tower of stone; the east window of the chancel is decorated with numerous armorial bearings. There is a small National school.

LANGFIELD, a township, in the parish of Halifax, union of Todmorden, wapentake of Morley, West Riding of the county of York, 1½ miles (W. by S.) from Halifax; containing 2514 inhabitants. On Stoodley Pike, a lofty eminence in this township, a column has been raised, commemorative of the great military achievements of the Duke of Wellington.

LANGFORD (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Biggleswade, county of Bedford, 2½ miles (S.) from Biggleswade; containing 726 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; present net income, £240: it is in the patronage of the Crown; impropriator, M. E. Welby, Esq.

LANGFORD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of

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FARRINGDON, partly in the hundred of FARRINGDON, county of BERKS, and partly in the hundred of HAMPTON, county of OXFORD, 3½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Lechlade; containing 673 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £21. 19. 4½.; present net income, £349; patron, W. Vizard, Esq.; appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The church has been repaired and 140 free sittings provided, the Incorporated Society having granted £80 in aid of the expense. There is a chapel of ease at Little Farringdon. It is said that the boundary line of the two counties divides the church and churchyard. For electoral purposes the whole parish is attached to Oxfordshire.

LANGFORD (*ST. GILES*), a parish, in the union of MALDON, hundred of THURSTABLE, Northern Division of the county of ESSEX, 2 miles (N. by W.) from Maldon; containing 273 inhabitants. This parish is about six miles in circumference, and is bounded on the south by the Chelmer and Blackwater navigation. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 4. 9½.; patron, J. E. Wescomb, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £270, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £38. 13. 2.; the glebe comprises 32 acres, valued at £40 per annum. The church is a small ancient edifice. A school is conducted on the National plan.

LANGFORD (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of SWAFFHAM, hundred of SOUTH GREENHOE, Western Division of the county of NORFOLK, 6½ miles (W. S. W.) from Watton; containing 36 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Ickborough united, not valued in the king's books; net income, £238; patrons, Lord Berners and Lord Ashburton. The church is an ancient building of flint, with a square western embattled tower; it contains several memorials of the Methwolds and Garrards, formerly lords of the place.

LANGFORD (*ST. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union, and Northern Division of the wapentake, of NEWARK, Southern Division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 3¾ miles (N. N. E) from Newark; containing 125 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £40; patrons, Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The Fosse-road crosses the parish, and the river Trent bounds it on the west.

LANGFORD, a hamlet, partly in the parish of BEWRINGTON, hundred of BRENT with WRINGTON, and partly in the parish of CHURCHILL, hundred of WINTERSTOKE, Eastern Division of the county of SOMERSET, 5½ miles (N. N. E.) from Axbridge: the population is returned with the respective parishes. This place, which is situated on the road from Bristol to Axbridge, is divided into Upper and Lower Langford, in which latter is the village, to the south of which is Langford Court, the seat of Mrs. Addison.

LANGFORD-BUDVILLE (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of WELLINGTON, hundred of MILVERTON, Western Division of the county of SOMERSET, 3 miles (N. W. by W.) from Wellington; containing 608 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Milverton.

LANGFORD, LITTLE (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of WILTON, hundred of BRANCH and DOLE, Salisbury and Amesbury, and Southern, Divisions of the county of WILTS, 5½ miles (N. W.) from Wilton; containing 39 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 13. 4.; patron, Earl of Pembroke. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £145, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £3; the glebe comprises 9 acres, valued at £10 per annum.

LANGFORD, STEEPLE, or GREAT (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of WILTON, hundred of BRANCH and DOLE, Salisbury and Amesbury, and Southern, Divisions of the county of WILTS, 5½ miles (N. W.) from Wilton; containing 587 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £34. 0. 7½.; patrons, President and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The rectorial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £668, and certain impropriate tithes for £42, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have respectively amounted to £77 and £4; the glebe comprises 49 acres, valued at £60 per annum.

LANGHALE (*ST. STEPHEN*), a parish, in the hundred of LONDON, Eastern Division of the county of NORFOLK, 6 miles (N. N. W.) from Bungay. The living is a rectory, united to that of Kirstead, and not valued in the king's books.

LANGHAM (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of LEXDEN and WINSTREE, Colchester Division of the hundred of LEXDEN, Northern Division of the county of ESSEX, 1½ mile (W. by N.) from Dedham; containing 821 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the north by the navigable river Stour, is supposed to have derived its name from the great length to which it extends. It contains about 3000 acres of good land; the soil is generally fertile, and the land is in a good state of cultivation. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 11. 0½.; it is in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Lancaster. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £629. 4., subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £147; the glebe comprises 63 acres. The church is a small ancient edifice, with a tower, and consists of a nave with a south aisle and chancel. There is a place of worship for Baptists; also a small endowment for the instruction of children, and a National school has been established.

LANGHAM (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union and soke of OAKHAM, county of RUTLAND, 2 miles (N. W.) from Oakham; containing 608 inhabitants. The living, with that of Brooke, is annexed to the vicarage of Oakham. A National school is supported by endowment.

LANGHAM (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of STOW, hundred of BLACKBOURN, Western Division of the county of SUFFOLK, 3½ miles (E. by S.) from Ixworth; containing 264 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 16. 10½.; it is in the patronage of the Crown. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £252, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £100; the glebe comprises 52 acres, valued at £70 per annum.

LANGHAM, GREAT, or BISHOP'S (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of WALSINGHAM, hundred of HOLT, Western Division of the county of NORFOLK, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from Cley; containing 375 inhabitants.

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The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 10. 2.; present net income, £146; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Norwich.

LANGHAM, LITTLE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the hundred of Holt, Western Division of the county of Norfolk, 3 miles (S. W. by W.) from Cley. The living is a vicarage, united, with the rectory of Blakeney and the perpetual curacy of Glandford, to the rectory of Cockthorpe, and valued in the king's books at £3. 6. 8.

LANGLEY, a chapelry, in the parish of Hampstead-Norris, hundred of Faircross, county of Berks, 3½ miles (S.) from East Ilsley: the population is returned with the parish. The chapel has long since been desecrated.

LANGLEY, a township, in the parish and union of Lancheste, Western Division of Chester ward, Northern Division of the county palatine of Durham, 5½ miles (N. W.) from Durham; containing 75 inhabitants. On the bank of the river Browney are the ruins of an ancient castellated mansion, formerly belonging to the family of Scroope, of Bolton in Yorkshire, part of which has been converted into a farm-house.

LANGLEY (*St. John the Evangelist*), a parish, in the union of Saffron-Walden, hundred of Clavering, Northern Division of the county of Essex, 7½ miles (W. S. W.) from Saffron-Walden; containing 384 inhabitants. The living is an endowed vicarage, annexed to Clavering; impropriators, Governors of the Hospitals of Christchurch, Bethlehem, and St. Thomas, London. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £152, and the vicarial for £153, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have respectively amounted to £42 and £40; the glebe comprises 47 acres, valued at £55 per annum. The chapel, a very ancient edifice, was enlarged by the addition of a chancel during its appropriation to the priory. There is a place of worship for Baptists; also a small National school.

LANGLEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Hollingborne, hundred of Eyhorne, lathe of Aylesford, Western Division of the county of Kent, 4 miles (S. E.) from Maidstone; containing 244 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 19. 9½.; present net income, £390; patron, P. Pusey, Esq. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

LANGLEY (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Loddon and Clavering, hundred of Loddon, Eastern Division of the county of Norfolk, 1 mile (N.) from Loddon; containing 361 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river Yare, which is navigable from Yarmouth to Norwich. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £45; patron and impropriator, Sir W. B. Proctor, Bart. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £400, subject to the payment of rates. The church is remarkable for the beauty of its windows, which are all of richly stained glass: the interior was much embellished by the late Sir T. B. Proctor, Bart. (father of the present patron), and his lady. A school is supported by Lady Proctor. An abbey of Premonstratensian canons, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, was founded and endowed, in 1198, by Robert Fitz-Roger Helke, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was valued at £128. 19. 9. Its site is now called the Grange, and near it, in a fine park well stocked with deer, is Langley House, a handsome structure, having a quadrangular turret rising from each of its four angles.

LANGLEY, a chapelry, in the parish of Shipton-under-Wychwood, union of Chipping-Norton, hundred of Chadlington, county of Oxford, 5 miles (N. E.) from Burford; containing 64 inhabitants.

LANGLEY, a chapelry, in the parish of Acton-Burnell, hundred of Condover, Southern Division of the county of Salop, 6½ miles (W.) from Much Wenlock: the population is returned with the township of Ruckley.

LANGLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of Claverdon, union of Stratford-upon-Avon, Henley Division of the hundred of Barlichway, Southern Division of the county of Warwick, 4½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Henley-in-Arden; containing 164 inhabitants.

LANGLEY, a tything, in the parish of Kington-St.-Michael, Northern Division of the hundred of Damerham, Chippenham and Calne, and Northern, Divisions of the county of Wilts, 2½ miles (N.) from Chippenham; containing 560 inhabitants. A small school is supported by subscription.

LANGLEY, ABBOTS (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union of Watford, hundred of Cashio, or liberty of St. Albans', county of Hertford, 1½ mile (E. by S.) from King's-Langley; containing 1980 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15; present net income, £270; patron and impropriator, Sir J. Filmer, Bart. The church is partly Norman, and partly in the later style of English architecture: it has a square tower surmounted by a short spire, and contains some handsome monuments, among which is one to Chief Justice Raimond, and other sepulchral memorials. A National school for 120 boys, endowed with £10 per annum, and a school of industry for girls, with £8 per annum, are further supported by subscription: there is also another school, supported by charity. Here are some corn and paper mills. The Grand Junction canal passes through the parish; and the London and Birmingham railway within less than a mile of the church. Nicholas de Breakspear, who first instructed the Norwegians in Christianity, and the only Englishman ever raised to the popedom, was born in this parish, though the place from which he took his name is situated in the adjoining parish of St. Michael: he assumed the title of Adrian IV., and was poisoned in 1159, in the fifth year of his pontificate, by a citizen of Rome, whose son he refused to consecrate bishop.

LANGLEY-BURREL (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Chippenham, Chippenham and Calne, and Northern, Divisions of the county of Wilts, 1½ mile (N. by E.) from Chippenham; containing 438 inhabitants. The line of the Great Western railway passes through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 7. 3½.; present net income, £386; patron and incumbent, Rev. R. Ashe. A school is supported by charity.

LANGLEY-DALE, a joint township with Shotton, in the parish of Staindrop, union of Teesdale, South-Western Division of Darlington ward, Southern Division of the county palatine of Durham, 4½ miles (N.) from Barnard-Castle; containing, with Shotton, 217

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inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a small school, partly supported by the Duke of Bedford. The smelting-works established here yield weekly upwards of 3000 stone of lead, and 4000 ounces of silver. Here is an ancient tower, formerly an out-post belonging to Raby castle.

LANGLEY, KING'S (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Hemel-Hempstead, hundred of Dacorum, county of Hertford, 19 miles (W. S. W.) from Hertford; containing 1433 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Ely. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £600, and the vicarial for £220, subject to the payment of rates, which on the latter have, on the average, amounted to £10; the appropriate glebe comprises 95 acres, and the vicarial 5 acres, respectively valued at £100 and £15 per annum. The church is built of flint and stone, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a short spire, and has been enlarged and galleries built, by which 250 free sittings have been provided, the Incorporated Society having granted £200 in aid of the expense: it is remarkable as containing the tomb of Edmund de Langley, fifth son of Edward III., and Duke of York, who was born at an ancient royal palace here; he died in 1402, and was buried in the church of the priory, from which, at the dissolution, his tomb was removed to the parish church. Here is a Sunday National school. A large paper-manufactory affords employment to about 50 persons. The London and Birmingham railway is not far distant, and the Grand Junction canal passes through the parish, in excavating for which a human skeleton and jaw bones, of gigantic size, were found in 1820, and an ancient sword and a spear in 1822. The poor of this parish are entitled to about £8 per annum from the Longstock estate, under the will of Henry Smith; £10 per annum under that of Lady Mary Cooper, £10 per annum under a bequest of Lady Charlotte Barbara Villiers, and have also a joint interest with those of the parishes of Watford and Chesses in the Bedford almshouses at Watford. A priory, or house for friars preachers, founded here by Roger, son of Robert Helle, or Helke, but afterwards enlarged and more liberally endowed by the munificence of the kings Edward I., II., III., and IV., possessed, in the 26th of Henry VIII., a revenue of £150. 14. 8. Queen Mary restored it for a prioress and nuns, but it was totally suppressed in the 1st of Elizabeth.

LANGLEY, KIRK (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Belper, hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, Southern Division of the county of Derby, 4½ miles (W. N. W.) from Derby; containing 553 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 2. 1.; present net income, £318; patron, Godfrey Meynell, Esq. The church was nearly destroyed by the violent tempest which happened in 1545. A school-house was erected by subscription in 1750, and endowed in 1752, by the Rev. John Bailey, then rector, with land now let for £12 a year, and again, in 1768, with a rent-charge of £5.

LANGLEY-MARISH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Eton, hundred of Stoke, county of Buckingham, comprising a portion of the market-town of Colnbrook, and containing 1797 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Wyrardisbury; patrons, Dean and Canons of Windsor; impropriator, W. Nash, Esq. The old chapel of St. Mary, which forms the chancel of the church, was erected in the time of Edward I.; there are three stone stalls and a piscina in the chancel. There is also a curious chapel, built for a pew by Sir John Kedermister, in 1613, which is private property, attached to the estate of Langley Park; annexed to the pew is a library left by the same benefactor, for the use of the vicar and other ministers. There is a place of worship for Independents; and a National school for girls is supported by subscription. Sir John Kedermister founded, in 1649, almshouses for four poor people, and endowed them with property producing £52. 2. per annum. Henry Seymour erected others for six inmates, in support of which, Captain Henry Seymour, in 1733, bequeathed £30 per annum. The Great Western railway passes through the parish, to the north of the church.

LANGLEY, MEYNELL, a township, in the parish of Kirk-Langley, union of Belper, hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, Southern Division of the county of Derby: the population is returned with the parish.

LANGLEY-PRIORY, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of West Goscote, Northern Division of the county of Leicester; containing 16 inhabitants. A priory of Benedictine nuns, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, was founded in the beginning of the reign of Henry II., by William Pantulf and Burgia his wife, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was estimated at £34. 6. 2.

LANGO, a chapelry, in the township of Billington, parish, and Lower Division of the hundred, of Blackburn, Northern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster, 5¼ miles (S. W. by S.) from Clitheroe: the population is returned with Billington. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £125; patron, Vicar of Blackburn. The chapel has been enlarged, and 117 free sittings provided, the Incorporated Society having granted £25 in aid of the expense. Here, in 798, Duke Wada fought an unsuccessful battle against Ardulph, King of Northumberland.

LANGPORT-EAST-OVER (*All Saints*), an incorporated market-town, and a parish, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of Pitney, Western Division of the county of Somerset, 4½ miles (W. S. W.) from Somerton, and 130 (W. S. W.) from London, on the great western road; containing 1245 inhabitants. This place is of great antiquity, and is supposed to have derived its name from the Saxon words *long*, extended, and *port*, a town, from the length of its principal street: in the Norman survey it is called *Lanporth*. It was a royal burgh in the time of William the Conqueror, and contained 34 resident burgesses. In the civil war between Charles I. and the parliament, Langport being considered a commanding station, was well garrisoned, and alternately in the possession of the royal and of the parliamentary forces. In July 1644, the former were compelled

Corporation Seal.

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to abandon the place, from the result of an engagement here, in which 300 men were killed, and 1400 made prisoners. The town is situated on the river Parret, which is navigable for barges, near its junction with the Yeo and the Ile: at the western entrance a very ancient bridge of ten arches crosses the river, and there are nine other bridges, which are repaired from the funds of the corporation. At the eastern approach, on the ancient lines of fortification, is an arch thrown over the road, which supports a building called the "Hanging Chapel," formerly devoted to religious uses, and, during Monmouth's rebellion, having been the place of execution, but now occupied as a private residence. The principal part of the town is on an eminence, and commands some pleasing and extensive views; but that part near the river lying low is subject to frequent inundations. Since 1800, the general appearance of the whole has been much improved, by the erection of many new houses, and the inhabitants are supplied with excellent water from an adjacent well. A considerable traffic in coal, culm, iron, timber, salt, corn, &c., is carried on with London, Bristol, and various other places; and several boats, of from eight to fourteen tons' burden, are constantly employed between this town and Bridgewater. The market is on Saturday: fairs are held on the Monday before Lent, the second Wednesday in August, the last Monday but one in September, and the last Monday in November, for cattle. The government of the town is vested, by a renewed charter of James I., in the year 1617, in a corporation consisting of twelve chief burgesses, including a portreeve, justice, and two bailiffs, assisted by a recorder, town-clerk, serjeant-at-mace, and other officers. The portreeve and bailiffs are elected from the body corporate, annually on Nov. 1st, and the recorder, town-clerk, and serjeant-at-mace, as vacancies occur. The portreeve, justice, and recorder, are justices of the peace: the portreeve is coroner for the borough and clerk of the market, and his predecessor is justice. The corporation are empowered to hold a court of record before the portreeve, recorder, and bailiffs, every Tuesday, for pleas not exceeding the value of 40s. The town-hall, which is a neat edifice, was erected about 1733. This borough sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I., but the privilege was not subsequently exercised. It has lately been made a polling-place for the western division of the county. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to that of Huish-Episcopi. The church is an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture; in the eastern window, amongst other representations in ancient stained glass, are those of the twelve Apostles: the church has recently undergone new internal arrangement and decoration. There is a place of worship for independents. The free grammar school was founded about the year 1675, by Thomas Gillett for all boys residing in the town: the present income is £70 per annum, and the average number of scholars about 30. A National school, for children belonging to the parishes of Langport and Huish, was erected in 1827, and is supported by voluntary contributions. Two poor persons of this parish are eligible to almshouses founded at Somerton, in this county, by Sir Edward Hext, in 1626. An hospital for lepers, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, stood here previously to 1310. The poor law union of Langport comprises 29 parishes or places, under the care of 34 guardians; and contains, according to the census of 1831, a population of 16,354.

LANGRICK-VILLE, a chapelry, in the union of Boston, soke of Hornncastle, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln; containing 202 inhabitants. Langrick-Ville was, with six other districts, created a township, by act of parliament, in 1812, on the occasion of a very extensive drainage of about 14,000 acres of Wildmore, and the eastern and western fens, and is not dependent on any parish. A chapel has been erected here, and was consecrated in 1818. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £91; patrons, certain Trustees.

LANGRIDGE (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of Bath, hundred of Bath-Forum, Eastern Division of the county of Somerset, 4 miles (N. by W.) from Bath; containing 109 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 19. 4½; present net income, £111; patron, William Blathway, Esq. At one of the extremities of the parish is Lansdown hill, where a bloody, though indecisive, battle was fought between the royal and the parliamentarian armies, in the year 1643. In rebuilding the rectory-house, a few years since, several stone coffins and skulls, and a silver-mounted battle-axe, were discovered.

LANGRIGG, a joint township with Mealrigg, in the parish of Bromfield, union of Wigton, Allerdale ward below Derwent, Western Division of the county of Cumberland, 7 miles (W. S. W.) from Wigton; containing, with Mealrigg, 269 inhabitants.

LANGRISH, a tything, in the parish and hundred of East Meon, Petersfield and Northern Divisions of the county of Southampton: the population is returned with the parish.

LANGSETT, a township, in the parish of Penistone, union of Wortley, wapentake of Staincross, West Riding of the county of York, 5½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Penistone; containing 320 inhabitants.

LANGSTONE, a parish, in the union of Newport, Lower Division of the hundred of Calbicott, county of Monmouth, 4½ miles (E. by N.) from Newport; containing 194 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 1. 0½; present net income, £158; patron, Rev. Charles Gore. A small school is chiefly supported by the incumbent.

LANGTHORNE, a township, in the parish and union of Bedale, wapentake of Hallikeld, North Riding of the county of York, 3½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Bedale; containing 136 inhabitants.

LANGTHORP, a township, in the parish of Kirby-on-the-Moor, wapentake of Hallikeld, North Riding of the county of York, 1 mile (N. W.) from Boroughbridge; containing 196 inhabitants.

LANGTHWAITH, a joint township with Tilts, in the parish and union of Doncaster, Northern Division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, West Riding of the county of York; containing 28 inhabitants.

LANGTOFT (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Bourne, wapentake of Ness, parts of Kesteven, county of Lincoln, 2 miles (N. N. W.) from Market-Deeping; containing 606 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 5. 7½; present net income, £288; patron, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart.; impropriators, Heirs of the late R. Parker, Esq. There is a small endowment for a school.

LANGTOFT (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of

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DAIFFIELD, wapentake of DICKERING, East Riding of the county of YORK; containing 523 inhabitants, of which number, 498 are in the township of Langtoft, which is partly within the liberty of ST. PETER'S, 6½ miles (N. by W.) from Great Driffield. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Cotton annexed, valued in the king's books at £8; present net income, £354; patron, Hon. A. H. Cathcart; impropriator, Rev. E. Gibbons. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

LANGTON, a township, in the parish of GAINFORD, union of TEESDALE, South-Western Division of DARLINGTON ward, Southern Division of the county palatine of DURHAM, 8¾ miles (E. by N.) from Barnard-Castle; containing 107 inhabitants. A small school is supported by charity.

LANGTON (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of HORNCASTLE, wapentake of SOUTH GARTREE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 1½ mile (W. by S.) from Horncastle; containing 115 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 19. 4½; present net income, £184; patron, Bishop of Lincoln.

LANGTON (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of SPILSBY, hundred of HILL, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 3¾ miles (N. by W.) from Spilsby; containing 230 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 12. 3½; present net income, £277; patron, George Langton, Esq. A soft limestone, called calk, is found within its limits.

LANGTON (*ST. GILES*), a parish, in the union of HORNCASTLE, Eastern Division of the wapentake of WRAGGOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 1¼ mile (E. S. E.) from Wragby; containing 206 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 13. 4.; patrons, alternately, and joint impropriators, Earl Manvers and C. Turner, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £331. 12. 6., subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £36; the glebe comprises 32 acres, valued at £60 per annum.

LANGTON, a joint township with Bongate, in the parish of APPLEBY-ST.-MICHAEL, East ward, county of WESTMORLAND, 1½ mile (E.) from Appleby, with which the population is returned. Langton, or Long Town, was once a populous place, but was almost destroyed by the Scots, in the reign of Edward II. At Kirkbergh there was anciently a church.

LANGTON (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of MALTON, wapentake of BUCKROSE, East Riding of the county of YORK; containing 341 inhabitants, of which number, 266 are in the township of Langton, 3½ miles (S. S. E.) from New Malton. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 4. 7.; present net income, £460; it is in the patronage of the Crown.

LANGTON, CHURCH (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of MARKET-HARBOROUGH, hundred of GARTREE, Southern Division of the county of LEICESTER, 4 miles (N. by W.) from Market-Harborough; containing 868 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £48. 13. 4.; present net income, £989; patron, William Hanbury, Esq. The Rev. William Hanbury, remarkable for his benevolent projects, and extensive and industrious cultivation of trees and plants, indigenous and exotic, was for many years rector of this parish, and died here in 1778. There are chapels of ease at Thorp-Langton and Tur-Langton.

LANGTON, EAST, a township, in the parish of CHURCH-LANGTON, union of MARKET-HARBOROUGH, hundred of GARTREE, Southern Division of the county of LEICESTER, 3½ miles (N.) from Market-Harborough; containing 281 inhabitants. Thomas Staveley, an antiquary and church historian, was born here in 1626.

LANGTON, GREAT, a parish, in the union of NORTH-ALLERTON, wapentake of GILLING-EAST, North Riding of the county of YORK; containing 230 inhabitants, of which number, 133 are in the township of Great Langton, 5½ miles (W. N. W.) from North Allerton. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 10. 10.; present net income, £294; patron, Duke of Leeds. The church is a small edifice, without aisles or tower; it stands in a retired situation about half a mile from the village. A boys' school is supported by Mrs. Lawrence and the Rev. Dr. Drake. The river Swale runs through the parish.

LANGTON, HERRING, a parish, in the union of WEYMOUTH, hundred of UGGSCOMBE, Dorchester Division of the county of DORSET, 5 miles (N. W. by W.) from Weymouth; containing 205 inhabitants. This parish suffered much from an inundation of the sea in Nov. 1824. It is bounded on the south-west by West Fleet, which separates it from that remarkable tongue of land termed the Chesil Bank. Beds of shells abound here to a considerable depth, so that in many parts there is no soil. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 2. 11.; present net income, £126: it is in the alternate patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Cornwall, and Isaac Sparks, Esq. The church has been enlarged, and 60 free sittings provided, the Incorporated Society having granted £20 in aid of the expense.

LANGTON, LITTLE, a township, in the parish of GREAT LANGTON, union of NORTH-ALLERTON, wapentake of GILLING-EAST, North Riding of the county of YORK, 4½ miles (W. by N.) from North-Allerton; containing 97 inhabitants.

LANGTON-LONG-BLANDFORD (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BLANDFORD, hundred of PIMPERNE, Blandford Division of the county of DORSET, ¾ of a mile (E. S. E.) from Blandford-Forum; containing 187 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 10.; present net income, £379; patron, J. T. Farquharson, Esq. The church is an ancient edifice, and had formerly a chantry in honour of St. Mary and St. Thomas. A small school is supported by subscription. The river Stour runs through the parish. An hospital for lepers also existed here in the reign of Edward I.

LANGTON-MATRAVERS (*ST. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union of WAREHAM and PURBECK, hundred of ROWBARROW, Wareham Division of the county of DORSET, 4 miles (S. E.) from Corfe-Castle; containing 676 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 8. 9.; present net income, £351; patron and incumbent, Rev. John Dampier. The church has been enlarged, and 300 free sittings provided, the Incorporated Society having granted £200 in aid of the expense: it had formerly a chantry for the use of the small priory of St. Leonard at Wilcheswode, which was

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founded before the time of Edward III. There is a remarkable oblong tumulus within the parish: on the south is the English Channel.

LANGTON, THORP, a chapelry, in the parish of CHURCH-LANGTON, union of MARKET-HARBOROUGH, hundred of GARTREE, Southern Division of the county of LEICESTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Market-Harborough; containing 177 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Nicholas.

LANGTON, TUR, a chapelry, in the parish of CHURCH-LANGTON, union of MARKET-HARBOROUGH, hundred of GARTREE, Southern Division of the county of LEICESTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Market-Harborough; containing 338 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Andrew.

LANGTON, WEST, a chapelry, in the parish of CHURCH-LANGTON, union of MARKET-HARBOROUGH, hundred of GARTREE, Southern Division of the county of LEICESTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Market-Harborough; containing 90 inhabitants. Here is a school with a small endowment. Walter de Langton, Lord High Treasurer of England, a favourite of Edward I., was born here in 1296.

LANGTREE, a parish, in the union of TORRINGTON, hundred of SHEBBEAR, Great Torrington and Northern Divisions of the county of DEVON, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Great Torrington; containing 888 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £29. 1. 3.; patron, Lord Rolle. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £510, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £520; the glebe comprises 64 acres, valued at £70 per annum. There was formerly a chapel at Cross Hill, in this parish.

LANGTREE, a joint township with Standish, in the parish of STANDISH, union of WIGAN, hundred of LEYLAND, Northern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 4 miles (N. W. by N.) from Wigan: the population is returned with Standish.

LANGWATHBY, county of CUMBERLAND.—See LONGWATHBY.

LANGWITH (*St. HELEN*), a parish, in the union of MANSFIELD, hundred of SCARSDALE, Northern Division of the county of DERBY, 6 miles (N. by W.) from Mansfield; containing 165 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 0. $2\frac{1}{2}$.; patron, Duke of Devonshire, who supports a school. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £195, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £22; the glebe comprises 44 acres, valued at £40 per annum.

LANGWITH, a township, in the parish of CUCKNEY, union of WORKSOP, Hatfield Division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, Northern Division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Mansfield; containing 437 inhabitants.

LANGWITH, a township, in the parish of WHELDRAKE, liberty of ST. PETER'S, and union of YORK, though locally in the wapentake of Ouze and Derwent, East Riding of the county of YORK, 5 miles (S. E. by E.) from York; containing 44 inhabitants.

LANHYDROCK (*St. HEDRODE*), a parish, in the union of BODMIN, hundred of PYDER, Eastern Division of the county of CORNWALL, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. by E.) from Bodmin; containing 239 inhabitants. This is not a benefice endowed with any portion of the tithes, nor has it a permanent stipend: the minister is appointed by the Hon. Anne Maria Agar. The church, though small, is an elegant fabric, with an embattled tower; a few years since it underwent a thorough repair at the expense of the Hon. A. M. Agar, the ancient style of the building being preserved. Lanhydrock House, which is approached from the new Fowey by a fine avenue of trees about a mile in length, and under an archway, was garrisoned for the parliament in the civil war, and surrendered to the royalists under Sir Richard Granville, in Aug. 1644; it is an embattled structure of granite, forming three sides of a quadrangle in the style that prevailed in the early part of the seventeenth century. There is an ancient cross in the churchyard.

LANIVET, a parish, in the union of BODMIN, hundred of PYDER, Eastern Division of the county of CORNWALL, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Bodmin; containing 922 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £34; present net income, £667; patron and incumbent, Rev. William Phillipps. In the churchyard is an ancient Maltese cross. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. About a quarter of a mile from the church are considerable remains of a Benedictine monastery, called St. Bene't's, and supposed to have been a nunnery subordinate to some foreign house. There are certain lands, part of its former possessions, in this and other parishes, producing an income of about £150 per annum, which is applied in aid of the poor rates, with the exception of about £17 to a school.

LANLIVERY (*St. BREWITE*), a parish, in the union of BODMIN, Eastern Division of the hundred of POWDER and of the county of CORNWALL, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W. by S.) from Lostwithiel; containing 1687 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18. 6. 8.; present net income, £228; patron, Nicholas Kendall, Esq.; impropriator, Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a small school supported by subscription.

LANOVER, in the county of MONMOUTH.—See LLANOVER; *and the same with regard to the other places in that county, having the prefix LLAN.*

LANREATH (*St. MARNARCH*), a parish in the union of LISKEARD, hundred of WEST, Eastern Division of the county of CORNWALL, 6 miles (W. N. W.) from West Looe; containing 651 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £32; present net income, £504; patron, John Buller, Esq. Herod's Foot river, and the lakes Ball Water and Trebant Water, are in this parish. Fairs for cattle are held on Whit-Tuesday, Nov. 18th, and the third Tuesday after Shrovetide. A National school is supported by subscription.

LANSALLOES (*St. ALWYS*), a parish, in the union of LISKEARD, hundred of WEST, Eastern Division of the county of CORNWALL, 6 miles (W. by S.) from West Looe; containing 884 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18; present net income, £395; patron and incumbent, Rev. W. Rawlings, by whom a school is supported. This parish is bounded on the south by Lantivet bay.

LANTEGLOS (*St. LAUFF*), a parish, in the union of LISKEARD, hundred of WEST, Eastern Division of the county of CORNWALL, 2 miles (E.) from Fowey; containing 1208 inhabitants. This parish is separated

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from the town of Fowey by the river and harbour of the same name, for the defence of which there is an old castle corresponding with one on the opposite shore: it includes the fishing village of Polruan, which had anciently a market and a fair, and appears to have been a place of some importance, having furnished one ship and 60 mariners to the fleet before Calais in the reign of Edward III. A copper mine, lately discovered, is in operation. The Barton, a manor-house, in this parish, having been garrisoned for the parliament, sustained much injury in the civil war, in Ang. 1644, and ultimately surrendered to Sir Richard Granville, who placed in it a garrison for Charles I., that monarch having narrowly escaped being shot here, whilst inspecting the harbour from a fine promenade in the grounds. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £14. 7. 1.; present net income, £196; patron, and impropriator of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, Lord Granville. There is a Sunday National school. On the brow of a hill behind the village are the remains of an ancient chapel, dedicated to Christ, still serving as a noted landmark.

LANTEGLOS *cum* CAMELFORD (*St. Sanct and St. Adyen*), a parish, in the union of Camelford, hundred of Lesnewth, Eastern Division of the county of Cornwall, 1½ mile (W. S. W.) from Camelford; containing, with the borough of Camelford, 1359 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of Advent annexed, valued in the king's books at £34. 11. 3.; present net income, £474: it is in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Cornwall. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists at Camelford, also one in the village of Helston. The north Delabole, or Bowithiek slate quarry, is situated in this parish, which is intersected by the river Camel. Here is an endowed school on the National system. Near Castle Cough are some remains of earthworks.

LANTON, a township, in the parish of Kirk-Newton, union of Glendale, Western Division of Glendale ward, Northern Division of the county of Northumberland, 5 miles (N. W. by W.) from Wooler; containing 78 inhabitants.

LAPFORD (*St. Thomas à Becket*), a parish, in the union of Crediton, hundred of North Tawton, South Molton and Northern Divisions of the county of Devon, 5¼ miles (S. E.) from Chulmleigh; containing 700 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 1. 10½.; patron, Rev. W. Radford.

LAPLEY (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Penkridge, Western Division of the hundred of Cuttlestone, Southern Division of the county of Stafford, 3¼ miles (W. by S.) from Penkridge; containing 1042 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 12. 3½.; present net income, £124; patron and impropriator, S. Swinfen, Esq. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £300, and the vicarial for £200, subject to the payment of rates; the glebe comprises 22 acres, valued at £28 per annum. In 1669, Joan Scutt gave £10 per annum for the instruction of poor children. Here was anciently a priory of Black monks, subordinate to the abbey of St. Remigius at Rheims: all that now remains of it is the church, which is a large fabric, with a noble tower.

LAPWORTH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Solihull, Warwick Division of the hundred of Kington, Southern Division of the county of Warwick, 3¾ miles (N. N. E.) from Henley-in-Arden; containing 656 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 9. 7.; present net income, £428; patrons, Warden and Fellows of Merton College, Oxford. The church contains specimens of the early, decorated, and later styles of English architecture: the tower and spire are on the north side of the north aisle. There is a place of worship for Independents. The Stratford-on-Avon canal passes through this parish. Two schools were erected and are partly supported by the proceeds of benefactions, amounting to £412. 5. 3. per annum, which is applied to various benevolent purposes, as indicated on a tablet in the church.

LARBRICK, a joint township with Little Eccleston, in the parish of Kirkham, hundred of Amounderness, Northern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster, 4½ miles (E. N. E.) from Poulton: the population is returned with Little Eccleston. There is a chalybeate spring in this township.

LARK-STOKE, a hamlet, in the parish of Ilmington, Upper Division of the hundred of Kiftsgate, Eastern Division of the county of Gloucester, 4 miles (N. E.) from Chipping-Campden; containing 23 inhabitants.

LARKTON, a township, in the parish of Malpas, union of Nantwich, Higher Division of the hundred of Broxton, Southern Division of the county of Chester, 8½ miles (N. by W.) from Whitchurch; containing 44 inhabitants.

LARLING (*St. Ethelbert*), a parish, in the union of Wayland, hundred of Shropham, Western Division of the county of Norfolk, 2 miles (N. W. by N.) from East Harling; containing 227 inhabitants. The living is a rectory valued in the king's books at £10. 0. 2½.; patron, Lord Colborne. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £309, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £44; the glebe comprises 40 acres, valued at £40 per annum. The church presents a very fine specimen of early Norman architecture in the arch of the south porch.

LARTINGTON, a township, in the parish of Romald-Kirk, union of Teesdale, wapentake of Gilling-West, North Riding of the county of York, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from Barnard-Castle; containing 183 inhabitants. Here was formerly a chantry chapel; and attached to Lartington Hall, the seat of H. T. M. Witham, Esq., lord of the manor, is a very handsome Roman Catholic chapel, containing a painting of a crucifix, by Le Brun, which is considered so good an imitation of sculpture as to deceive the best judges. A school is supported by a small rent-charge and by an annual donation from Mr. Witham.

LARTON, a joint township with Newton, in the parish of West Kirby, union, and Lower Division of the hundred, of Wirrall, Southern Division of the county of Chester, 8 miles (W. N. W.) from Great Neston: the population is returned with Newton.

LASBOROUGH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Tetbury, hundred of Longtree, Eastern Division of the county of Gloucester, 4¾ miles (W. by N.) from Tetbury: the population is returned with Weston-Birt. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the

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king's books at £7. 12. 5.; patron, Edward Estcourt, Esq.

LASHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Alton, hundred of Odiham, Basingstoke and Northern Divisions of the county of Southampton, 4 miles (N. W. by W.) from Alton; containing 236 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 18. 9.; patron, G. P. Jervoise, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £350, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £66; the glebe comprises 81 acres, valued at £70 per annum. There is a National school.

LASKILL-PASTURE, a township, in the parish of Helmsley, union of Helmsley-Blackmoor, wapentake of Ryedale, North Riding of the county of York, 6 miles (N. W. by N.) from Helmsley; containing 85 inhabitants.

LASSINGTON, a parish, in the Lower Division of the hundred of Dunstone and King's-Barton, union, and Eastern Division of the county, of Gloucester, 3¼ miles (N. W.) from Gloucester; containing 60 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 10.; present net income, £120; patrons, Sir B. W. Guise, Bart., and the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, the former having two presentations, and the latter one. The Herefordshire and Gloucestershire canal runs parallel with the river Leadon, which bounds this parish on the north and east, and falls into the western branch of the Severn near the ancient camp, where both rivers are crossed by the same bridge; here also the canal is crossed by a branch of the Severn, and joins the main branch at Gloucester. The petrifaction called Astroites, or Star-stone, is met with in a hill in this neighbourhood.

LASTINGHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Pickering, wapentake of Ryedale, North Riding of the county of York; containing 1766 inhabitants, of which number, 211 are in the township of Lastingham, 7 miles (N. W.) from Pickering. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £17. 7. 6.; present net income, £215: it is in the patronage of the Crown; appropriator, Archbishop of York. Besides the parish church, there are chapels of ease at Farndale East-side and Farndale High Quarter. A school is conducted on the National plan. A Benedictine monastery was founded here in honour of the Virgin Mary, about 648, by Cedd, Bishop of the East Saxons, of which the present church is probably the only vestige; underneath the choir is a vaulted crypt, the massive cylindrical columns and sculptured arches of which exhibit fine specimens of Norman architecture; the east end is circular, and at the west is a low tower: part of the church is in the Norman, and part in a later style.

LATCHFORD, a chapelry, in the parish of Grappenhall, union of Runcorn, hundred of Bucklow, Northern Division of the county of Chester, 1½ mile (S. E.) from Warrington; containing 2166 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £181; patron, W. Hall, Esq. The chapel, dedicated to St. James, has been rebuilt, and contains 400 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £400 in aid of the expense. The Duke of Bridgewater's, the Mersey, and the Irwell, canals pass through this parish. A cotton-manufactory has been established here. Latchford had anciently two weekly markets and two fairs, granted in the fourteenth century.

LATCHFORD, a hamlet, in the parish of Great Haseley, hundred of Ewelme, county of Oxford, 2½ miles (W.) from Tetsworth; containing 35 inhabitants.

LATCHINGDON (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Maldon, hundred of Dengie, Southern Division of the county of Essex, 5½ miles (S. by E.) from Maldon; containing 451 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the north by Latchington creek and the river Blackwater, and on the south by the navigable river Crouch. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £37; patron, Archbishop of Canterbury. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £920, subject to the payment of rates. The church is a small ancient edifice. A National school is supported by the rector.

LATHBURY (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Newport-Pagnell, hundred of Newport, county of Buckingham, ¼ of a mile (N.) from Newport-Pagnell; containing 172 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.; present net income, £68; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. In the chancel of the church is a handsome pavement of black and white marble, the gift of Margaret, daughter of Sir H. Andrewes, Bart. This parish is nearly surrounded by the river Ouse. The learned Dr. Chelsum, celebrated for his defence of Christianity, against Gibbon, held the living. An ancient monastery formerly occupied the site of the present manor-house.

LATHOM, a township, in the parish and union of Ormskirk, hundred of West Derby, Southern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster, 3¾ miles (N. E. by E.) from Ormskirk; containing 327½ inhabitants. Lathom House, once "the chief seat of the Stanleys," was originally built by the De Lathoms. During the great civil war it sustained repeated sieges from the parliamentary forces; its owner, the Earl of Derby, being one of the most staunch supporters of the royal cause. On the 28th of Feb., 1664, it was besieged by General Sir Thomas Fairfax, with a force of 3000 troops, but was most gallantly defended by the Countess of Derby, with only a small band of 300 men, who, in several destructive sallies, slew 500 of the enemy and destroyed their works; on the 26th of May, the assailants were obliged to raise the siege, on the arrival of the royalists under prince Rupert. In the following year it was again besieged, by General Egerton, at the head of 4000 men, to whom, after an obstinate defence, it was surrendered, for want of ammunition, when it was plundered and the fortifications destroyed: the fine seat of the Wilbraham family now stands on its site. A market and a fair, to be held at this place, were granted to Robert de Lathom, in the 22nd of Edward I. There is a chapel, dedicated to St. John, the living of which is a perpetual curacy; net income, £178; patron, Vicar of Ormskirk. The free school at Newburgh, in this township, was erected in the year 1714, by the Rev. Thomas Crane, who endowed it with an estate at Dalton, which, with subsequent benefactions, produces £52 per annum: it is conducted on the National plan. At Lathom park is an ancient almshouse consisting of

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several tenements, with a chapel. There is a domestic chapel connected with the mansion of Lord Skelmersdale, by whom the officiating minister is appointed; his lordship has ornamented the chapel, at an expense of £1900, and has likewise erected a school-room, in which the children are educated on the National plan at his own charge. Here is a saline chalybeate spring.

LATIMER, ISELHEMPSTEAD, or EASTMANSTED-LATIMER, a chapelry, in the parish of CHESHAM, hundred of BURNHAM, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Chesham: the population is returned with the parish. The living is a donative of very ancient date, endowed with the rectorial and other tithes of a portion of the parish of Chesham, and valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.; present net income, £101; patron, Hon. C. C. Cavendish, who, with the Duke of Bedford, is the impropriator. This place, with the surrounding estate, in the reign of Edward III., belonged to Simon Beresford, on whose attainder it reverted to the crown, and was given by that monarch to William Latimer and Elizabeth his wife, from whom it derived its name: it passed by marriage with Dorothy, a descendant of that family, to the Nevilles, and in the reign of Mary came into the possession of Fulke Greville, ancestor of the Earl of Warwick, who sold it to Sir Edwin Sandys, from whom it was purchased by William Cavendish, first Earl of Devonshire, and is now the property of his descendant, the Hon. C. C. Cavendish. The ancient house has been almost entirely rebuilt, in the Tudor style of domestic architecture.

LATTON (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of EPPING, hundred of HARLOW, Southern Division of the county of ESSEX, 1½ mile (W. S. W.) from Harlow; containing 319 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the west by the river Stort, is about four miles in length and of very limited breadth, and consists chiefly of a few widely detached farm-houses and dwellings. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £7; patron and incumbent, Rev. J. Arkwright. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £355, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £60; the glebe comprises 113 acres, valued at £161. 12. per annum. The church is an ancient structure, with a square embattled tower. A small National school is supported by the vicar. Here was a priory of Black canons, founded in the fourteenth century, and dedicated to St. John the Baptist: some remains of the conventual buildings have been converted into a barn; they contain specimens in the decorated style.

LATTON (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of CRICKLADE and WOOTTON-BASSETT, hundred of HIGHWORTH, CRICKLADE, and STAPLE, Cricklade and Northern Divisions of the county of WILTS, 1½ mile (N. W. by N.) from Cricklade; containing 360 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with which that of Eisey is annexed, valued in the king's books at £9. 3. 4.; present net income, £380; patron and impropriator, Earl of St. Germans, who, with the minister, supports a National school. A tesselated pavement was discovered here in 1670.

LAUGHTON (*ST. LUKE*), a parish, in the union of MARKET-HARBOROUGH, hundred of GARTREE, Southern Division of the county of LEICESTER, 5½ miles (W. by N.) from Market-Harborough; containing 154 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 10. 5.; present net income, £247; patron, Rev. L. C. Humfrey. The Grand Union canal passes along the southern boundary of this parish.

LAUGHTON, a parish, in the union of BOURNE, wapentake of AVELAND, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 1¾ mile (S. by E.) from Falkingham; containing 75 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, united to the rectory of Falkingham. The church has long been in ruins.

LAUGHTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of GAINSBOROUGH, wapentake of CORRINGHAM, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN; containing 441 inhabitants, of which number, 309 are in the township of Laughton, 6 miles (N. E. by N.) from Gainsborough. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12; present net income, £159; patron and impropriator, Marquess of Hertford. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a boys' school, endowed with a bequest of £20 per annum, by Roger Dallyson.

LAUGHTON, a hamlet, in the parish of KETTLETHORPE, wapentake of WELL, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 10½ miles (W. N. W.) from Lincoln: the population is returned with the parish.

LAUGHTON, a parish, in the union of HAILSHAM, hundred of SHIPLAKE, rape of PEVENSEY, Eastern Division of the county of SUSSEX, 6½ miles (E. by N.) from Lewes; containing 804 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 11. 3.; patron and impropriator, Earl of Chichester. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £645, and the vicarial for £255, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have respectively amounted to £152, and £52; the glebe comprises 6 acres, valued at £4. 10. per annum. The church is, principally in the early style of English architecture, with insertions of a later date, and contains 75 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £45 in aid of the expense. A school is conducted on the National system.

LAUGHTON-EN-LE-MORTHEN (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the unions of ROTHERHAM and WORKSOP, partly within the liberty of ST. PETER'S, East Riding, and partly in the Southern Division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, West Riding of the county of YORK; containing 1232 inhabitants, of which number, 780 are in the township of Laughton-en-le-Morthen, 7½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Tickhill. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; present net income, £96; patron and impropriator, Rev. V. Harcourt. The church is a fine specimen of the early English style. There is a place of worship for Independents; also a school with an endowment of £8 per annum.

LAUNCELLS (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union and hundred of STRATTON, Eastern Division of the county of CORNWALL, 1 mile (E. S. E.) from Stratton; containing 848 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 10. 0.; present net income, £181; patron and impropriator, L. W. Buck, Esq. The church is an ancient structure, with a lofty embattled tower, crowned with pinnacles; part of the floor is laid with tiles curiously figured; and in the south aisle is an altar-tomb with the recumbent effigy of John Chamond, who died in 1624, having at the head

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and feet a kneeling figure, and the cornice ornamented with shields. The Bude canal passes through this parish, from west to east. There is an almshouse for four poor persons; also a school supported by subscription.

Seal and Arms.

LAUNCESTON (St. Mary Magdalene), a borough, market-town, and parish, possessing separate jurisdiction, though locally in the Northern Division of the hundred of East, and the head of a union, in the Eastern Division of the county of Cornwall, 204 miles (N. E. by E.) from Bodmin, and 213 (W. S. W.) from London; containing, exclusively of those portions of the borough which extend beyond the limits of the parish, 2231 inhabitants. The ancient name of Launceston was *Dunheved*, the swelling hill: it was also called *Lanstephadon*, or Church Stephen Town. Its present name seems to be a contraction of *Lan-cester-ton*, or Church Castle Town; the word *Llan* signifying a church in the British language. The manor and honour of Launceston, which had a very extensive jurisdiction, belonged from time immemorial to the Earls of Cornwall, who had their chief seat at Launceston castle: it was given by William the Conqueror to his half-brother, Robert, Earl of Montaigne, whom he made Earl of Cornwall. The church of the parish St. Stephen, within which is the borough of Newport, adjoining to Launceston, and considered as part of it, was made collegiate, before the Conquest, for Secular canons. King Henry I. gave this college to the church of Exeter. Reginald, Earl of Cornwall, was a great benefactor to the college of St. Stephen, and used all his influence with King Stephen to remove the bishop's see from Devonshire to Cornwall, and constitute this the cathedral church: but it was successfully opposed by William Warlewast, Bishop of Exeter, who, being then resident of Lawhitton, on his first triennial visitation, suppressed the college of Secular canons, and in its stead founded a priory of Augustine monks, in the parish of St. Thomas, about half-way between St. Stephen's and the castle. The castle of Launceston passed with the earldom, and was annexed to the duchy of Cornwall by act of parliament. It has since passed by grant into the hands of the Duke of Northumberland, who was thereupon made Constable of Launceston. Hubert de Burgh, who had large possessions in Cornwall, was made governor of the castle, and sheriff for the county, by King John. From its strong position, and its situation at the entrance into the county, this castle was an important post during the parliamentary war. It was at first in the hands of the parliament, and under the governorship of Sir Richard Buller, who, on the approach of Sir Ralph Hopton with the king's forces, quitted the town and fled. In 1643, Sir Ralph was attacked by Major General Chudleigh, without success. In August 1644, the place was surrendered to the Earl of Essex, but fell into the hands of the royalists again after the capitulation of the earl's army. In 1645, the Prince of Wales sojourned for some time in Launceston. In November of the same year the town was fortified by Sir Richard Granville, who, being at variance with Lord Goring, another of the king's generals, caused proclamation to be made in all the churches of Cornwall, that if any of Lord Goring's forces should come into Cornwall, the bells should ring, and the people rise to drive them out. Shortly after, Sir Richard Granville, having refused to take the chief command of the infantry under Lord Hopton, as generalissimo, was committed to the prison of Launceston. Colonel Basset being then the governor, who, in March 1646, surrendered the place to Sir Thomas Fairfax. In the time of the Commonwealth, the castle and park, being put up to sale by the government, were purchased by Robert Bennet, Esq., but on the restoration they reverted to the crown.

The town, which abounds with many objects interesting to the antiquary, is pleasantly situated near the western bank of the Tamar, on a steep ascent, at the foot of which is the little river Kinsey. On the summit of a hill is a high conical rocky mount, partly natural and partly artificial, upon which the keep of the ancient castle, with a Norman gateway and part of the outer walls is still standing. Traces of the wall which anciently surrounded the town still exist; and the old South-gate is yet standing, and is used as a place of temporary confinement for prisoners, prior to their being removed to the county gaol at Bodmin. There are many good houses, and the town is rapidly improving and increasing, but the streets, which are macadamized, are in general narrow. It is lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are well supplied with water, which is brought by pipes from Trenibbett, or Dunheved Green. On the north side of the church is a pleasant promenade, shaded by an avenue of trees, and commanding a fine prospect over the adjacent country; and there is another on the green below the castle. There are two book clubs and three subscription libraries. Some years since, a philosophical institution, with a good apparatus, was established here, and is supported by subscription: lectures are given during the winter in a public subscription room at the head of the town. There has also recently been erected, in the centre of the town, a room of large dimensions, which is occasionally used for concerts, plays, &c. An extensive manufacture of serges was formerly carried on, but it has for several years been on the decline. A branch of the Bude canal has been brought within four miles of the town, and promises materially to improve the general trade. In 1836, an act was passed for making a railway from Tremouths haven. The markets are on Wednesday for butchers' meat, and on Saturday for corn and provisions of all sorts; fairs are held on Whit-Monday, July 5th, November 17, and December 6th, for cattle; and on the first Thursday in March, and the third Thursday in April, for cattle of all sorts, free of toll: there are likewise three cattle fairs in the parish of St. Stephen, on May 12th, July 31st, and September 25th.

Launceston was constituted a free borough in the reign of Henry III., by Richard, Earl of Cornwall, who granted various privileges to the burgesses, and a piece of ground on which to build their guildhall, to be held of him and his heirs by the annual tender of a pound of pepper. Since that time the town has received several charters; those by which it was governed until the passing of the Municipal Reform Act were granted by Queen Mary and Charles II., the former in 1556, the

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latter in 1683. Under these the corporation consisted of a mayor and 8 aldermen, together forming the common council, assisted by a recorder, town-clerk, and subordinate officers. The justices of the peace were the mayor, late mayor, the senior alderman, and the recorder and his deputy, who possessed exclusive jurisdiction. By the above act (passed in the 5th and 6th of William IV., and for an abstract of which see the Appendix, No. I.) the government is vested in a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors: the mayor and late mayor are magistrates for the borough, but the county justices have concurrent jurisdiction. The borough first returned members to parliament in the 23rd of Edward I.: under the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, it now sends only one. The right of election was formerly vested in the mayor, aldermen, and freemen, being inhabitants at the time of receiving their freedom; but, by the act above mentioned, the boundary has been enlarged, and the limits are described in the Appendix, No. II. The number of electors now registered is 350; the mayor is the returning officer. Petty sessions for the Northern Division of the hundred of East are held here, on the first Friday in every month. The assizes for the county, once held wholly in this town, and for more than half a century held here alternately with Bodmin, were, in 1838, entirely removed to the latter. A private house between the church and the tower was purchased by the corporation in 1810, for the transaction of public business, and is now called the Mayoralty Room. The South gate, repaired about three years since, is used as the town prison. This town has been made a polling-place for the eastern division of the county.

The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £116; patrons, Mayor and Corporation; impropriator, Duke of Northumberland. The church was erected about the year 1540, by the munificence of Sir Henry Trecarrell, Knight, on the site of a decayed chantry, and was made parochial in the early part of the sixteenth century: it is in the later style of English architecture, built with square blocks of granite, and covered with a profusion of beautiful ornaments: the tower, which stands at the west end, is of different materials, and apparently of much greater antiquity. A series of square blocks of granite is continued round the building on the outside, on each of which is one single letter on a shield, the whole forming the following congratulatory dedication: "*Ave Maria gratiæ plena, Dominus tecum. Sponsus amat sponsam; Maria optimam partem elegit.*" "*O quam terribilis ac metuendus est locus iste! vere aliud non est hic nisi domus Dei, et porta cœli.*" On the south side is the principal entrance, over which are the figures of St. George and the Dragon, and St. Martin, on horseback, cutting off the skirts of his coat with his sword, to clothe a cripple who is represented as begging and with crutches. At the east end, within a recess on the outside, is a recumbent figure of Mary Magdalene. The interior of the church is light and uniform, and the altar is embellished with two superb paintings, representing Moses and Aaron. There is a fine organ; the ceiling is richly ornamented with elaborately carved oak, and the pulpit is minutely enriched with carved work. There are numerous stately and interesting monuments, and in the north aisle is a splendid monument of marble reaching from the floor to the ceiling, and displaying a profusion of chaste and elegant sculpture, to the memory of Granville Piper and Richard Wise, Esqrs. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyan Methodists and other dissenters. The grammar school was founded by Queen Elizabeth, and endowed with £16 per annum, chargeable on the estates of the duchy of Cornwall, to which an augmentation of £10 per annum was made, in 1685, by George Baron, Esq., whose descendants have the right of nominating ten free scholars: after being shut up for some years, it has lately been re-opened, the corporation having rebuilt the school-house and laid out a large sum in furnishing it. There are also a National school and a British school. Here was formerly an hospital for lepers, dedicated to St. Leonard; the income, arising from certain fields which belonged to it, and amounting to about £25 per annum, is vested in the corporation for charitable uses. The poor law union of Launceston comprises 21 parishes or places, under the care of 39 guardians, and contains, according to the census of 1831, a population of 4841. Over the entrance to the White Hart Inn there is a fine Norman arch, said to have been removed thither on the demolition of the priory. Launceston gives the title of Viscount to the reigning sovereign.

LAUNCESTON-TARRANT, county of DORSET.—See TARRANT, LAUNCESTON.

LAUNDE, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of EAST GOSCOTE, Northern Division of the county of LEICESTER, 6½ miles (W. N. W.) from Uppingham; containing 60 inhabitants. A priory was founded here in the reign of Henry I., by Richard Basset and Maud his wife, for Black canons of the order of St. Augustine, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was valued at £510. 16. 5.: the chapel and burial ground are still preserved.

LAUNTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of BICESTER, hundred of PLOUGHLEY, county of OXFORD, 1¾ mile (E.) from Bicester; containing 570 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 9. 4½; present net income, £618; patron, Bishop of London. Here is a school with a small endowment, and further supported by the Countess of Jersey.

LAURENCE, ST., a parish, in the union of the ISLE of THANET, hundred of KINGSLOW, or ISLE of THANET, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, Eastern Division of the county of KENT, ¾ of a mile (W.) from Ramsgate; containing 2024 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the south by Pegwell bay, which is celebrated for shrimps, and much resorted to by visiters from Ramsgate and Margate, for whose accommodation there is an excellent inn commanding a fine sea view. The village is situated on a high hill, on the road from Ramsgate to Canterbury. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7; present net income, £180; patron, Archbishop of Canterbury, who, with the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, is the appropriator. The church is very ancient, particularly the tower, which is of Saxon architecture; it was one of the chapels belonging to Minster, but made parochial in 1275; it contains several ancient monuments. His late Majesty William IV. erected a tablet to the memory of Admiral Fox, who is buried here, as is also Lady Augusta Murray. The remains of a small chapel in the village have been incorporated into a dwelling-house. A pleasure fair is held on the 9th of

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August. In 1826, Ramsgate was separated from this parish by act of parliament, and made a distinct parish.

LAVANT (*St. Mary*), a parish, comprising East and West Lavant, in the union of West Hampnett, hundred of Aldwick, though locally in that of Box and Stockbridge, rape of Chichester, Western Division of the county of Sussex, 2¾ miles (N.) from Chichester, and containing 407 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 18. 1½; present net income, £410; patron, Lord Willoughby de Broke. This parish has the privilege of sending four children to the charity school, founded by the Countess of Derby, at Bosgrove.

LAVANT, MID, a parish, in the union of West Hampnett, hundred of Westbourn and Singleton, rape of Chichester, Western Division of the county of Sussex, 2¾ miles (N. by W.) from Chichester; containing 278 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £52; the patronage and impropriation belong to Henrietta A. Dorien.

LAVENDON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Newport-Pagnell, hundred of Newport, county of Buckingham, 2¾ miles (N. E.) from Olney; containing 664 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Cold Brayfield annexed, valued in the king's books at £6; present net income, £194; patron, Sir G. N. Noel, Bart. There is a Sunday National school. Here was formerly a market on Tuesday, granted to Paulinus Peyore, in 1248, but now disused: a fair is held on the Tuesday before Easter. An abbey of Premonstratensian canons was founded in the reign of Henry II., by John de Bidum, and dedicated to St. John the Baptist, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was valued at £79. 13. 8.

LAVENHAM (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a market-town and parish, in the union of Cosford, hundred of Babergh, Western Division of the county of Suffolk, situated on the river Brett, 18¾ miles (W. by N.) from Ipswich, and 61 (N. E.) from London; containing 2107 inhabitants. The town, which is remarkably healthy, occupies the declivities of two hills rising gradually from the river, and consists of several small streets, which are neither paved nor lighted; the houses are in general of mean appearance; the inhabitants are well supplied with water. The manufacture of blue cloth formerly flourished here, under the direction of several guilds, each of which had its separate hall: at present, wool-combing and spinning, but only on a small scale, are carried on; and the women and children are employed in plaiting straw for bonnets. The market, now almost disused, is on Tuesday: the market-place is a spacious area, containing a stone cross. Fairs are held for horses and cattle on Shrove-Tuesday, and Oct. 11th, 12th, and 13th; the former is well attended, and much business is transacted in cattle and horses; but the October fair, which was formerly for the sale of butter and cheese, and the hiring of servants, is no longer frequented for such purposes. Lavenham was formerly governed by six capital burgesses, who held their office for life, assisted by inferior officers, but their authority has long since ceased, and the rector, who is a magistrate, possesses considerable authority in the town. Courts leet and baron are held at the will of the lord of the manor. This town has been made a polling-place for the western division of the county.

The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 2. 11.; present net income, £658; patrons, Master and Fellows of Caius College, Cambridge. The church was rebuilt in the reign of Henry VI., partly by the De Veres, Earls of Oxford, who formerly resided here, and partly by the family of Spring, wealthy clothiers. It is an eminently beautiful structure, in the later style of English architecture: the body of the church is of rich workmanship, having a most beautiful and elaborate open-worked parapet, and the tower is a structure of massive grandeur. The entrance is by a porch, supposed to have been erected by John, the fourteenth earl of Oxford, and enriched with most elaborate embellishments; over the arch is a richly sculptured double niche, and on each side of the niche three escutcheons, each bearing quartered coats of the arms of the De Vere family. The nave is lighted by a lofty range of clerestory windows: the pew of the Spring family is a beautiful model of highly-finished carving in the latest English style. A gallery has been erected and 550 free sittings provided, the Incorporated Society having granted £220 in aid of the expense. In the church is a curious mural monument to Allaine Dister, a wealthy clothier of this town; and another of alabaster and marble to the Rev. Mr. Copinger. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. The free school was founded in 1647, by Richard Peacock, Esq., with an endowment of £5 per annum, augmented in 1699, by Edward Colman, Esq., with £16 per annum; a dwelling-house and garden for the master have been added: there are five boys on the foundation. A National school is supported by the proceeds of a bequest of £2000 three per cent. consols., by Henry Steward, in 1806; the income is £53. 17. 6. per annum; new school-rooms are about to be built. The almshouses were rebuilt in 1836, and are inhabited by 40 aged persons of good conduct. The Rev. George Ruggle, author of a Latin comedy entitled "Ignoramus," and other dramatic pieces, was born at Lavenham, in 1575.

LAVER, HIGH (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Ongar, Southern Division of the county of Essex, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from Chipping-Ongar; containing 495 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 1. 8.; present net income, £370; patron and incumbent, Rev. Philip Budworth. The church is an ancient small edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a tower surmounted by a spire of wood. Here is a small National school. The celebrated John Locke resided at the mansion-house of Otes, in this parish, then the property of the Lords Masham, during the last two years of his life: he died in Oct. 1704, and was interred on the south side of the churchyard: over his remains is a black marble tomb, enclosed within iron rails, and on the wall of the church is his epitaph in Latin, composed by himself.

LAVER, LITTLE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Ongar, Southern Division of the county of Essex, 5 miles (N.) from Chipping Ongar; containing 112 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 10. 5.; present net income, £361; patron, Robert Palmer, Esq. The church is a small ancient edifice, with a central tower surmounted by a small spire of wood. Here is a National school.

LAVER-MAGDALEN (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a

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parish, in the union of EPPING, hundred of ONGAR, Southern Division of the county of ESSEX, 5½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Chipping-Ongar; containing 206 inhabitants. This parish derives the affix by which it is distinguished from others of the same name from the dedication of its church: it is pleasantly situated in the south-western extremity of the district, and is remarkable for the salubrity of the air. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 12. 1.; present net income, £281; patron and incumbent, Rev. W. J. Burford, D.D. The church is a small ancient edifice, with a nave and chancel.

LAVERSTOCK (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of ALDERBURY, partly in the hundred of ALDERBURY, and partly in that of UNDERDITCH, Salisbury and Amesbury, and Southern, Divisions of the county of WILTS, 1 mile (N. E.) from Salisbury; containing 817 inhabitants. The living is a rectory not in charge, annexed to the commonalty of the Vicars Choral of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury. Laverstock House, a lunatic asylum under the superintendence of Dr. Finch and Mr. Lacy, has long enjoyed a distinguished reputation as one of the first establishments in which the mild and social treatment of lunatics was practised.

LAVERSTOKE (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the hundred of OVERTON, Kingsclere and Northern Divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 2¾ miles (E. N. E.) from Whitchurch; containing 117 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 10.; present net income, £61; patron, William Portal, Esq.

LAVERTON, a hamlet, in the parish of BUCKLAND, Lower Division of the hundred of KIFTSGATE, Eastern Division of the county of GLOUCESTER: the population is returned with the parish.

LAVERTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of FROME, Eastern Division of the county of SOMERSET, 3¼ miles (N.) from Frome; containing 196 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 18. 0½.; present net income, £277; patron, Bishop of Bath and Wells. There is a place of worship for Baptists; also a small school supported by the rector.

LAVERTON, a township, in the parish of KIRKBY-MALZEARD, Lower Division of the wapentake of CLARO, West Riding of the county of YORK, 6½ miles (W. by N.) from Ripon; containing 457 inhabitants. Here is a school supported by subscription.

LAVINGTON, otherwise LINTON (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of GRANTHAM, wapentake of BELTISLOE, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 6 miles (N. N. E.) from Corby; containing 341 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £14. 7. 1.; present net income, £514; patron, and impropriator of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, Sir G. Heathcote, Bart. Here is a school, endowed with £9. 16. 10. per annum.

LAVINGTON, EAST, or MARKET (*ST. MARY*), a market-town and parish, in the union of DEVIZES, hundred of SWANBOROUGH, Devizes and Northern Divisions of the county of WILTS; containing 1525 inhabitants, of which number, 1108 are in the town of East Lavington, 6 miles (S.) from Devizes, and 90 (W. by S.) from London. The town is situated in a fertile valley, at the base of the chalk hills which form the northern boundary of Salisbury plain, and consists principally of one street: the trade is chiefly in corn and malt. The market is on Wednesday; and a fair is held on Aug. 10th. A court baron for the manor is held twice a year. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 2. 6.; present net income, £300; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The church stands on a lofty eminence, hence the popular name of Steeple-Lavington given to the town. There are two places of worship for Independents. The learned and laborious antiquary, Dr. Thomas Tanner, Bishop of St. Asaph, and author of the "Notitia Monastica," was born here in 1674, his father having been vicar of the parish; and at his death, in 1733, he bequeathed £200 for the benefit of the poor.

LAVINGTON, WEST, or BISHOP'S (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of DEVIZES, hundred of PORTERNE and CANNINGS, Devizes and Northern Divisions of the county of WILTS, 1½ mile (S. W. by S.) from Lavington; containing 1392 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 16. 3.; present net income, £313; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Salisbury. A free school was liberally endowed with land, in 1542, by William Dauntsey; and there are three almshouses for poor women. In this parish is the extensive lunatic asylum of Mr. Robert Willett, established in 1816.

LAWFORD (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of TENDRING, Northern Division of the county of ESSEX, 1½ mile (W.) from Manningtree; containing 794 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15; present net income, £640; patrons, Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge. The church, situated on elevated ground commanding an extensive prospect, is an ancient edifice with a tower of stone, and consists of a nave and chancel, the interior walls of which are elaborately ornamented with sculpture: it contains 110 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £100 in aid of the expense. In 1723, John Leach bequeathed a rent-charge of £22. 4., for teaching ten poor children, and clothing ten poor persons not receiving parochial relief.

LAWFORD, CHURCH (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of RUGBY, Rugby Division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, Northern Division of the county of WARWICK, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from Rugby; containing 320 inhabitants. The London and Birmingham railway passes through the parish. The living is a rectory, with the vicarage of King's-Newnham united, valued in the king's books at £11. 15. 5.; present net income, £196; patron, Lord John Scott.

LAWFORD, LITTLE, a hamlet, in the parish of NEWBOLD-UPON-AVON, union of RUGBY, Rugby Division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, Northern Division of the county of WARWICK, 4 miles (W.) from Rugby; containing 28 inhabitants.

LAWFORD, LONG, a hamlet, in the parish of NEWBOLD-UPON-AVON, union of RUGBY, Rugby Division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, Northern Division of the county of WARWICK, 2½ miles (W. N. W.) from Rugby; containing 478 inhabitants. Here is a school supported by subscription.

LAWHITTON (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of LAUNCESTON, Northern Division of the hundred of EAST, Eastern Division of the county of CORNWALL, 2¾

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miles (S. E. by E.) from Launceston; containing 485 inhabitants. This place was anciently the occasional residence of the bishops of Exeter, one of whom obtained for the inhabitants a weekly market and a fair, which are now discontinued. A small part of the parish is included within the ancient borough of Launceston, and the remainder within the new elective limits of that borough. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 6. 8.; present net income, £437; patron, Bishop of Exeter. A school is supported by subscription.

LAWKLAND, a township, in the parish of CLAPHAM, union of SETTLE, Western Division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, West Riding of the county of YORK, 4 miles (N. W. by W.) from Settle; containing 351 inhabitants. Eldroth chapel, in this township, formerly a chapel of ease, is now used as a school-room for teaching poor children, for which there is an endowment, producing about £6 a year. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel.

LAWLING, a chapelry, in the parish of LITCHINGDON, hundred of DENGIE, Southern Division of the county of ESSEX, 5½ miles (N. W.) from Burnham: the population is returned with the parish.

LAWRENCE, ST., a parish, in the union of MALDON, hundred of DENGIE, Southern Division of the county of ESSEX, 3 miles (S. W. by W.) from Bradwell-near-the-sea; containing 182 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 6. 8.; present net income, £498: it is in the patronage of the Crown. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £550, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £55; the glebe comprises 7 acres, valued at £7 per annum. The church is a plain ancient edifice, pleasantly situated on a hill. The Blackwater river is navigable on the north of this parish.

LAWRENCE, ST., county of KENT.—See LAURENCE, ST.

LAWRENCE, ST., a chapelry, in the parish of PRESTON, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, Northern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 5½ miles (W. N. W.) from Preston: the population is returned with the parish.

LAWRENCE, ST., a parish, in the liberty of EAST MEDINA, Isle of Wight Division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 8¾ miles (S. S. E.) from Newport; containing 78 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4; present net income, £106; patron, Lord Yarborough. Here is a National school. The greater part of the parish consists of a slip of land extending about a mile and a half along the sea-shore, and forming part of the romantic tract called Underclif.

LAWRENCE (ST.) ILKETSHALL, county of SUFFOLK.—See ILKETSHALL (*ST. LAWRENCE*).

LAWRENCE-WESTON, county of GLOUCESTER.—See WESTON, LAWRENCE.

LAWSHALL (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of SUDBURY, hundred of BARERGH, Western Division of the county of SUFFOLK, 6½ miles (S. by E.) from Bury-St.-Edmund's; containing 885 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 2. 8½; present net income, £428: it is in the patronage of the Dowager Lady Middleton. In 1826, two school-rooms were erected at the expense of a lady. The poor children of the Sunday school are partly clothed by means of various charitable bequests. The remains of a Roman station, considered to have been *Cambretonium*, not far from the source of the river Bret, are clearly visible.

LAWTON, CHURCH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of CONGLETON, hundred of NORTHWICH, Southern Division of the county of CHESTER, 6 miles (S. E.) from Sandbach; containing 516 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 2. 7.; patron, C. B. Lawton, Esq. The church has a Norman south door. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a school supported by Mr. Lawton. The Trent and Mersey canal is joined here by the Macclesfield canal, and passes through the parish; upon its banks are coal wharfs, a small quantity of coal being raised in the parish: the Old Lawton salt-works are on the border of this parish and Asbury.

LAXFIELD (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of HOXNE, Eastern Division of the county of SUFFOLK, 6 miles (N. by E.) from Framlingham; containing 1158 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to that of Cratfield, and valued in the king's books at £9. 13. 4. There is a place of worship for Baptists. A free school was founded in 1718, by John Smith, who endowed it with the proceeds of his manor and other estates: the income is £170 per annum; twenty boys are instructed and four apprenticed yearly and partly clothed. Ann Ward, in 1721, devised a rent-charge of £30 for teaching poor children and other charitable purposes.

LAXTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of UPPINGHAM, hundred of CORBY, Northern Division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 7¾ miles (N. E. by E.) from Rockingham; containing 188 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Lord Carbery.

LAXTON, or LEXINGTON (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of SOUTHWELL, South-Clay Division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, Northern Division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 2¾ miles (S. S. W.) from Tuxford; containing 659 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11; present net income, £182; patron and impropriator, Earl Manvers. There is a chapel of ease at Moorhouse. A bequest of £2 per annum is applied towards the education of children.

LAXTON, a chapelry, in the parish and union of HOWNEN, wapentake of HOWDENSHIRE, East Riding of the county of YORK, 3¾ miles (S. E. by E.) from Howden; containing 281 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £39; patron, Vicar of Howden. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

LAYCOCK (*ST. CYRIACK*), a parish, in the union and hundred of CHIPPENHAM, Chippenham and Calne, and Northern, Divisions of the county of WILTS, 3¾ miles (S.) from Chippenham; containing 1640 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 4. 2.; patron and impropriator, H. F. Talbot, Esq. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £341. 10. 6., and the vicarial for £324. 10., subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have, on the former, amounted to £47; the

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glebe comprises 7 acres, valued at £16. 16. 3. per annum. There is a place of worship for Independents. An abbey for nuns of the order of St. Augustine was founded here in 1232, by Ela, Countess Dowager of Salisbury: it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Bernard, and at the dissolution its revenue was valued at £203. 12. 3. The remains of the conventual buildings have been fitted up as a private residence. In a room, in which records are kept, is an original copy of the great charter of Henry III., deposited here by Ela, Countess of Salisbury, at the time when, during her widowhood, she held the shrievalty of the county of Wilts, being, as its endorsement imports, a copy of the principal charter sent to her in that capacity, for the use of the knights and military tenants of Wiltshire. A weekly market and an annual fair were granted to this abbey, but the former has been disused: fairs are held on July 1st and December 21st. In the centre of one of the streets of the village is an ancient stone cross.

LAYER-BRETON, a parish, in the union of LEXDEN and WINSTREE, hundred of WINSTREE, Northern Division of the county of ESSEX, 6¼ miles (S.W. by S.) from Colchester; containing 264 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7; present net income, £288; patron, Rev. R. W. Sutton. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends and Independents. A school, erected by the Rev. R. W. Sutton, is conducted on the National plan.

LAYER-DE-LA HAY, a parish, in the union of LEXDEN and WINSTREE, hundred of WINSTREE, Northern Division of the county of ESSEX, 4½ miles (S.W. by S.) from Colchester; containing 637 inhabitants. This parish is the most easterly of the three parishes of the name, which are situated in the north-western extremity of the hundred; the soil is generally wet, and in some parts a light soil well adapted for turnips, and in others a very shallow loam. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £82; patron, Sir G. H. Smyth, Bart.; impropriator, J. Pearson, Esq. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £680, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £141. 3. 1. The church is a plain edifice with a stone tower. There is a National school.

LAYER-MARNEY (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of LEXDEN and WINSTREE, hundred of WINSTREE, Northern Division of the county of ESSEX, 7 miles (S. W.) from Colchester; containing 275 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. S. 4.; patron, Quintin Dick, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £466, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £68; the glebe comprises 3 acres, valued at £5 per annum. The church is principally in the later style of English architecture, and contains several fine ancient monuments of the Marney family. In an ancient brick edifice, about 50 yards from the church, William de Marney, in 1330, founded a college for a warden and two chaplains.

LAYHAM (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union and hundred of COSFORD, Western Division of the county of SUFFOLK, 1½ mile (S. by E.) from Hadleigh; containing 552 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 0. 7½.; patrons, Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £800, subject to the payment of rates; the glebe comprises 71 acres.

LAYSTERS (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of LEOMINSTER, hundred of WOLPHY, county of HEREFORD, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Tenbury; containing 212 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £335; patron, Thomas Elton Miller, Esq.; impropriator, J. K. Miller, Esq. An ancient ecclesiastical establishment here was connected with the priory of Sheen in Surrey: there are still some vestiges of the buildings on a farm called the Cinders, being partially surrounded by a moat.

LAYSTHORPE, a joint township with East Newton, in the parish of STONEGRAVE, union of HELMSLEY-BLACKMOOR, wapentake of RYEDALE, North Riding of the county of YORK, 3½ miles (S. S. E.) from Helmsley: the population is returned with East Newton.

LAYSTON (*ST. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union of BUNTINGFORD, hundred of EDWINSTREE, county of HERTFORD, ¾ of a mile (N. N. E.) from Buntingford; containing 1093 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Buntingford annexed, valued in the king's books at £14. 16. 2.; present net income, £149; patron and impropriator, William Butt, Esq. The church is situated in the fields, about half a mile eastward from the town of Buntingford, in the centre of the site of the ancient village of Layston, which has totally disappeared: it is used only for the solemnization of marriages, the parishioners resorting to the chapel at Buntingford, on account of its greater convenience. There are two small endowments, one by Esdras Bland in 1668, and the other by Lady Jane Barkham, in 1653, for the instruction of poor children. (See BUNTINGFORD.)

LAYTHAM, a township, in the parish of AUGHTON, union of HOWDEN, Holme-Beacon Division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, East Riding of the county of YORK, 8 miles (N.) from Howden; containing 138 inhabitants.

LAYTON, a joint township with Warbrick, in the parish of BISPHAM, union of the FYLDE, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, Northern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 2½ miles (S. W.) from Poulton; containing, with Warbrick, 943 inhabitants. Two schools are supported by subscription.

LAYTON, EAST, a township, in the parish of STANWICK-ST.-JOHN, union of RICHMOND, wapentake of GILLING-WEST, North Riding of the county of YORK, 6 miles (E. S. E.) from Greta-Bridge; containing 156 inhabitants.

LAYTON, WEST, a township, in the parish of HUTTON-MAGNUM, union of RICHMOND, wapentake of GILLING-WEST, North Riding of the county of YORK, 4½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Greta-Bridge; containing 94 inhabitants.

LAZONBY (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, Eastern Division of the county of CUMBERLAND; containing 841 inhabitants, of which number, 544 are in the township of Lazonby, 1 mile (S. W.) from Kirk-Oswald. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £13. 1. 3.; present net income, £551; patron, Bishop of Carlisle; the impropriation of the remainder of the rectorial tithes belongs to the poor of the chapelry of Witherslack, in Westmor-

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land. The river Eden bounds this parish on the east, and the Petterill on the west. Here are good freestone quarries, and one producing stone for mill-stones. In Baron wood is a lofty rock, wherein is an artificial cave, called Giant's Chamber, or Sampson's cave. The great Roman road passes from north to south, and another intersects the parish in a direction towards Salkeld Gate. At Castle Rigg are the ruins of a moated building; and upon the fell, urns, containing bones and ashes, were discovered, some years ago. There are several cairns on the commons.

LEA, a township, in the parish of BACKFORD, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, higher Division of the hundred of WIRRALL, Southern Division of the county of CHESTER, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from Chester; containing 92 inhabitants.

LEA, a township, in the parish of WYBUNBURY, union and hundred of NANTWICH, Southern Division of the county of Chester; containing 56 inhabitants. The Ellesmere, or Wirrall, canal passes through this parish.

LEA, county of DERBY.—See DETHWICK-LEA.

LEA (*St. John*), a parish, in the union of ROSS, partly in the hundred of ST. BRIAVELLS, county of GLOUCESTER, and partly in the hundred of GREYTREE, county of HEREFORD (to which the whole for electoral purposes is annexed), 4½ miles (E. S. E.) from Ross; containing 161 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £68; patron, Vicar of Linton.

LEA, a joint township with Ashton, Ingol, and Cottam, in the parish and union of PRESTON, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, Northern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 3¾ miles (W. by N.) from Preston; containing 687 inhabitants. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel. A school was erected and endowed with a rent-charge on an estate, in 1784, by Samuel Neeld; the income is £82. 10. per annum.

LEA (*St. Helen*), a parish, in the union of GAINSBOROUGH, wapentake of CORRINGHAM, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 2¼ miles (S. S. E.) from Gainsborough; containing 197 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 4. 2.; patron, Rev. Sir C. J. Anderson, Bart. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £392. 8. 10., subject to the payment of rates; the glebe comprises 42 acres, valued at £80 per annum. Here are some fish-ponds and a moat, the remains of an ancient religious house. Gypsum is found under the marl in this parish. A Cistercian nunnery was founded in 1180, at Hevening, in this parish, by Reyner Evermue; it was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and at the dissolution had a revenue of £58. 13. 4.

LEA (*St. Giles*), a parish, in the union and hundred of MALMESBURY, Malmesbury and Kingswood, and Northern, Divisions of the county of WILTS, 1¾ mile (E. S. E.) from Malmesbury; containing 419 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the rectory of Garsdon.

LEA-BAILEY, a tything, in the parish of NEWLAND, union of ROSS, hundred of ST. BRIAVELL'S, Western Division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 4½ miles (S. E.) from Ross; containing 108 inhabitants.

LEA-HALL, a hamlet, in the parish of BRADBORNE, hundred of WIRKSWORTH, Southern Division of the county of DERBY, 4½ miles (N. N. E.) from Ashbourn; containing 26 inhabitants.

LEA-MARSTON (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of MERIDEN, Atherstone Division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, Northern Division of the county of WARWICK, 4 miles (N.) from Coleshill; containing 269 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £99; patron and impropriator, C. B. Adderley, Esq. A school with a small endowment is further supported by subscription.

LEA-NEWBOLD, a township, in the chapelry of BURTON, parish of ST. OSWALD, CHESTER, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Lower Division of the hundred of BROXTON, Southern Division of the county of CHESTER, 6 miles (S. S. E.) from Chester; containing 43 inhabitants.

LEACH, a joint township with Marlston, in the parish of ST. MARY, CHESTER, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Lower Division of the hundred of BROXTON, Southern Division of the county of CHESTER, 2¼ miles (S. W.) from Chester: the population is returned with Marlston.

LEACROFT, a joint township with Hednesford, in the parish of CANNOCK, Eastern Division of the hundred of CUTTLESTONE, Southern Division of the county of STAFFORD, 6 miles (S. E. by E.) from Penkridge: the population is returned with Hednesford. Here is a considerable manufactory for edge-tools; and coal is raised in this part of the parish.

LEADENHAM, or LEDENHAM (*St. Swithin*), a parish, in the union of SLEAFORD, wapentake of LOVEDEN, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 12 miles (N.) from Grantham; containing 565 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £29. 12. 8½; present net income, £200; patron and incumbent, Rev. Thomas Brown. The church is partly in the decorated, and partly in the later English style, with a tower and spire of graceful proportions: it has been repaired and beautified, and embellished with an east window of painted glass, at the sole expense of the Rev. T. Brown: it contains an ancient monument to a member of an extinct branch of the Beresford family, and also one to William Reeve, Esq. A school is partly supported by charity.

LEADEN-ROOTHING, county of ESSEX.—See ROOTHING, LEADEN.

LEAD-HALL, a township, in the parish of RYTHER, Upper Division of the wapentake of BARKSTONE-ASH, West Riding of the county of YORK, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from Tadcaster; containing 59 inhabitants.

LEADON, a township, in the parish of BISHOP'S-FROME, hundred of RADLOW, county of HEREFORD: the population is returned with the township of Froome-Halmonds.

LEADON, HIGH, a hamlet, in the parish of RUDFORD, union of NEWENT, Lower Division of the hundred of DUDSTONE and KING'S-BARTON, Eastern Division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 5 miles (E. S. E.) from Newent; containing 100 inhabitants.

LEAFIELD, a chapelry, in the parish of SHIPTON-UNDER-WHICHWOOD, union of CHIPPING-NORTON, hundred of CHARLINGTON, county of OXFORD, 5½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Witney; containing 656 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £55; patron, Vicar of Shipton-under-Whichwood; appropriator, Prebendary of Shipton in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury. The chapel was founded in the reign of

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Elizabeth by Sir Henry Upton, and dedicated to St. Michael: it has been enlarged, and contains 250 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £250 in aid of the expense. A school-house was built in 1839, in which 150 children are taught on the National plan. There are two barrows in the parish, one of which was opened in 1828; and ancient coins were dug up. Lord Churchill appropriates several acres of land for the encouragement of spade husbandry, at a nominal rent, which has considerably benefited the place.

LEAGRAM, a joint township with Bowland, in the parish of WHALLEY, union of CLITHEROE, Lower Division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, Northern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 9 miles (W. N. W.) from Clitheroe: the population is returned with Bowland.

LEAKE (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of THIRSK, chiefly in the wapentake of ALLERTONSHIRE, but partly in the wapentake of BIRDFORTH, North Riding of the county of YORK; containing 1090 inhabitants, of which number, 9 are in the township of Leak, 6 miles (N.) from Thirsk. The living is a vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Nether Silton annexed, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ripon, valued in the king's books at £16. A rude sun dial of great antiquity is carved upon the western front of the tower of the church. This was once a large town, but was destroyed about the time of the Conquest: the church and a farm-house alone remain in the township: there are some valuable paintings upon panel in the farm-house, which was formerly the mansion of the family of Danby. There is a small sum for the instruction of poor children.

LEAKE (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BOSTON, wapentake of SKIRBECK, parts of HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN, 7¼ miles (N. E.) from Boston; containing 1744 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; present net income, £171: the patronage and impropriation belong to the Governors of Oakham and Uppingham free grammar schools. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The Rev. Thomas Allenson, in 1555, bequeathed land for the support of a school, and for the maintenance of five poor people of the parish.

LEAKE, EAST (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of LOUGHBOROUGH, Southern Division of the wapentake of RUSHCLIFFE and of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 4¾ miles (E.) from Kegworth; containing 975 inhabitants, many of whom are employed in frame-work knitting. The living is a rectory, with that of West Leake united; net income, £719; patron, Marquess of Hastings. The church exhibits a fine specimen of the later style of English architecture. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. A free school was founded and endowed with lands, about 1731, by John Bray: the income is about £48 per annum. A girls' school is partly supported by the Rev. Dr. Halcombe. This has lately been made a polling-place for the Southern division of the county.

LEAKE, WEST (*ST. HELEN*), a parish, in the union of LOUGHBOROUGH, Southern Division of the wapentake of RUSHCLIFFE and of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 9¾ miles (E.) from Kegworth; containing 203 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, united to that of East Leake, and valued in the king's books at £25. 4. 7.

LEAMINGTON-HASTINGS, (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of RUGBY, Southam Division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, Southern Division of the county of WARWICK, 4½ miles (N. N. E.) from Southam; containing 464 inhabitants. The living is an endowed vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20; present net income, £695; patron, E. Sitwell, Esq. Here is a National school, endowed with £25 per annum. The Warwick and Napton canal passes through this parish, on the southern side. In the reign of James I., an hospital for the maintenance of eight poor persons was founded and endowed by Humphrey Davis. An almshouse also was founded and endowed in 1687, for two poor persons, by the widow of Sir Charles Wheler, Bart. There was anciently a chapel at Bradwell, in this parish.

LEAMINGTON-PRIORS (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish and fashionable watering-place, in the union of WARWICK, Kenilworth Division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, Southern Division of the county of WARWICK, 2¼ miles (E.) from Warwick, and 90 (N. W.) from London; containing 6209 inhabitants. This place derives its name from the river Leam, on which it is situated, and from its having originally belonged to the priory of Kenilworth. The town is beautifully situated in a fine open vale surrounded by gentle acclivities richly clothed with wood: the river Leam, over which is a handsome stone bridge connecting the old with the new town, and the river Avon, wind through the adjoining meadows. From an inconsiderable hamlet, consisting only of a few cottages, and containing only 543 inhabitants, it has, from the celebrity of its mineral springs, risen with unprecedented rapidity, within the last 30 years into a large and populous town, containing at the last census nearly 1200 houses; and the peculiar mildness of the temperature, and the salubrity of the air, contribute greatly to augment the number of its permanent residents. The mineral springs are of three kinds, viz., sulphureous, saline, and chalybeate: the water of the sulphureous spring, according to the analysis of Dr. Loudon, a resident physician, contains sulphuric acid, magnesia, chlorine, soda, and lime; the gases are oxygen, azote, carbonic acid, and sulphuretted hydrogen. The saline water contains chlorine, lime, sulphuric acid, magnesia, silica, peroxyde of iron, and soda; the gases are oxygen, azote, and carbonic acid. The chalybeate water differs from the saline chiefly in the proportion of its several ingredients. The spring first discovered here, and now called the "Old Well," is described by Camden, Speed, and Dugdale; its water was analysed in 1688, and it has recently been enclosed by the Earl of Aylesford, who erected a neat pump-room over it, containing a marble font, from which a pipe is conducted on the outside of the building, for the use of the poor. The second spring, where Smith's baths now stand, was discovered in 1784, by Mr. Abbots, who erected six warm baths, a cold bath, and shower baths, with dressing-rooms adjoining. The Imperial Fount and Marble Baths, in Clemens-street, contain a complete arrangement of hot, cold, sulphureous, vapour, fumigating, and shower baths, with jets d'eau for topical application, and a pump of sulphureous, saline, and chalybeate water, with every requisite accommodation and attendance. Wise's baths, at the corner of Bath-street; Robbins' baths, near the bridge; and various similar establishments, are all arranged with due care

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and attended with every regard to the accommodation of the persons by whom they are frequented; there is also a bathing establishment for the gratuitous use of the poor. The principal baths, however, are at the Royal Spa, a handsome stone building, with a colonnade of the Doric order extending the whole length of the front, and having at each end entrances leading respectively to the gentlemen's and ladies' baths. This establishment consists of numerous hot, cold, and shower baths, of which two are provided with cranes for lowering and raising invalids in a chair; the pump-room, which forms the centre of the building, contains an orchestra, in which a band performs during the hours of attendance. This elegant building, which forms one of the principal ornaments of the town, is situated on the banks of the river Leam. In proportion to the number and rank of the visiters are the hotels provided for their accommodation, all of which are fitted up with a considerable degree of taste and elegance; and there are numerous private boarding and lodging houses of every grade.

The town is well paved, and lighted with gas under the direction of commissioners appointed by an act obtained for that and other local purposes, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. The streets are spacious, and intersect each other at right angles; the houses are handsomely built, and fronted with Roman cement, and many of them display elegant specimens of Grecian and other styles of architecture. A new and handsome town-hall has been recently erected. The public library and reading-rooms, in Bath-street, is a handsome edifice, with a colonnade of six Ionic pillars, supporting an entablature, and resting upon a piazza which forms the entrance; contiguous to the principal reading-room is a small orchestra, which is generally used in the winter season; above the reading-rooms and library is a spacious and elegant assembly-room; the card and refreshment rooms are equally splendid, and the whole suite is admirably adapted either for public or private meetings. The upper assembly-rooms, in the Union Parade, consist of a ball-room, at the end of which is a fine organ; attached to the assembly-rooms are card and refreshment rooms, and the entire range is completed by a library and reading-room. The Warwick races, which are held in March and September, attract numerous visiters; and the Warwickshire hunt is become equally celebrated. The Ranelagh gardens, containing a choice collection of plants and flowers, afford a constant source of gratification to the botanist and florist. The market, which is on Wednesday, is abundantly supplied with provisions. The Warwick and Napton canal passes through the town; and the Grand Junction and Oxford canals afford a facility of water conveyance to all parts of the kingdom.

The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 10.; present net income, £255; patron, Rev. Henry Wise; impropriator, Earl of Aylesford. The church was an ancient structure, in the decorated style of English architecture, with a tower: it has been considerably enlarged, and a spire has been added to it, and, though it has undergone many recent alterations, it still retains externally much of its original character. An episcopal chapel, in the upper part of the town, was erected at the expense of the vicar: it is professedly after the Norman model, and in many respects the details of that style have been imitated: the interior is darkened by the adoption of the massive round column and the deep-toned painting of the glass in the windows. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The last is a small but handsome edifice, having in a niche over the entrance a full-length figure of St. Peter. The Baptist meeting-house is in the decorated style of English architecture. Here is a National school, supported by subscription, with apartments for the master and mistress. An hospital, bearing the name of its founder, has been recently erected on the London road, by the munificent donations of the Rev. Dr. Warneford, aided by subscriptions: the buildings occupy a site given by the Earl of Aylesford, who is the lord of the manor. There are various bequests for the poor and other charitable purposes.

LEAP, a tything, in the chapelry of EXBURY, parish of FAWLEY, union of NEW FOREST, hundred of BISHOP'S-WALTHAM, Southampton and Southern Divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 11½ miles (E. by N.) from Lymington: the population is returned with Exbury. The village, being nearly opposite to Cowes, is the common place of embarkation for the Isle of Wight from this part of Hampshire.

LEARCHILD, a township, in the parish of ENLINGHAM, union of ALNWICK, Northern Division of COQUETDALE ward and of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 6½ miles (W. S. W.) from Alnwick; containing 20 inhabitants.

LEASINGHAM, NORTH, or ROXHOLME (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of SLEAFORD, wapentake of FLAXWELL, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 9½ miles (N. by W.) from Sleaford: the population is returned with South Leasingham. The living is a rectory, united, in 1726, to the rectory of South Leasingham, and valued in the king's books at £10. 15. 5. The church has been demolished.

LEASINGHAM, SOUTH (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of SLEAFORD, wapentake of FLAXWELL, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 2 miles (N. N. W.) from Sleaford: containing, with North Leasingham, 358 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of North Leasingham united, valued in the king's books at £13. 2. 8½; present net income, £924; patron, Sir J. Thorold, Bart. A small school is supported partly by charity.

LEATHERHEAD (*St. MARY AND St. NICHOLAS*), a parish (formerly a market-town), in the union of EPSOM, Second Division of the hundred of COPTHORNE and EFFINGHAM, Western Division of the county of SURREY, 12 miles (E. N. E.) from Guildford, and 18 (S. W. by S.) from London; containing 1724 inhabitants. This place, anciently called *Ledderede*, is pleasantly situated on the bank of the river Mole, over which there is a bridge of fourteen arches, built of brick. The vale through which this stream flows, in its course to Reigate, is bounded on each side by a range of steep eminences, on the declivities of which are numerous elegant seats, and fine parks and plantations; and the scenery in the neighbourhood is highly picturesque and beautiful. The trade of the town is inconsiderable, and the market is disused: there are a tanyard and brewery, and a fair is held on Oct. 11th, in a field to the north of the town, chiefly for the sale of horses and pigs. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 6. 0½; patrons, Dean

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and Chapter of Rochester. The church is a cruciform structure, said to have been founded by Edward I.: the nave and aisles are in the early English style, the chancel is in the decorated, and the tower and north transept are in the later English; the east window is ornamented with stained glass: within is a fine screen. There is a place of worship for Independents. A free school, endowed with £30 per annum, principally from bequests by John Lucas and David White, has merged into a National school, for which a school-house was erected in 1839. Several other benefactions have been made for distribution among the poor. Judge Jeffreys resided in a house in the town, now the property and residence of Col. Spicer.

LEATHLEY, a parish, in the Upper Division of the wapentake of CLARO, West Riding of the county of YORK; containing 413 inhabitants, of which number, 295 are in the township of Leathley, 2½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Otley. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 2. 8½.; present net income, £302: it is in the patronage of the Crown. A free school was founded and endowed with a rent-charge of £12, in 1769, by Anne Hitch.

LEATON, a joint township with Woolascott, in the parish of ST. MARY, SHREWSBURY, hundred of PIMHILL, Northern Division of the county of SALOP, 4½ miles (N. N. W.) from Shrewsbury, with which the population is returned.

LEAVELAND (*ST. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union and hundred of FAVERSHAM, Upper Division of the lathe of SCRAY, Eastern Division of the county of KENT, 4 miles (S. by W.) from Faversham; containing 69 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, united to that of Badlesmere, and valued in the king's books at £4.

LEAVENING, a township, in the parish of ACKLAM, union of MALTON, partly in the wapentake of BUCKROSE, and partly within the liberty of ST. PETER'S, East Riding of the county of YORK, 6½ miles (S.) from New Malton; containing 354 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a school, to which Lord Middleton affords support.

LEAVINGTON, CASTLE, a township, in the parish of KIRK-LEAVINGTON, union of STOCKTON, Western Division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, North Riding of the county of YORK, 2¾ miles (S. E. by E.) from Yarm; containing 45 inhabitants. Here was anciently a castle, but the eminence on which it stood, called Castle hill, is the only remaining vestige of its existence.

LEAVINGTON, KIRK (*ST. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of STOCKTON, Western Division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, North Riding of the county of YORK; containing 517 inhabitants, of which number, 222 are in the township of Kirk-Leavington, 2¼ miles (S. S. E.) from Yarm. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £63; patron and appropriator, Archbishop of York. The church is a small ancient structure.

LEBTHORPE, a hamlet, in the parish of NORTH WITHAM, wapentake of BELTISLOE, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 3 miles (S. E. by S.) from Colsterworth: the population is returned with the parish.

LECHLADE, or LEACHLADE (*ST. LAWRENCE*), a market-town and parish, in the union of FARRINGDON, hundred of BRIGHTWELLS-BARROW, Eastern Division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 28 miles (S. E.) from Gloucester, and 75 (W. by N.) from London; containing 1244 inhabitants. The name of this place is derived from the little river Leche, and the Saxon word *ladean*, to empty; this stream rises near Northleach, and falls into the Thames below St. John's bridge, in this parish. The town is situated on the margin of the Thames, on the road from Cirencester to London: it is neatly built, and consists principally of two long and wide streets; the inhabitants are supplied with water from wells. Its commerce formerly depended chiefly on the transit of commodities, particularly Wiltshire and Gloucester cheese, brought hither for conveyance to the metropolis by the Thames, which becomes navigable at this place, where also the canal terminates which unites this river and the Severn; but the traffic has within the last few years been diverted into another channel. The market, for which a grant was obtained by Richard Earl of Cornwall, brother of Henry III., is held on Friday, but almost disused: a fair for cattle and toys, on Sept. 9th, is much frequented. A constable and a tythingman are appointed at a triennial court leet held by the lord of the manor.

The living is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £12. 13. 4.; patron and incumbent, Rev. Edward Leigh Bennett. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £710, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £158. The church is a handsome structure, in the later style of English architecture, built about the middle of the fifteenth century, at the joint expense of the vicar, the inmates of Lechlade priory, and the inhabitants of the parish; the spire is remarkable for its symmetrical beauty. The interior was new-pewed and beautified in 1829; it contains 200 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £100 in aid of the expense. There is a place of worship for Baptists; also a National school. In 1787, Thomas Ostridge bequeathed £100 stock in the three per cent. consols, to the Sunday school in this parish. Various benefactions, amounting together to about £80 per annum, have been made to the poor. In a meadow near St. John's bridge formerly stood a priory of Black canons, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, which was founded by Richard Earl of Cornwall, in the reign of Henry III., the revenue of which, on its suppression in 1473, was applied to the foundation of a chantry in the parish church. There was also an hospital on or near the bridge, founded by Peter Fitz-Herbert, about the time of Henry III. Towards the end of the last century, a subterraneous structure was discovered in a meadow in the vicinity, with brick pillars and Mosaic pavement, supposed to have been a Roman bath, from which circumstance it has been conjectured that this was a Roman town, to which a vicinal road extended from Cirencester. There is a mineral spring. Thomas Coxeter, an eminent antiquary, was born here in 1689.

LECK, a chapelry, in the parish of TUNSTALL, hundred of LONSDALE, south of the sands, Northern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 2½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Kirkby-Lonsdale; containing 326 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £60; patron, Vicar of Tunstall; impropriator, W. C. Wilson, Esq.

LECKBY, a joint township with Cundall, in the parish of CUNDALL, wapentake of HALLIKELD, North Riding of the county of YORK, 6 miles (N. by E.) from Boroughbridge: the population is returned with Cundall.

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LECKFORD (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of Stockbridge, hundred of King's-Somborn, Andover and Northern Divisions of the county of Southampton, 1½ mile (N. N. E.) from Stockbridge; containing 221 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 16. 10½; present net income, £109; patron, Prebendary of Leckford in the Cathedral Church of Winchester: the prebend, or sinecure rectory, valued in the king's books at £9, is in the patronage of the President and Fellows of St. John's College, Oxford. The Andover canal passes close to the village.

LECKHAMPSTEAD, a chapelry, in the parish of Chieveley, union of Newbury, hundred of Faircross, county of Berks, 5½ miles (S. W.) from East Ilsley; containing 402 inhabitants. Here is a school, endowed with £14 per annum.

LECKHAMPSTEAD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union, hundred, and county of Buckingham, 3½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Buckingham; containing 499 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 13. 4.; present net income, £423; patron, John Beauclerk, Esq. The church contains an octagonal font, ornamented with representations of the Crucifixion, St. Catherine, &c., rudely executed in basso relievo. An endowment of £15 per annum has been made for a school; there is also a Sunday National school. This parish is divided into Church-end, North-end, and Lymes-end. There is a chalybeate spring within its limits.

LECKHAMPTON (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Cheltenham, Eastern Division of the county of Gloucester, 2 miles (S. by W.) from Cheltenham; containing 929 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 13. 4.; present net income, £356; patron, H. N. Trye, Esq. A new church has been built, containing 800 sittings, half of which are free, the Incorporated Society having granted £350 in aid of the expense. A branch of the Gloucester and Cheltenham railway passes through the parish. A school is supported by subscription.

LECKONFIELD, a parish, in the union of Beverley, Hunsley-Beacon Division of the wapentake of Harthill, East Riding of the county of York, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Beverley; containing 301 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £8; present net income, £54; patron and impropriator, Earl of Egremont. Here was anciently a castle belonging to the Earls of Northumberland.

LEDBURN, a hamlet, in the parish of Mentmore, hundred of Cottesloe, county of Buckingham, 3 miles (S. W. by S.) from Leighton-Buzzard: the population is returned with the parish.

LEDBURY (*St. Michael*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of Radlow, county of Hereford; containing 3909 inhabitants, of which number, 3852 are in the town of Ledbury, 15 miles (E. by S.) from Hereford, and 120 (W. N. W.) from London. This place derives its name from the Leden, which intersects the parish from north to south. The town, which stands at the eastern angle of the county, and at the southern extremity of the Malvern hills, is situated on a declivity, and consists of three principal streets, which run north and south, and are intersected by smaller ones at right angles; they are lighted and partially paved, and the inhabitants are well supplied with water. In the more ancient parts of the town the houses are composed of timber and brick, with projecting stories. The manufacture of silk and broad cloth was carried on here to a considerable extent during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., but at present the principal business consists in the manufacture of ropes, lines, and sacking; and there are also malt-houses and tan-yards. In the vicinity are some quarries of excellent limestone, and others of grey marble. The canal, originally intended to be made from Gloucester to Hereford, extends only from the former place to this town. The market is on Tuesday, for poultry, butter, and pedlery; and fairs are held on the Monday after February 1st, Monday before Easter, May 12th, June 22nd, Oct. 2nd, and the Monday before Dec. 21st, for cattle, pigs, &c. The market-house is an ancient edifice of timber and brick, supported on sixteen strong oak pillars. The parish is divided into five parts, the borough, Wall Hills, Ledon and Hatfield, Wellington, and Mitchell and Netherton; the last four of these form the Foreign of the manor, for which courts leet and baron are held annually, when the constables for the town are chosen: the borough is called the Denizen, and has likewise a court leet and baron annually. Petty sessions for the hundred are held here every Wednesday. Ledbury sent members to two parliaments in the reign of Edward I., but surrendered the elective franchise subsequently, on the plea of poverty: it has been made a polling-place in the election of knights for the shire.

The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 12. 6.; present net income, £451. The rectory is divided into the two portions of Overhall and Netherhall: the Bishop of Hereford appoints the portionists, who present to the vicarage alternately. The church is a spacious and handsome structure, exhibiting some fine specimens of Norman architecture, particularly the door in the centre of the west front, and the chancel, on the north side of which is a chapel, dedicated to St. Catherine, of decorated character: the north porch is in the early style of English architecture, as is also the tower, which is detached from the church, and is surmounted by a finely proportioned spire, about 60 feet in height, which, in 1841, was struck by lightning, but sustained little injury. Over the altar is a painting of the Lord's Supper, copied from an original by Rubens; and, at the east end of the north aisle, a new window is ornamented with the figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity, in stained glass; there are several interesting monuments. The Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists have each a place of worship. Here are a National school for boys and girls, supported by subscription; a girls' school, supported by endowment; and a small boys' school endowed with £3. 11. 3. per annum. The hospital of St. Catherine was founded in the thirteenth century, by Hugh Foliot, Bishop of Hereford, and endowed originally for six widowers and four widows: the revenue was valued at the dissolution at £32. 7. 11. It was refounded by Elizabeth, in 1580, for a master, seven poor widowers, and three widows. The increase of funds enabled the trustees to erect a new hospital, in 1822, from a design by Mr. Smirke, intended to comprise 24 dwellings for as many brethren, twelve only of which have been completed, at an expense of £5888. The senior canon of Hereford cathedral, as master, has a

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good dwelling-house and a large garden near the hospital, where he is required to reside two months in the year; to his annual stipend is added a farm of 70 acres, with 40 acres of coppice wood, and he has the appointment of the brethren and the sisters. Morning service is performed in a chapel adjoining the hospital, four days in the week, by the chaplain, who, in addition to his salary, has the incumbency of one of the livings in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter. There are several almshouses for poor persons; and a dispensary was established in 1824. At Wall Hills, about a mile from the town, is a camp, supposed to have been originally British, though subsequently occupied as a Roman station, containing an area of about 30 acres; a smaller camp at Haffield was probably used as a temporary position. Within this parish is also a part of the famous Beacon camp, considered by some antiquaries as one of the fortresses constructed by Caractacus, when this part of Britain was invaded by the Romans under Ostorius Scapula. At Ledbury died Jacob Tonson, an eminent bookseller, and the subject of a satirical triplet by Dryden, whose epitaph, published in the Gentleman's Magazine for February 1736, was closely copied by Dr. Benjamin Franklin, for his own tombstone, and has been often recorded in print.

LEDSHAM, a township, in the parish of NESTON, union, and Higher Division of the hundred, of WIRRALL, Southern Division of the county of CHESTER, 6½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Chester; containing 70 inhabitants.

LEDSHAM (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the Upper Division of the wapentake of BARKSTONE-ASH, West Riding of the county of YORK; containing 944 inhabitants, of which number, 243 are in the township of Ledsham, 4½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Ferry-Bridge. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 4. 2.; present net income, £397: it is in the patronage of Mrs. Wheler. The church contains a splendid monument to the memory of Lady Elizabeth Hastings; her figure is placed in a reclining posture, and those of Lady Frances and Lady Ann, her sisters, are placed on pedestals by its side: the inscription is in Latin. Lady Elizabeth Hastings, in 1738, founded and endowed a school for 20 orphan girls, and another for 20 boys.

LEDSTONE, a township, in the parish of LEDSHAM, Upper Division of the wapentake of BARKSTONE-ASH, West Riding of the county of YORK, 5 miles (N. W.) from Ferry-Bridge; containing 243 inhabitants.

LEDWELL, a hamlet, in the parish of SANDFORD, hundred of WOOTTON, county of OXFORD, 4½ miles (N. E.) from Neat Enstone: the population is returned with the parish. Here was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. A fine sand, used in the manufacture of glass, is found in the vicinity.

LEE (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of AMERSHAM, hundred of AYLESBURY, county of BUCKINGHAM, 2¾ miles (N.) from Great Missenden; containing 186 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £50; patron, Henry Deering, Esq. The church was formerly a chapel of ease to the rectory of Weston-Turville.

LEE (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of LEWISHAM, hundred of BLACKHEATH, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, Western Division of the county of KENT, 7 miles (S. E. by E.) from London; containing 1108 inhabitants. This parish, which within the last few years has very much increased in population, formerly consisted only of a few detached houses. A very handsome range of buildings, called Lee Park, has been recently erected, consisting of elegant villas on both sides of the road, with grounds tastefully laid out, and forming one continuous line with Blackheath Park. Very great additions have been made to the village, and in various parts of the parish are some elegant mansions. The parish is within the jurisdiction of the Greenwich court of requests for the recovery of debts not exceeding £5. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 11. 8.; it is in the patronage of the Crown. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £407, subject to the payment of rates. The ancient church, with the exception of the tower, was taken down and the present edifice erected on the site in 1814; it is built of flint and stone, and has a neat cemetery containing several handsome monuments, the most conspicuous of which are those of the great astronomer, Edmund Halley; the celebrated comedian, William Parsons; the amiable Lady Dacre; and Sir Samuel Fludyer, Bart., who, as lord mayor of London in 1761, gave a sumptuous banquet to George III. and his royal consort. On the 17th of July, 1839, the foundation stone of a new church was laid; and there is also a chapel of ease in the parish. The Blackheath proprietary grammar school, in connection with King's College, is a handsome building; and the Lee Park proprietary grammar school is also a handsome edifice, after the model of the Propyleum of Athens; the land attached to both is laid out in gardens and pleasure grounds. A National school has been erected, with residences for the master and mistress. Christopher Boone, in 1683, founded and endowed an almshouse for six poor persons, with a chapel attached, and a school for twelve poor children; the endowment consists of certain lands and houses producing an income of about £71 per annum. Behind Boone's almshouses are those endowed by the Merchant Tailors' Company for 29 widows of freemen; the houses are built of white brick ornamented with stone.

LEE (*ST. JOHN*), a parish, in the Southern Division of TINDALE ward and of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 1½ mile (N. N. E.) from Hexham; containing 1962 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £280; patron, T. W. Beaumont, Esq.: the impropriation belongs to the Misses Smith and — Errington, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. John of Beverley, and situated on a fine eminence on the northern side of the river Tyne, was anciently noted for an annual procession made to it by the monks of Hexham. There are chapels of ease at Bingfield and Wall. Mines of coal and lead are found in the parish. Mary Vernol, in 1771, conveyed a piece of ground in the chapelry of Bingfield for building a school-house, which she endowed with a rent-charge of £10.

LEE-BOTWOOD (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of CHURCH-STRETTON, hundred of CONDOVER, Southern Division of the county of SALOP, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Church-Stretton; containing 223 inhabitants. This parish is situated in a flat valley between the Caer Caradoc, Lawley, and Longmynd hills, which form the south-western boundary of the hundred: it is inter-

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sected by a brook called the Rae, increased by numerous smaller streams from the hills: coal and limestone are found within its limits. The village is pleasantly situated on the turnpike road from Shrewsbury to Ludlow. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Longnor united; net income, £135; patron, Archdeacon Corbett. The church once belonged to the abbey of Haughmond.

LEE-BROCKHURST (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Wem, Whitchurch Division of the hundred of North Bradford, Northern Division of the county of Salop, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S.E. by E.) from Wem; containing 150 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £72; patron and impropriator, John Walford, Esq.

LEE, EAST, or CHAPEL, a liberty, in the parish of East Tilbury, hundred of Barstable, Southern Division of the county of Essex: the population is included in the return for Grays-Thurrock.

LEE-WARD, a township, in the parish and union of Rothbury, Western Division of Coquetdale ward, Northern Division of the county of Northumberland, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Rothbury; containing 103 inhabitants.

LEEMAILING, a township, in the parish and union of Bellingham, North-Western Division of Tindale ward, Southern Division of the county of Northumberland, 1 mile (W. N. W.) from Bellingham; containing 293 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by the North Tyne river. Heeleyside, in this township, has been in the possession of the Charltons from an early period: it is a handsome structure of white freestone, commanding a varied prospect of picturesque scenery along the vale of the North Tyne; one of the wings was burnt down about 40 years ago, but has been rebuilt with additions: attached to it is a neat domestic chapel.

LEEDS (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of Hollingborne, hundred of Eyborne, lathe of Aylesford, Western Division of the county of Kent, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Maidstone; containing 613 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, to which that of Broomfield is united; net income, £163; patron and appropriator, Archbishop of Canterbury. The church has at the west end a remarkably low square tower, and contains some good monuments to the Meredith family. This parish is said to have derived its name from Ledian, counsellor to Ethelbert II., who built here a fortress in 978. Subsequently, in 1119, a priory of Black canons, in honour of St. Mary and St. Nicholas, was founded by Robert de Crepito Corde, alias Crevecœur, or Cronchheart, Knt., the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was £362. 7. 7. The abbey church was equal in magnitude and beauty to a cathedral, and the monastic buildings, remains of which still exist, were of correspondent size and grandeur. Leeds castle, the residence of the family of Fairfax, is one of the most stately in the kingdom: it is seated in a beautiful park, is surrounded by a moat, and approached by a stone bridge of two arches: the buildings, which are entirely of stone, are ranged round a spacious quadrangle, and though they exhibit the architecture of different periods, the structure as a whole produces a most striking and noble effect. It has two ancient gateways, a grand hall, and a magnificent suite of state apartments: there are also the remains of the inner vallum, of the keep, and various other detached parts, said to have been erected by the Crevecœurs, by William of Wykeham, and by Henry VIII. George III. and his royal consort were entertained here in their excursion to Coxheath Camp, in 1779. It has lately been very extensively repaired, and in the new building the style which prevailed in the time of Henry VII. has been adhered to, being that which was most prominent in the remains of the ancient edifice. Courts leet and baron are held annually, at which three officers, termed Borsholders, are appointed. The line of the South-Eastern railway passes within about six miles.

LEEDS (*St. Peter*), a parish and liberty, in the West Riding of the county of York; comprising the market-town and newly enfranchised borough of Leeds, which has a separate jurisdiction, though locally in the wapentake of Skyrack, and several chapelries; and containing 123,393 inhabitants, of which number, 71,602 are in the town of Leeds, 25 miles (S. W. by W.) from York, and 191 (N. N. W.) from London. From what source this place, anciently called *Loidis*, derives its name, has not been ascertained. It was made a royal vill after the destruction of the ancient *Cambodunum* by Cadwallo, a British prince, and Penda, King of Mercia, over the last of whom, on his subsequent invasion of Northumberland, in 655, Oswco, King of Bernicia, obtained a signal victory in the immediate vicinity of the town. During the reign of William the Conqueror, Ilbert de Lacy is supposed to have erected a castle here, which was besieged by King Stephen on his route towards Scotland, and in which Richard II., after his deposition, was for some time confined, previously to his removal to Pontefract: but there are no vestiges of it, nor can the site, which is stated to have been on Mill-hill, be distinguished by any traces of its previous existence. During the civil war in the reign of Charles I. many skirmishes between the contending parties took place in the neighbourhood, and that monarch resided for some time in a street now called Guildford street, in a mansion supposed to have been the first in that part of the kingdom that was built of brick, and, from the colour of that material, called the Red Hall.

Seal and Arms.

The town, which is more celebrated as the principal seat of the woollen manufacture than either for its antiquity or for its historical importance, is pleasantly situated on the summit and acclivities of an eminence rising gradually from the northern bank of the river Aire, over which are substantial bridges of freestone, one consisting of five arches; another, about a mile to the west, erected in 1817, from a design by Rennie, at an expense of £7000, and called Wellington bridge, consisting of one beautiful arch, 100 feet in span. To the east of the former a suspension bridge has been constructed, the expense of which was estimated at £4500; and another, called Victoria Bridge, was completed on the 1st of January, 1839, having one arch of 75 feet span, at a cost of £7777. The streets in the

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more ancient parts of the town are inconveniently narrow, but in other parts spacious and commodious. Many improvements have been effected under the provisions of acts of parliament obtained in 1809 and 1815, under which also the town is well paved, partly lighted with gas, and supplied with water forced from the Aire by an engine into three capacious reservoirs, from which it is distributed to the houses of the inhabitants. A new company has been recently formed, and an act obtained, for bringing water of a purer quality from Eccup, near Harewood, and the preparatory works are now in progress. The houses are in general neatly built of brick, and roofed with stone, here commonly called grey slate; and in various parts of the town are some elegant mansions and handsome ranges of modern buildings, among which latter is Park-place, in front of which the ground is tastefully laid out in shrubberies and walks. The environs afford much beautiful scenery, and are embellished with numerous seats and elegant villas. The Literary and Philosophical Society was established in 1820; meetings are held on the first and third Fridays in every month, from November till May. The hall appropriated to this purpose is a handsome stone building, erected by Mr. Chantrell, in the Grecian style of architecture, and comprising a lecture-room, library, and museum. A museum of natural curiosities was also established by Mr. Calvert, in 1827. The Northern Society, for the encouragement of the fine arts, has a handsome gallery adjoining the music-hall; and a horticultural society, established in 1820, holds its meetings in the town. There are several public subscription libraries, of which the principal are, the old library, in Commercial street; the new library, in Park-row; the parochial library, containing works on Theology, for the use of the resident clergy of the establishment; and the Methodists' and the Eclectic libraries. The commercial buildings, a handsome edifice of stone, with a noble circular portico, comprising a news-room, and commercial offices, were erected in 1826, and are equally an accommodation and an ornament to the town. The mechanics' institute, to which a useful library is attached, was established in 1825. The theatre, a neat building erected in 1771, by Mr. Tate Wilkinson, is opened, during the months of May and June, by the York company. Subscription concerts take place during the winter, at the music-hall in Albion-street; and assemblies are sometimes held in a handsome suite of rooms over the White Cloth hall. The public baths, in Wellington-road, a handsome range of buildings erected in 1820, by the same architect, and in the same style, as the philosophical hall, are commodiously arranged, and comprise hot, cold, shower and vapour baths, with others artificially prepared, possessing the properties and temperature of the Matlock and Buxton waters. The Masonic hall is in Stern's buildings, Briggate; and a bazaar, on the principle of those in the metropolis, was established in 1826, for which a neat building has been erected. The cavalry barracks, near the north road, form a very extensive and complete establishment, occupying eleven acres of ground; the buildings, which are handsome and contain every requisite accommodation, were erected at an expense of £28,000.

To the extent and variety of the manufactures carried on in this town and its neighbourhood, particularly the manufacture of woollen cloth, which has within the last few years been brought to a very high state of perfection, may, in a great degree, be attributed the prosperity of the West Riding of the county. Formerly only the coarser kinds of cloth were made here, but, since the introduction of machinery, and more especially under the improvements made in the manufacture by Mr. Hirst, a native of this town, the Yorkshire cloths, which were always regarded as inferior, have been made to equal, if not to surpass, those of the western counties of England, in fineness of texture, and brilliancy and permanence of colour; and superfine black and blue cloths, made from wool carefully selected, have been sold for £5 per yard. Many very extensive factories have been established, in some of which the whole process, from the first breaking of the wool, to the completion of the cloth for the consumer, is performed by machinery worked by steam. The principal branches of manufacture are, superfine broad and coarse narrow cloth, ladies' pelisse cloth and shawls, stuffs of various kinds, Scotch camblets, blankets, and carpets. Several large factories have been established in the town and neighbourhood, for the spinning of flax; and a great quantity of worsted goods, the manufacture of which has been progressively increasing, is sent hence to every part of the kingdom. The cotton manufacture has extended in some degree from Lancashire to this town, and at present affords employment to a small proportion of the labouring class. In the immediate vicinity are large manufactories for crown and flint glass, and glass bottles; an extensive pottery, the reputation of which procures for its wares a large demand in every part of the united kingdom; several large iron foundries, and an extensive manufactory for steam-engines. In the parish is dug clay for making fire-proof bricks, also another kind for tobacco-pipes. The neighbourhood abounds with mines of coal: on the banks of the Aire are numerous mills for grinding corn, rape-seed, dye-wood, and for fulling cloth, and several turning, carding, and spinning establishments. In addition to the staple trade and manufactures, Leeds carries on an extensive trade in tobacco, for the preparation of which several mills have been erected. The river Aire, which passes through the southern part of the town, affords a navigable communication with the Humber; and the Leeds and Liverpool canal, constructed in 1777, which joins the Aire, opens a direct line of navigation extending to Hull, Liverpool, and the principal towns in the kingdom. The North Midland, or Leeds and Derby, railway completes the communication between the manufacturing districts of Yorkshire, the midland counties, and London, and joins the terminus of the Leeds and Selby railway at the east side of Marsh-lane, Leeds. The Manchester and Leeds railway passes through districts of the first importance as regards manufacturing industry. The cloth-halls are spacious buildings for the sale of cloth in an unfinished state: they occupy quadrangular areas divided into rows, on each side of which are stands for the manufacturers; the hall for dyed cloth contains 1800 of these stands, and that for white cloths 1210: the former was erected in 1758, and the latter in 1775: the market-days are Tuesday and Saturday. After the cloth market is over, the general market commences, which is well supplied with all sorts of provisions. The corn market is held

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in the corn exchange, in Briggate, a handsome stone building, having in the front a statue of Queen Anne sculptured in white marble: the market for cattle, pigs, and hay is held in the Free Market, formerly called the Vicar's Croft, in Vicar-lane: the market for butchers' meat is held in various parts of the town, of which the most central are Fleet-Street, Cheapside, the South market, and Duncan-street; the wholesale market for carcases is held in Leadenhall, a spacious area considerably below the ground, by which means it is preserved from the heat of summer and the frosts of winter; to this market is attached a spacious slaughter-house, also under ground: the fish market is held at the Old Cross, in Fish-Street; the fruit, vegetable, and poultry market at the top of Briggate; and markets are held in various parts of the town, and, like all the others, are abundantly supplied. The fairs are on July 10th and 11th for horses, and Nov. 8th and 9th for cattle; and a fair for the sale of leather is held quarterly in the South market-place. The cattle, sheep, and pig market is held in the Free Market, and there is a fortnight fair held there on alternate Wednesdays for fat cattle.

The town does not appear to have been incorporated before the 2nd of Charles I., when a charter was bestowed by that monarch; but it was afterwards forfeited or surrendered, and a new one granted in the 13th of Charles II., by which, until the passing of the Municipal Reform Act, the corporation consisted of a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 24 assistants, aided by a recorder, deputy-recorder, town-clerk, coroner, clerk of the market, and subordinate officers. The mayor, aldermen, and recorder, were justices of the peace. The government is now vested in a mayor, 16 aldermen, and 48 councillors, pursuant to the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76 (for an abstract of which see the Appendix, No. I.), and the borough is divided into 12 wards. The burgesses are exempt from serving on juries out of the parish. The mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, and there are 24 others. The police force consists of a chief constable and about 100 men. By the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, Leeds was made a representative borough, comprising an area of 20,595 acres, of which the limits are minutely described in the Appendix, No. II.; it returns two members to parliament; the right of election is vested in the £10 householders, in number at present about 6000; the mayor is the returning officer. The corporation hold quarterly courts of session for the borough, in Jan., April, July, and Oct., at which the recorder presides, for all offences not capital: the justices, two at a time in rotation, sit daily for the examination of delinquents and the determination of police affairs. The town is within the jurisdiction of a court baron for the recovery of debts not exceeding £5, for the Honour of Pontefract, which is occasionally held at Leeds. The Michaelmas quarter sessions for the West Riding are held here, by adjournment from Knaresbrough, and also the petty sessions for the wapentake of Skyrack. Until 1839 there existed a relic of feudal servitude in the custom which obliged all the inhabitants of Leeds, except those whose houses stood within the manor of Whitkirk (formerly belonging to the Knights Templars), to have their corn and malt ground at the King's mills, which are held under a lease from the crown; but the right was purchased for £13,000, to be paid by a rate upon owners and occupiers. The court-house, erected in 1813, is an elegant edifice of stone, with a handsome portico of the Corinthian order in the centre, on each side of which the façade is decorated with panels enriched with emblematical sculpture; the principal entrance, from Park-row, leads into a spacious vestibule, on one side of which is the Rotation office, and on the other the rooms appropriated to the magistrates of the West Riding, the watch committee room, grand jury room, barristers' room, &c., communicating with the sessions-hall, which is commodiously arranged. Behind the court-house is the prison for the town, which was considerably enlarged in 1833; it is used only for the temporary confinement of prisoners prior to their examination, after which they are sent for trial either to the house of correction at Wakefield, or to York castle. This town has been made a polling-place for the West Riding.

The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £48. 0. 4½; present net income, about £1500: it is in the patronage of 25 trustees; appropriators, Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The parish church was an ancient and venerable cruciform structure, with a square embattled tower rising from the centre, and decorated with pinnacles, and, though plain, retained considerable portions of its ancient Norman character; the roof was painted in fresco, but the whole has been pulled down, and a very handsome church erected on the site from designs by R. D. Chantrell, Esq. Thoresby, author of the "*Ducatus Leodiensis*," who was a native of Leeds, was interred in it, but there is no monument to his memory. The church of St. James, formerly a chapel belonging to a congregation in the late Countess of Huntingdon's Connection, is a neat octangular edifice of stone: the living is a perpetual curacy. St. John's church was founded in 1634, and endowed with £80 per annum, and £10 per annum for repairs, by John Harrison, Esq., a native of the town, whose remains are therein deposited, under a monument of black marble: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the joint patronage of the Vicar, and the Mayor and three Aldermen; net income, £375. The church dedicated to St. Paul is a neat stone building: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £155; patron, the Vicar. Trinity church, erected in 1721, is a handsome structure, in the Roman Doric style of architecture, with a tower surmounted by a spire: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the joint patronage of the Vicar, the Recorder, and the Minister of St. John's; net income, £299. The church on Quarry hill, dedicated to St. Mary, was erected in 1824, by a grant from the parliamentary commissioners, at an expense of £10,951. 15. 4.: it is a handsome edifice, in the later style of English architecture, with a square embattled tower: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £47; patron, the Vicar. Christchurch, in Meadow-lane, was erected also in 1824, by a grant of £10,456. 13. from the same funds, and differs from St. Mary's only in having angular pinnacles: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £65; patron, the Vicar. The church at Woodhouse, dedicated to St. Mark, and made a district church under the 21st section of the 58th of George III., was erected in 1825, by grant from the parliamentary commissioners, at an expense of £9000: the architecture is similar to that of St.

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Mary's: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £140; patron, the Vicar. A church in the later English style, with a tower and spire, was erected at Kirkstall in 1829, by grant of the parliamentary commissioners, at an expense of £3240. 16. 4.; it suffered greatly from lightning, and after being thoroughly repaired was opened on the 8th of October, 1833; it has been made a district church under the 21st section of the 59th of George III. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £147; patron, the Vicar. There are upwards of twenty places of worship for Arians, Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyan, Primitive, and other Methodists, Female Revivalists, Swedenborgians, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics.

The free grammar school was originally founded in 1552, by William Sheafield, priest, who endowed it with several portions of land, on condition that the inhabitants should erect a school-house, which was subsequently built at the cost of John Harrison, Esq., in 1624, and enlarged in 1692, by Godfrey Lawson, mayor, and in 1780 a house for the master was erected by the trustees. The original endowment, augmented by subsequent benefactions, produces an income of more than £1600 per annum: the establishment consists of a head-master, second master, and an assistant. The school is free to all boys of the parish, for instruction in the classics and mathematics: it is entitled to send a candidate for one of Lady Elizabeth Hastings' exhibitions at Queen's College, Oxford; and it is also, in turn with the schools of Heversham and Halifax, entitled to one of three scholarships of £20 per annum each, and tenable till the holders take the degree of M.A., founded by the Rev. Thomas Milner, in Magdalene College; and, in failure of a candidate from the school at Normanton, to one of two scholarships founded, by Mrs. Frieston, at Emanuel College, Cambridge. A charity school, in which 80 girls are clothed and instructed, is supported by a portion of the produce of lands appropriated to charitable uses, amounting annually to nearly £400; and a very neat and commodious building was erected for its use, in 1815, at the expense of £1000. A National central school, also a neat building, erected in 1812, in which about 450 boys and girls are taught; likewise others at Feather Hill and Woodhouse, in the district of St. John's; a Lancasterian school, in which 1000 children are instructed; and a model infants' school, are all supported by subscription. There are also, in connection with the established church and the various dissenting congregations, not less than 40 Sunday schools in various parts of the town.

Harrison's hospital, comprising originally 30 almshouses, to which twelve more have been added, were founded in 1653, by John Harrison, Esq., who endowed them with mills and tenements producing about £80 per annum: the endowment has been augmented by Mrs. Catherine Parker, Mr. Joseph Midgley, Arthur Ikin, Esq., and others; and the buildings, occupying a large quadrangular area, afford an asylum to 64 aged women, who receive an allowance of £10 per annum each, paid quarterly. Almshouses for ten aged widows were founded by Mrs. Mary Potter, in 1749, and endowed by her with £2000, to which was added £400 by Mrs. Barbara Chantrill; from the produce of which sums, together with other benefactions, each of the inmates receives an allowance of £12. 12. per annum. Eight houses were left by Josias Jenkinson, Esq., in 1643, for the reception of sixteen aged persons, but no funds having been appropriated to keep them in repair, they became dilapidated, and have been since entirely rebuilt: the rents of a farm bequeathed by the same Mr. Jenkinson, for distribution among the poor, have been appropriated as an endowment to these houses, the tenants of which receive an annual allowance of £5. Under the superintendence of the governors of the workhouse are schools of industry, in which the children of the poor are taught to prepare the different wools for the loom, by an intimate intermixture of the various colours, in order to produce uniformity of pattern in the mixed cloths. The general infirmary, founded in 1771, is a neat edifice, formerly in an open and healthy situation, but now entirely surrounded by buildings: it is liberally supported by subscription. The house of recovery, or feverhouse, in Vicar-lane, was built by subscription in 1802, and has been found very efficacious in arresting the progress of contagion. A dispensary for curing diseases of the eye was established in 1821, and is principally supported by members of the medical profession, by whom it is gratuitously attended. The general dispensary, and a lying-in hospital, were both established in 1824. The Strangers' Friend Society, for the visitation and relief of the distressed of all denominations; and the Guardian Society, for reclaiming females who have deviated from the path of virtue, are supported by subscription; and there are various other charitable institutions and bequests for the wants of the inhabitants of this large and populous manufacturing district. Mrs. Rachael Dixon bequeathed certain houses and premises in trust to the vicar of Leeds and the minister of St. John's, the rents of which are to be equally distributed among three widows of clergymen of the established church. In the neighbourhood are several chalybeate and other mineral springs: that of Holbeck is like the sulphurous water of Harrogate, but more slightly impregnated; and it is so much esteemed, that it is daily brought to Leeds for sale. On the declivity of Quarry hill are vestiges of a Roman camp, the trenches of which are covered with buildings; and Roman coins and other relics of antiquity have been discovered in the neighbourhood. In Briggate are some remains of the chantry of St. Mary Magdalene, founded in 1470, by the Rev. William Evers, vicar of the parish; and on a formerly sequestered spot on the banks of the Aire, about three miles from the town, are the picturesque ruins of Kirkstall priory, founded in 1152, for monks of the Cistercian order, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was £512. 13. 4.: the remains, exhibiting a mixture of the Norman and early English styles of architecture, occupy a quadrangular area, 450 feet in length and 340 in breadth, and form one of the most interesting specimens of monastic grandeur in the kingdom. Dr. Berkenhout, author of several works on Chemistry, Natural History, and other subjects; Dr. James Scot, author of three of the Scotonian prize poems, and a writer in the Public Advertiser, under the signature Anti-Sejanus; and Benjamin Wilson, F.R.S., a landscape painter of respectable talent, were natives of this town. Leeds gives the title of Duke to the family of Osborne.

LEEK (*St. Edward the Confessor*), a market-

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town and parish, and the head of a union, in the Southern Division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW, Northern Division of the county of STAFFORD; containing 10,780 inhabitants, of which number, 6324 are in the town of Leek with Lowe, 23 miles (N. N. E.) from Stafford, and 154 (N. W. by N.) from London. This place is of great antiquity, and has been styled "The Capital of the Moorlands." Subsequently to the Conquest the manor became the property of the Earls of Chester, one of whom obtained for the town the grant of a market from King John, and it was eventually given to the monks of the abbey Dieu la Croix, in this parish. In 1745, the troops of the Pretender marched through Leek on Dec. 3rd, in their advance to Derby, and returned on the 7th of the same month. The town is pleasantly situated on an eminence on the main road from London to Manchester; the streets are spacious, well paved, and lighted with gas; and the inhabitants are supplied with water by means of pipes, from the springs on Leek Moor. The curious phenomenon of a double sunset occurs here at a certain time of the year, owing to the relative position of a rocky mountain westward from the town. The principal business is the silk manufacture, which has long been in a flourishing state, and has of late years been so considerably extended that several very extensive mills have been erected for twisting and doubling the silk. The articles in silk and mohair, for which the town is chiefly celebrated, are sewing silks, twist, buttons, ribands, ferrets, galloons, handkerchiefs, shawls, sarcenet, and broad silk. An immense quantity of buttons covered with worsted stuff are also manufactured here, and give employment to many hundred women and children in the surrounding villages, who are engaged in sewing the cloth upon moulds. A considerable quantity of cheese is made in the neighbourhood; and some valuable mines of coal, lead, and copper, in the adjacent hills, some of which were worked before the year 1680, afford employment to several individuals. The Caldon branch of the Trent and Mersey canal passes within half a mile of the town, and near it runs the river Churnet. In 1806, the old market cross, which stood at the foot of the market-place, was taken down, and the town-hall erected on its site, at a cost of £250; it is a small edifice, the principal apartment of which is used as a news-room, and has under it a temporary prison or lock-up; but the petty sessions for the Northern Division of the hundred are held at the Swan Inn, on alternate Wednesdays. The market is on Wednesday; and fairs chiefly for cattle, are held on the Wednesday before February 3rd, Easter-Wednesday, May 18th, Whit-Wednesday, July 3rd and 28th, and the Wednesday after Oct. 10th: the principal cattle fair is that on the 18th of May. Courts leet and baron are held by the lord of the manor, at which a constable is appointed; and the petty sessions for the Northern Division of the hundred are held here. By the act of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., cap. 64, this town has been made a polling-place for the northern division of the county.

The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 9. 1½.; present net income, £218; patron, Earl of Macclesfield. The church is a very ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture; it has a tower with eight pinnacles, and stands on an eminence which commands a very extensive prospect. In the interior are several neat mural monuments to the Daintry and other families; and in the churchyard stand the remains of an ancient pyramidal cross, adorned with rude imagery and fret-work, supposed to be of Danish workmanship. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists; also a Roman Catholic chapel, built in 1829 by subscription, at the cost of £700, and adorned with some fine old paintings brought from a convent at Lisbon, by the nuns of Aston Hall, near Stone. A school-house was erected at the expense of the Earl of Macclesfield, in the beginning of the last century, for a free grammar school, and was endowed by the Rev. George Roads, who, in 1712, bequeathed property which was invested in the three per cents., and produces £9. 13. 10. per annum, which sum is paid to the master for teaching English to six poor boys of this parish. Here is also a Sunday National school. Eight almshouses for single women not under 60 years of age were founded and endowed by Elizabeth Ash, in 1676, with a rent-charge of £40: additional benefactions to this charity make the total income £78. 3. 6. per annum. Very munificent donations have been made from time to time in aid of the poor of this parish, and the sum of £290 arising from them is annually distributed in food, clothing, and other necessaries, including small sums of money. The poor law union of Leek comprises 19 parishes or places, under the care of 28 guardians, and contains, according to the census of 1831, a population of 18,287. There are some remains of Dieu la Croix abbey (now corrupted to *Deulacres*), which was founded by Ranulph de Blundeville, Earl of Chester, in 1214, in honour of St. Mary and St. Benedict, for Cistercian monks, and valued at the dissolution at £243. 3. 6. per annum. The ruins of the abbey have been dug up and used in erecting barns and stables; but the shafts of the chapel columns are left standing to the height of several feet: the exterior walls of the farm-buildings are decorated with many fragments of arches and capitals, and in one of them is a stone coffin with a crosier and sword carved upon it. Thomas Parker, first Earl of Macclesfield, who became Lord High Chancellor, and President of the Royal Society, was born, in 1666, at Leek, where his father practised as an attorney.

LEEK-FRITH, a township, in the parish and union of LEEK, Northern Division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 5 miles (N. by W.) from Leek; containing 873 inhabitants. There is an endowment for the education of children.

LEEK-WOOTTON, county of WARWICK.—See WOOTTON, LEEK.

LEEMING, a chapelry, in the parish of BURNESTON, union of BEDALE, wapentake of HALLIKELD, North Riding of the county of YORK, 2½ miles (E. N. E.) from Bedale; containing 633 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £84; patron, Vicar of Burneston. The chapel is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and has been rebuilt, and 240 free sittings provided, the Incorporated Society having granted £200 in aid of the expense: it was consecrated by the Bishop of Ripon on the 3rd of April, 1839. The petty sessions for the division are held at the Oak Tree Inn, Leeming Lane. The ancient Herman-street, which extends northward to Inverness, passes through this chapelry.

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LEES, a hamlet, in the parish of DALBURY, hundred of APPLETREE, Southern Division of the county of DERBY, 6¾ miles (W. by N.) from Derby: the population is returned with the parish.

LEES, a chapelry, in the parish of ASHTON-UNDER-LINE, hundred of SALFORD, Southern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 1½ mile (E.) from Oldham: the population is returned with the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £131; patron, Rector of Ashton-under-Line. The chapel is dedicated to St. John. The turnpike-road from Oldham to Huddersfield passes through the village, near which is a chalybeate spring, called Lee Spa.

LEESE, a township, in the parish of SANDBACH, union of CONGLETON, hundred of NORTHWICH, Southern Division of the county of CHESTER, 3¾ miles (N. E.) from Middlewich; containing 126 inhabitants.

LEESTHORPE, a hamlet, in the parish of PICKWELL, hundred of GARTREE, though locally in that of East Goscote, Northern Division of the county of LEICESTER, 4½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Melton-Mowbray: the population is returned with the parish.

LEFTWICH, a township, in the parish of DAVENHAM, union and hundred of NORTHWICH, Southern Division of the county of CHESTER, 1 mile (S.) from Northwich; containing 449 inhabitants. A National school, with an endowment of £10 per annum, is further supported by subscription.

LEGBOURN (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, Marsh Division of the hundred of CALCEWORTH, though locally in that of Louth-Eske, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 3 miles (S. E. by E.) from Louth; containing 449 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £84; patron, Rev. R. Powley; impropriator, H. R. Allenby, Esq. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A priory of Cistercian nuns, in honour of the Virgin Mary, was founded here before the reign of John, by Robert Fitz-Gilbert: at the dissolution its revenue was £57. 13. 5.

LEGH, HIGH, a township, in the parish of ROSTHERNE, union of ALTRINCHAM, hundred of BUCKLOW, Northern Division of the county of CHESTER, 5 miles (N. W.) from Knutsford; containing 983 inhabitants. There are two chapels in this township, very near each other: one is in the grounds of George Cornwall Legh, Esq., and is a donative, in the presentation of that gentleman; it was built in 1581, though some part of it is of an earlier date. The other chapel was built by the late Egerton Leigh, Esq.: it is a perpetual curacy; net income, £160; patron, E. Leigh, Esq. A school-house was built by subscription, in 1717: the school is endowed with £9 per annum, for which six boys are taught free. There are also a day school for about 30 girls, under the superintendence of Mrs. Cornwall Legh, at whose expense the children are clothed and educated; and a Sunday school, containing 40 males and 30 females, superintended and supported by that lady.

LEGSBY (*ST. THOMAS THE APOSTLE*), a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, Western Division of the wapentake of WRAGGOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 3¾ miles (S. E.) from Market-Rasen; containing 236 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 4. 2.; present net income, £104; patron and impropriator, Sir J. Nelthorpe, Bart.

Seal and Arms.

LEICESTER, a borough, market, and county town, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, in the Southern Division of the county of LEICESTER, 97 miles (N. N. W.) from London; containing, with the extra-parochial liberties of Black Friars and White Friars; and with the chapelry of Knighton, in the hundred of GUTHLAXTON, and Bishop's Fee, in the hundred of GARTREE both in the parish of St. Margaret; and with the townships of the Castle View and the New Works, and the parish of St. Mary, in the hundred of GUTHLAXTON, upwards of 53,000 inhabitants. Leicester, which had flourished from remote antiquity as the principal town of the Coritani, was, upon the conquest of Britain by the Romans, made one of their stipendiary cities, and is clearly identified with the *Rate* of Antoninus, and the *Ratiscorion* of Richard of Cirencester. That it was a Roman station of considerable importance is evident from the remains of a Roman temple, supposed to have been dedicated to Janus, and from numerous tesselated pavements and other relics of Roman antiquity which have been discovered in the vicinity. By the SAXONS it was, from its situation on the river Lear, now the Soar, called *Legercestre*, of which its present name is simply a contraction. Under the Heptarchy this place belonged to the kingdom of Mercia; and it was for about two centuries the see of a bishop, whose successors removed to Dorchester, and finally to Lincoln. In 874, the Danes, having overrun this part of the kingdom, seized upon Leicester, which they constituted one of the five great cities of their empire in Britain, and retained, till Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred, and widow of Ethelred, Duke of Mercia, who, after her husband's death, continued to govern the province, rescued it from their possession, after a successful encounter, in which the Danes were defeated with considerable slaughter. At the time of the Norman Conquest, the castle, which had been nearly destroyed in the Danish wars, was rebuilt, and entrusted to Hugo de Grentemaisnel, on whom William bestowed the greater part of the town; but in the disputed succession to the throne, after the death of William, Hugo, embracing the cause of Robert Duke of Normandy, in opposition to William Rufus, the castle was demolished by the partizans of the latter, and remained for some time in ruins. In the reign of Henry I., Robert de Mellent, being created Earl of Leicester, repaired, enlarged, and fortified the castle, which he made his baronial residence; but his son, Robert le Bossu, and grandson, Robert Blanchmains, having taken part in the rebellious cabals formed against Henry II., Leicester was besieged by the king's forces under Richard de Lucy, and fell into the hands of the king. The king's forces having entered the town, set fire to it in several places, razed the walls, and destroyed the fortifications; and, having ultimately reduced the castle, which held out for a considerable time, demolished it entirely. The earl (Blanchmains) was taken prisoner at the battle of Fornham, but afterwards regained his liberty and the favour of his sovereign. His father, Robert le Bossu, founded the mo-

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nastery of St. Mary de Pratis, near the town, in which, having assumed the habit of a monk, he spent the remainder of his life. A royal mint, which was established at Leicester in the reign of Athelstan, and situated near the North bridge, was maintained here till the commencement of this reign. In the reign of John, Robert Fitz-Parnel, Earl of Leicester, obtained from that monarch a charter of incorporation and many privileges, which were afterwards extended and confirmed by Henry III., at the solicitation of Simon de Montfort, then Earl of Leicester, who, rebelling against his sovereign, and engaging in the baronial wars of that reign, was slain at the battle of Evesham. After the death of Montfort, Henry III. conferred the earldom of Leicester on his second son, Edmund Earl of Lancaster, whose grandson Henry made this place his principal residence, and under him and his two immediate successors the castle was restored to its former strength and magnificence. After the accession of the house of Lancaster to the throne, Leicester was frequently visited by the sovereigns of that family. A parliament was held here by Henry V., and another by the Dukes of Bedford and Gloucester, during the minority of Henry VI. In the conflict between the houses of York and Lancaster, the castle is supposed to have suffered severely; and in the reign of Richard III. it had become so dilapidated that when that monarch was at Leicester, a few evenings prior to the battle of Bosworth Field, he preferred to sleep at an inn in the town: the bedstead upon which he slept is now in the possession of T. Babington, Esq., of Rothley Temple. During the parliamentary war the town suffered materially; it was taken by storm by the royal army, in May 1645, but was retaken by the parliamentary forces under Fairfax, in June following, prior to which orders had been issued by Charles I. to pull down what remained of the castle, and to dispose of the materials. The remains are intermixed with the various buildings that have been erected on or near the site; the most conspicuous and complete portion of them is a beautiful arched gateway tower, called the magazine, from its having been purchased by the county as a depôt for the ammunition of the trained bands, in 1682.

The town is pleasantly situated nearly in the centre of the county; and on the banks of the river Soar, over which are four bridges, named respectively North, West, Branston and Bow bridges; the first a handsome structure erected in 1796, the others ancient buildings, which have been recently repaired. The principal street, extending from south to north, is upwards of a mile in length, and there are many other spacious streets: the houses, which, within the last half century, have been much improved, are chiefly built of brick and roofed with slate; the town is paved, lighted with gas, and supplied with water from a public conduit in the market-place, and from wells in various parts. A promenade, called the New Walk, which extends nearly three-quarters of a mile in length, in a south-eastern direction from the town, was formed about the year 1785; the ground was given by the corporation, and laid out by subscription: it affords, in many parts, some pleasing views of the town, and of the hills of Charnwood Forest, which abound with beautiful scenery. In the environs several handsome villas have been recently erected. The town library, established by the corporation in 1632, consists chiefly of Theological works: the Record Commissioners have recently added to the collection a complete set of their publications. The public rooms, in Wellington-street, erected from the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. Flint, architect, of this town, at an expense of £2200, consist of a hall, a room used as a mechanic's institute, a news-room, and other apartments. A new theatre was erected in 1837; and assemblies are held, during the winter, in a suite of rooms in a building originally erected for an hotel, and purchased by the county for the accommodation of the judges of the assize, and for the meetings of the county magistrates: the hall-room is elegantly painted by Reinagle, and lighted on assembly nights by eight splendid lustres, and branches held by statues, after designs by Bacon. A very handsome edifice has been recently erected in Belvoir-street as a general news-room and library, at an expense of about £6000, from the designs of Mr. Flint: it contains a gallery used for the library, and committee-rooms, and apartments for the librarians. Races are held in Sept., on the south-east side of the town, where a grand stand has been erected, and every means adopted for the improvement of the course; and on the north-east side of the town is an extensive enclosed cricket-ground. An agricultural society, which has been established for many years, holds its meetings here annually in Oct. The staple manufacture of the town, that of worsted and cotton hosiery, has been established for more than two centuries: the number of frames in the town and county is about 14,000, and the number of persons employed in the frame-work knitting, worsted-spinning, wool-combing and dyeing, is about 30,000. In addition to the manufacture of hose, of which a great quantity is exported, there are manufacturers of lace, cotton, thread, ropes and twine, stocking-frames, needles, and pipes, and several woolstaplers. Situated on a great northern road, Leicester has every facility of land carriage to London, Manchester, Nottingham, Derby, and other towns; and in 1791, an act of parliament was obtained for opening a communication with the Loughborough canal, and through that with the various lines of navigation connected with the Trent, the effect of which has been to introduce the coal of Derbyshire by the cheaper conveyance of water carriage. In 1830, an act was obtained for constructing a rail-road, in a direct line, from Leicester to Swannington, a district abounding with coal, which has proved successful, and a cheap and abundant supply of coal and limestone is now brought to the town. The market, which is on Saturday, is particularly celebrated for the quality of the butchers' meat: the fairs, principally for horses, cattle, sheep, and cheese, are on Jan. 4th, March 2nd, the Saturday before Easter, May 12th, which lasts for three days, June 1st, July 5th, Aug. 1st, Sep. 13th, Oct. 10th (for three days), Nov. 2nd, and Dec. 8th.

Leicester is a borough by prescription. King John, in the first year of his reign, granted a charter, which was confirmed and extended by succeeding sovereigns, and renewed, with all former privileges and immunities, in the 41st of Elizabeth. By it the government was vested in a mayor, 24 aldermen, and 48 common councilmen, assisted by a recorder, town-clerk, high bailiff, steward, chamberlain, and subordinate officers. The mayor, recorder, and the four aldermen who had last passed the chair, were justices of the peace for the borough and

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liberties, over the latter of which the county magistrates had concurrent jurisdiction. The corporation, by the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76 (for an abstract of which see the Appendix No. I.), now consists of a mayor, 14 aldermen, and 42 councillors; and the borough is divided into seven wards, the municipal and parliamentary boundaries being co-extensive. The mayor and late mayor, with ten others, are justices of the peace. The police force consists of a superintendent and 40 constables. The freedom is inherited by all the sons of a freeman born after the father has taken up or been admitted to his freedom, and acquired by servitude: among the privileges are, exemption from toll in all the fairs of England, and the liberty of depasturing cattle in certain grounds near the town. The elective franchise was first exercised in the 23rd of Edward I., since which time the borough has returned two members to parliament. The right of election was formerly vested in the freemen generally not receiving alms, whether resident or not, and in the resident householders paying scot and lot, together about 6000 in number; but the liberties of the borough, and a part of the town called the Castle View, by the act of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., cap. 64, have been added to the ancient borough (which contained 325 acres) for elective purposes, and comprise altogether an area of 2126 acres. The number of electors now registered is about 3800, of whom about 2100 are freemen: the mayor is the returning officer. The recorder holds quarterly courts of session for offences not capital; and a court of record, for the recovery of debts to any amount, was formerly held by prescription, confirmed by charters of Elizabeth and James I., before the mayor, recorder, and aldermen, or any three of them, including the mayor; and there was an officer called the steward, who issued all writs, managed the business, and presided in the absence of the recorder; he was appointed pursuant to the charter, as also a bailiff, whose duties resembled those of a county sheriff. The recorder is now sole judge, but no court has been held for about two years. Petty sessions are held at the Exchange every Monday and Friday; and one of the magistrates attends at the guildhall, every morning for hearing night cases. This being the county town, the assizes and general quarter sessions are held in it; and it has been made the place of election and a polling-place for the southern division of the county.

The guildhall, a building of rude character, contains a hall and a parlour, over which are a grand jury room and other apartments: the hall, in which the borough courts are held and the public business of the corporation is transacted, is embellished with portraits of several eminent characters, among which are those of Sir Thomas White, lord mayor of London, and founder of St. John's College, Oxford; and Sir John Vaughan, Knt., one of the judges of Her Majesty's Court of Exchequer, and late recorder of the borough. The county rooms, appropriated as the judges' lodgings, and to the weekly meetings of the county magistrates, were originally built by subscription as an hotel, and were purchased in 1819, under an act of parliament, for the use of the county: in addition to these accommodations, the building contains an elegant and spacious assembly-room. The court-house, for holding the assizes and quarter sessions for the county, is part of the ancient castle, formerly the great hall of that edifice. The borough gaol, nearly in the centre of the town, was originally the gaol for the county: but on the erection of the new county gaol, it was purchased by the borough magistrates, who have made considerable alterations and improvements, and a house of correction has been attached to it. The county gaol, situated on a commanding eminence near the entrance to the town from Welford, was erected at an expense of £50,000; and the county house of correction was built about thirty years since.

The old borough comprised the parishes of *All Saints*, *St. Leonard*, *St. Martin*, and *St. Nicholas*, and parts of the parishes of *St. Margaret* and *St. Mary*. The living of All Saints' is a discharged vicarage, with those of St. Clement's, St. Michael's, and St. Peter's united, the churches of which are demolished, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 5. (St. Clement's and St. Michael's being not in charge); present net income, £148: it is in the patronage of the Crown. The church is an ancient structure, combining various styles of architecture, with a tower on the north side of the north aisle; the chancel is modern, but in various parts of the church are some fine old portions intermixed with later insertions; the interior contains a font of curious device, and some fine carving in wood. The living of St. Leonard's is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £23. 8. $6\frac{1}{2}$; present net income, £40: it is held by sequestration. The church was demolished during the parliamentary war in 1645. The living of St. Margaret's is a vicarage, with the chapelry of Knighton; net income, £440; patron and appropriator, Prebendary of St. Margaret's in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln. The church is a beautiful structure, combining portions in the early English, decorated, and perpendicular styles of architecture, with a tower of the later style: the interior contains some wooden stalls and seats richly carved; and among the monuments is an alabaster tomb of Bishop Penny, previously abbot of the neighbouring monastery of St. Mary de Pratis, from which it was removed at the period of the dissolution: in the churchyard is the tomb of Andrew, Lord Rollo, decorated with military trophies. The living of St. Martin's is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; present net income, £140: it is in the patronage of the Crown. The church is a venerable cruciform structure, partly in the Anglo-Norman, early English, and later styles of architecture, with a tower rising from the centre, and supported on four semicircular arches, opening into the nave, chancel, and transepts, the lower part of which is in the Norman style of architecture, surmounted by a spire of later date. The interior was despoiled of its ornaments by the parliamentary troops, who converted it into barracks during their occupation of the town, but it has been restored with due regard to its ancient character; the chancel is decorated with three stone stalls under the south-east window, and it has a noble organ, built by Suetzler, and a fine painting of the Ascension, by Francesco Vanni, presented by Sir William Skeffington, Bart. The living of St. Mary's is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; present net income, £221: it is in the patronage of the Crown. The church is an ancient structure, combining almost every variety of style,

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from, perhaps, the Saxon to the worst period of the debased English: the tower, which is surmounted by a lofty spire, is situated at the west end of the south aisle, and detached from it: the spire was erected in 1783, at the expense of £300, in the place of a former spire destroyed by lightning. On the south side of the old chancel are three fine Norman stalls, with double shafts and enriched mouldings; and on the south side of the Hungerford chantry, or present chancel, are three early English stalls, highly ornamented: the font is of curious and beautiful design, and the oak roofs, which are exquisitely carved, are in good preservation. The living of St. Nicholas is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £3. 11. 3.; present net income, £85: it is in the patronage of the Crown. The church is in the early style of Norman architecture, with a tower between the nave and the chancel, and is said to have been partly built with the materials of a Roman temple, of which a considerable fragment still remains in a wall adjoining the churchyard. A district chapel, dedicated to St. George, was erected in the parish of St. Margaret, by grant from the parliamentary commissioners, in 1826, at an expense of £14,964. 4. 8., from the designs and under the direction of Mr. Parsons: it is a handsome edifice, in one of the later styles of English architecture, with a tower surmounted by a spire, the view of which from one of the principal streets has been obstructed by the injudicious erection of a school-room in the churchyard. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £160; patron, Vicar of St. Margaret's. A new church is now in course of erection, at the sole expense of F. Turner, Esq., from the designs of Mr. Sydney Smirke, but it will be quite a plain edifice; and a new subscription church is about to be commenced in the parish of St. Margaret. There are seven places of worship for Baptists, one for the Society of Friends, one for Huntingtonians, three for Independents, one for Wesleyan Methodists, two for Primitive Methodists, one for Unitarians, and a Roman Catholic chapel: the last is a handsome edifice, in the early English style of architecture, and the Wesleyan meeting-house is very spacious.

The free grammar school was founded by Thomas Wigston, and was re-founded and a new school-house erected by the corporation, in 1575: it is open to all the sons of burgesses, for classical and commercial instruction. There are two exhibitions of £6 per annum to Lincoln College, Oxford, founded by Mr. Thomas Hayne, for boys of this school, or, in failure of such, for boys of Melton-Mowbray school; an annuity of £4 per annum to be paid to two poor boys so long as they should continue in the school; and an exhibition of £6 per annum to Oxford or Cambridge, tenable for five years, founded by Henry Earl of Huntingdon. Two proprietary schools, one called the Collegiate, and the other the Leicester Proprietary School, have been erected by subscription. The Collegiate school is in the Gothic style, and is supported by members of the established church; the Proprietary school is of the Tuscan order, and the portico is much admired: it belongs to the Dissenters. The Green-coat charity school was founded by Gabriel Newton, alderman, for the clothing and education of 35 boys: the school was rebuilt in 1808, and the funds having increased, the number of scholars has also been increased to 100; the boys must be the sons of indigent Protestant inhabitants not receiving parochial relief, and they are also eligible as candidates for an apprentice fee of £8 left by the benevolent founder for children of the established church. St. Mary's charity school, on the National plan, for clothing and instructing 80 boys and 40 girls, was established in 1785, and a school-house built by subscription, at an expense of £600. St. Martin's National school was built in 1791, at an expense of £950, and is supported by subscription: new school-rooms have been erected for this institution and also for the National school in St. Margaret's parish. There is also a similar school in the parish of St. Nicholas. In the parish of St. Margaret is a large Lancasterian school, and a smaller one in All Saint's parish; and numerous Sunday schools are supported by different congregations. The Old Trinity hospital was founded in 1330, by Henry, Earl of Leicester and Lancaster, who endowed it originally for 50 infirm and aged men, and five women to attend on them, also for a master, four chaplains, and two clerks. In 1354, the foundation was greatly augmented by his son, Henry Duke of Lancaster, who engrafted on the original establishment a collegiate church, or *Collegium Novi Operis*, and it was further extended by John of Gaunt, son-in-law of Duke Henry. The establishment eventually consisted of a dean, twelve prebendaries, thirteen vicars-choral, three clerks, six choristers, one verger, 100 poor men, and ten nurses and other attendants. There are at present in this establishment about 90 men and women. An hospital for a master, confrater, twelve aged men, and twelve aged women, all unmarried, was founded and dedicated to St. Ursula, in the latter part of the fifteenth century, by William Wigston, merchant-stapler, and mayor of Leicester, and others. The hospital of St. John the Baptist, founded in 1235, for a master, brethren, and sisters, was given by Queen Elizabeth to the corporation, it having been previously converted into a hall for wool: in the reign of James I. they endowed it with £17 per annum, and placed in it six poor widows, since increased to eight. The revenue, having been subsequently augmented by divers benefactions, amounts to about £28 per annum. An hospital for four aged widows (since increased to five), was founded in 1703, by Mr. Bent, alderman of this borough; and, in 1710, an hospital was founded by Mr. Matthew Simons, who endowed it for six aged widows: these premises were rebuilt by the trustees in 1807. The late John Johnson, Esq., erected, in 1792, five neat dwelling-houses, which he called the *Consanguinitarium*, and intended as a residence for five of his needy relatives, assigning for the support of the establishment an income of more than £60 per annum. The female asylum, in the New Works, was established in 1800, by the exertions of the late Rev. Thomas Robinson, for the maintenance, clothing, and instruction in household business, of sixteen poor orphan girls. The infirmary, at the southern extremity of the town, was erected in 1771, and is supported by subscription: the building, which is plain, consists of a centre and two wings: attached to it is a house of recovery from fever, or other contagious diseases, added in 1820. Adjoining the infirmary is the county lunatic asylum, towards the erection and support of which Mrs. Topp bequeathed £1000, and Mrs. Ann Wigley £200: this institution having become inadequate to the purpose for which it

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was established, a more capacious structure has been recently built by the county magistrates, under the provisions of the act respecting pauper lunatics: it stands on an eminence to the south-east of the town, and will accommodate about 100 patients; the expense was defrayed partly by subscription and partly out of the county rates. Sir Thomas White bequeathed a portion of the rents of certain estates, which have since accumulated to upwards of £16,000, to be lent for nine years, without interest, in sums of £50, which have been subsequently enlarged to £100, to the inhabitants of Leicester; and there are various other charitable bequests for distribution among the poor; amongst which is the produce of a grant, by Charles I., of 40 acres of land in the forest of Leicester. The poor law union of Leicester comprises the whole of the town parishes and the townships of New Works and Castle-View, under the superintendence of 35 guardians; and contains, according to the census of 1831, a population of 39,135.

Among the monastic establishments anciently existing here was a collegiate church, founded long before the Conquest, within the precincts of the castle, which was, with the city and the castle, destroyed in the wars doring the reign of the Conqueror, and refounded in 1107, by Robert de Mellent, Earl of Leicester: the greater portion of its revenue was transferred to the abbey of St. Mary de Pratis, but it continued, under the designation of St. Mary the Less, till the dissolution, when the remaining part of it was valued at £24. 13. 11. The abbey of St. Mary de Pratis was founded in the year 1143, by Robert Bossu, Earl of Leicester, for regular canons of the Augustine order, and dedicated to St. Mary, in which that Earl ended his days: it became possessed of great wealth, and was frequently visited by several of the kings of England and other illustrious personages, among whom was Cardinal Wolsey, who, lodging there on his route to London, after his disgrace, died within its walls, and was buried in the church: at the dissolution its gross revenue was £1062. 0. 4½.: the remains consist chiefly of the outer walls, on which is an inscription curiously worked in bricks of different colours. In the north part of the town was an hospital for lepers, founded in the reign of Richard I., by William, son of Robert Blanchmains, Earl of Leicester. In the north-western part was a convent of Franciscan or Grey friars, founded in 1265, by Simon de Montfort, in the church of which was interred the body of Richard III., after his death at the battle of Bosworth Field. In an island in the Soar was a house of Black friars, founded in the reign of Henry III., and dedicated to St. Clement, by one of the Earls of Leicester; and here was also a priory for canons Regular of the order of St. Augustine, dedicated to St. Catherine, which remained till the dissolution. Of the Roman relics the most curious are, a tesselated pavement found in a cellar nearly opposite the town prison, in 1675; another, discovered about five years since, in Jewry-Wall-street; and a milliary, or Roman milestone, discovered in the year 1771, on the side of the Fosse-road leading from Leicester to Newark in Nottinghamshire, and about two miles from the town. This stone, which has given rise to much archæological research, was removed to the town by the corporation, and is placed in Belgrave Gate, on a square pedestal, with a column above it, surmounted by a cross; and, from the inscription on it (often polished), it appears to have been erected in the reign of the Emperor Hadrian, and is said to be the oldest that has been discovered in this country. About a quarter of a mile south of the infirmary are the ancient artificial embankments, called the Rawdykes, supposed also to be of Roman origin; and among smaller remains is an abundance of coins, of which it is supposed that a complete series might have been formed from Nero to Valentinian. Dr. Richard Farmer, the learned author of an essay on the learning and genius of Shakspeare, was a native of this town. Leicester gives the inferior title of Earl to Marquess Townshend; and T. W. Coke, Esq., of Holkham, in the county of Norfolk, was raised to the peerage by the title of Viscount Coke and Earl of Leicester, by patent of creation dated August 12th, 1837.

LEICESTER-ABBEY, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of West Goscote, Northern Division of the county of Leicester, 1 mile (N.) from Leicester; containing 18 inhabitants. It takes its name from the abbey of St. Mary de Pratis, which was founded within its limits, and which is described in the article on Leicester.

LEICESTER-FOREST, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of Blaby, hundred of Sparkenhoe, Southern Division of the county of Leicester; containing 67 inhabitants.

LEICESTERSHIRE, an inland county, bounded on the north-west by that of Derby, on the north by that of Nottingham, on the east by those of Lincoln and Rutland, on the south-east by that of Northampton, and on the south-west by that of Warwick. It lies between 52° 23′ and 52° 58′ (N. Lat.), and 0° 40′ and 1° 37′ (W. Lon.); and includes 804 square miles, or 514,560 statute acres. The population amounts to 197,003. This county, which derives its name from the principal town, formed part of the territory of the *Coritani*, and, subsequently, of the Roman division of Britain called *Flavia Cesariensis*: under the Anglo-Saxons it was a central portion of the powerful kingdom of Mercia. It suffered severely from the incursions of the Danes, who, landing on the eastern coast, laid waste the whole county as far as Leicester, which town having finally fallen into their possession, became, on their peaceable establishment in this part of the kingdom, one of their five principal cities in England.

Leicestershire is included in the diocese of Lincoln, and province of Canterbury, but under the act of the 6th and 7th of William IV., cap. 77, it will be transferred to the diocese of Peterborough. It forms, exclusively of some peculiar jurisdictions, an archdeaconry, comprising the deaneries of Akeley, Christianity, Framland, Gartree, Goscote, Guthlaxton, and Sparkenhoe, and containing 213 parishes. For civil purposes it is divided into the hundreds of Framland, Gartree, East Goscote, West Goscote, Guthlaxton, and Sparkenhoe. It contains the borough and market-town of Leicester; and the market-towns of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Market-Bosworth, Market-Harborough, Hinckley, Loughborough, Latterworth, Melton-Mowbray, and Mountsorrel. Under the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, passed to amend the representation, this county has been divided into two portions, called the Northern and Southern Divisions, each sending two representatives to parliament: the place of election for the Northern Division

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is Loughborough, and the polling-places are Loughborough, Melton-Mowbray, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and Castle-Donington; and that for the Southern Division is Leicester, and the polling-places, Leicester, Hinckley, Market-Harborough, Market-Bosworth, and Lutterworth. Two representatives are returned for the borough of Leicester. This county is included in the midland circuit: the assizes and quarter sessions are held at Leicester, where stands the county gaol.

The general surface of the county is a continuance of gently rising hills, with few precipitous declivities, so that almost the whole is available for cultivation. The highest grounds are some of the summits of the Charnwood Forest hills, which consist of barren rocks, projecting abruptly above the surface, and composed of a kind of granite: the elevation of these peaks is not more than 800 or 900 feet above the level of the sea, yet they command some of the most extensive and beautiful views in the kingdom. The soils are divisible into three classes. 1. Clay loam, having a considerable degree of tenacity, and generally of a good depth, which latter circumstance, together with its friability and porous quality, is the chief cause of its fertility: this is unfit for turnips, but makes good corn and excellent grass land. 2. Sandy or gravelly loam, which is more loose and friable than the former, generally of a good depth, adapted to the cultivation of turnips and of every kind of grain, and excellent for grass, either natural or artificial. 3. The peaty meadow soil, which has been formed from the decomposition of vegetable matter, and the sediment brought down by the streams from the uplands: this is particularly adapted to grass, whether hay or pasture, but to that only. The best soil is generally upon the hills, and the worst and coldest in the valleys. The soil of Charnwood Forest is for the most part a moist greyish-coloured loam, in want of drainage and improvement, and indeed the general characteristic of the upland soil is a greyish or brownish friable loam, of greater or less depth, upon a substratum of clay, marl, gravel, or rock; the strongest and most tenacious is to be found in the vale of Belvoir. About 240,000 acres of land are under occasional tillage. A considerable quantity of wheat is grown; but barley is the favourite grain crop of the Leicestershire farmer. Oats are also grown to a great extent, on account of the number of horses bred and kept in the county. About half the enclosed land consists of permanent grass. The natural meadows on the banks of the rivers and brooks are very numerous and extensive, and frequently of excellent quality. In various parts of the county are many good dairies, which produce large quantities of cheese. Stilton cheese, the richest and highest-priced thick cheese produced in Great Britain, is made in most of the villages about Melton-Mowbray: it obtained its name from the first maker of it, resident at Wymondham, near Melton-Mowbray, having supplied an inn at Stilton, where it first became generally known and esteemed.

Leicestershire has long been distinguished for the improvement of every species of live stock: the prevailing breed of cattle is the long-horned, which is greatly esteemed for the purpose of feeding; and there has also been, from time immemorial, an influx of cattle to be fattened for the butcher, from Ireland, Wales, Scotland, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Herefordshire, Northumberland, and Lancashire. The present stock of sheep consists of three varieties, viz., the Old Leicester, the New Leicester, and the Forest sheep. The Old Leicester sheep are supposed to be an improvement of the old stock of the common fields, by intermixture with the Lincolnshire breed and by better keeping: they are large and heavy, with much wool, but are large in bone, rather coarse in the pelt, and require a considerable length of time to fatten. The New Leicester breed was formed chiefly by Robert Bakewell, Esq., of Dishley farm, near Loughborough, who died in 1795, and to whom this county is pre-eminently indebted for the improvement of stock: the offal of these sheep is small, and their profitable parts large; the flesh is of fine grain and good flavour, and the wool fine of its kind; they also fatten in a short time, on a small proportion of food, and to a great weight in proportion to their apparent size. The Forest sheep are for the most part confined to Charnwood, and are all clothed with a coarse combing wool. This county seems to have been always famous for a useful and beautiful breed of black horses; and it has long enjoyed pre-eminence in the annals of hunting, Melton-Mowbray being the residence of many of the nobility and gentry during the season.

The mineral productions are iron-stone, lead, coal, slate, limestone, and freestone. Iron-stone is plentifully found on Ashby Wolds, and has been smelted and cast into pigs and utensils for various purposes, at the works by the side of the Ashby canal: it is found at the distance of from five to eight yards from the surface, mixed with twice its own quantity of a kind of blue marl rubbish. A rich lead-ore is found in the fissures of the limestone obtained at Staunton-Harold, and is smelted. There are coal mines at Cole Orton, the Lount, and Ashby Wolds, of which the two first have been long worked: the works at the last-named place were established about the commencement of the present century, by the late Marquess of Hastings, at a great expense, the coal being raised from a depth of nearly 200 yards: the stratum is nine feet in thickness, and of good quality. At Swithland, to the east of Charnwood Forest, are raised large quantities of rather thick and heavy slate, which, however, is firm and durable, and is much used for roofing houses, and some of the thicker blocks for tombstones and the purposes of building. The Bredon limestone quarries are excavated in an isolated rock of considerable extent, which has a slight covering of earth; there are also lime-works somewhat similarly situated at Cloud hill, in the same neighbourhood. At Barrow-upon-Soar is dug the stone producing the famous Barrow lime, which is in such high request, more especially as a cement in the construction of works under water, it being conveyed for that purpose to a very great distance: lime from these kilns was used in constructing the pier at Ramsgate, when other mortar had failed: in the fissures of this limestone rock are found many curious fossil petrifactions. Freestone exists in most parts, as does also clay suitable for bricks. The red granite from the rocks at Mountsorrel furnishes a valuable material for macadamizing the roads.

The principal manufactures are those of woollen yarn, worsted, and stockings, which prevail not only in Leicester, Hinckley, and other towns, but also in the principal villages throughout most parts of the county: indeed, the number of persons employed in trade here

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is to the agricultural class nearly as seven to four, and of these a very large proportion are employed in the manufacture of wool into stockings, principally at Leicester, Hinckley, and Loughborough, both for the London market and exportation. At Loughborough, Hinckley, and Ashby, hats are manufactured. The making of machine lace has been introduced of late years, and is carried on to a considerable extent, principally in the towns and neighbourhoods of Loughborough, Leicester, and Ashby; and at the two first are several malt-kilns. Cheese is a considerable article of exportation, it being computed that not less than 1500 tons are annually conveyed down the Trent, for the consumption of the metropolis and the navy.

The principal river is the Soar, which, with the aid of different artificial cuts, has been made navigable from the Trent, into which river it empties itself near Sawley in Derbyshire, up to several miles above Leicester, a distance of upwards of twenty miles. The Ashby canal was first designed to communicate with the navigable channel of the Trent, below Burton, and with that view was constructed so as to be navigable for barges of sixty tons' burden; but the money subscribed, amounting to £180,000, having been expended, the line from Ashby to the Trent, on which are a tunnel and several locks, was abandoned, and railways substituted on the high grounds. This canal is navigable from Ashby Wolds to the Coventry canal, in which it terminates, for boats of 24 tons' burden, being such only as can float on the Coventry canal. The line of the Leicester navigation is down the valley of the Soar, to the Trent, being sometimes along the channel of the Soar, and at others carried from it by means of locks into a new channel, as before stated. There is a collateral branch to Loughborough, which is continued over a portion of Charnwood Forest, partly by canal and partly by railway, to Cole-Orton colliery and the Cloud hill limeworks; but this continuation is not now used, by reason of the coal from Derbyshire being obtained at a cheaper rate at the Leicester and Loughborough markets than that which was brought along this line. The Melton canal is carried from the Leicester Soar navigation, along the valley of the Wreke, to Melton-Mowbray, whence it has been continued to Oakham: the Grantham canal, from the Trent below Nottingham to Grantham, passes through the north-easternmost part of the county; and the Union canal, from the navigable channel of the Soar, near Leicester, was designed to pass by way of Market-Harborough, and join the Nene at Northampton, and also to communicate with the Grand Junction canal; but its progress towards completion was arrested by unfavourable circumstances. The iron railways attached to the Ashby canal extend about twelve miles from that navigation, by the town of Ashby, to the Lount colliery, Cole-Orton, Ticknall, and the Cloud hill lime-works; they were constructed at an expense of £30,000, and along the line are various embankments and deep excavations, for the purpose of preserving the level, or an uniform ascent or descent, besides a tunnel about a quarter of a mile in length. The Leicester and Swannington railway begins in the town of Leicester, at the Leicestershire and Northamptonshire Union Canal; the object of this railroad, in which it has proved successful, was the cheap and abundant supply of coal and limestone to the town of Leicester. An act was passed for making and maintaining a railway from its termination in the township of Swannington to the Ashby de-la-Zouch railway, in the township of Worthington, and a branch railway therefrom. The Midland counties railway proceeds in a direct course nearly north from Rugby to the town of Leicester, and thence past Loughborough to the confines of the county, where it branches off to Derby and Nottingham.

The Roman stations within or close to the limits of this county were, *Rate* at Leicester; *Vernometum*, on the northern border, supposed to have been at Willoughby; and *Venones*, near High Cross; besides which there was the celebrated station of *Mandueseedum*, at Mancetter, on the borders of this county and Warwickshire. The principal remains of Roman buildings have been found at Leicester; and other miscellaneous Roman remains have been discovered at Rothley, Wanlip, Harborough, Burrow, and Catthorpe. The ancient Watling-street first touches Leicestershire at Dove bridge, on the Avon, whence it proceeds in a north-easterly direction towards the Anker, near Mancetter, where it quits for Warwickshire, after having formed the south-western boundary of the county for a distance of upwards of 20 miles. The Fosse-road, from Lincolnshire, enters near the Roman station *Vernometum*, and joins the Watling-street at High Cross: its course may be distinctly traced, more particularly on the eastern side of the county, and near the village of Narborough. The *Via Devana*, from Colchester to Chester, enters near Cottingham, and joins the Fosse at Leicester, which, however, it soon leaves for Groby, whence it proceeds by Ashby to Burton-upon-Trent: it is visible on a hill between the parishes of Cranoe and Glooston, and in different other parts of its course. Another ancient road, which the Rev. T. Leman, in his account of the Roman roads and stations in Leicestershire, calls the "Salt Way," and considers of British origin, entered this county from Lincolnshire, in its way to the salt-works at Droitwich, and is visible in some parts of its course over Charnwood Forest. The number of religious houses, prior to the dissolution, was thirty-one, including three colleges, six hospitals, three preceptories of the Knights Hospitallers, and one alien priory: the principal remains are those of the abbey of St. Mary de Pratis, near Leicester, of Ulverscroft priory, and of Grace Dieu nunnery. There are but few remains of ancient castles; the principal are the picturesque ruins of the castellated mansion of Ashby, the most ancient portions of which are of the reign of Edward IV., and of Kirby Castle. Among the numerous elegant seats which adorn the county the most distinguished are Belvoir Castle, the seat of the Duke of Rutland, and Donnington Park, that of the Marquess of Hastings. There are medicinal springs at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Burton-Lazars, Dalby-on-the-Wolds, Gumley, Neville-Holt, Leicester, and Sapcote; the water at Ashby is strongly impregnated with muriate of soda, containing, by ten or twelve degrees, more salt than sea water, and serviceable in rheumatic complaints.

LEIGH, a tything, in the parish of Wimborne-Minster, hundred of Badbury, Wimborne Division of the county of Dorset, 1 mile (E.) from Wimborne-Minster; containing 532 inhabitants. There was anciently a chapel at this place.

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LEIGH, a chapelry, in the parish and hundred of YETMINSTER, union of SHERBORNE, Sherborne Division of the county of DORSET, 6½ miles (S. by W.) from Sherborne; containing 400 inhabitants.

LEIGH (*ST. CLEMENT*), a parish, and sea-port, in the union and hundred of ROCHFORD, Southern Division of the county of ESSEX, 4½ miles (S. W.) from Rochford; containing 1254 inhabitants. This parish is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Thames, extending from the parish of Hadleigh to Southend, and including an island called Leigh Marsh and the eastern extremity of Canvey island. The lands rise gradually from the river to a considerable elevation commanding beautiful views of the surrounding country; and the variety of the scenery and numerous pleasant rides and walks render it a favourite place of resort during the summer for the company visiting the fashionable watering place in its immediate neighbourhood. The village, which is pleasantly situated on the shore of the river, consists chiefly of rural dwellings. Here is a considerable trade in shrimps, employing about 200 persons and nearly 100 boats, which are forwarded by vans to London every night. There is also a distillery, and a brewery at Southend. A small port is formed here by a channel from the Thames towards South Benfleet; a custom-house has been erected, and vessels of 180 tons come up with coal to the quay. An annual fair is held in the village on the second Tuesday in May. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15; present net income, £284; patron, Bishop of London. The church, situated on the summit of a hill, is a spacious and handsome structure, with a lofty tower; it consists of a nave, with north and south aisles and a chancel, and contains some ancient monuments: it has been enlarged and 315 free sittings provided, the Incorporated Society having granted £50 in aid of the expense. Here is a meeting-house for Wesleyan Methodists; and a National school is supported by Lady Olivia B. Sparrow.

LEIGH (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of TEWKESBURY, partly in the Lower Division of the hundred of WESTMINSTER, but chiefly in the Lower Division of the hundred of DERRHURST, Eastern Division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 5½ miles (N. N. E.) from Gloucester; containing 355 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 16. 3.; present net income, £247; the patronage and impropriation belong to the Crown. The navigable river Severn and the Coombe Hill canal pass through the parish.

LEIGH (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of SEVEN-OAKS, partly in the hundred of SOMERDEN, but chiefly in that of COBSHEATH, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, Western Division of the county of KENT, 3¾ miles (W.) from Tonbridge; containing 1011 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the tithe of hay, and valued in the king's books at £9. 18. 9.; present net income, £393; patron and incumbent, Rev. T. May; impropriators, Sir. J. S. Sidney, Bart., and others. The church contains some ancient tablets: it had formerly a chantry, which was suppressed by Edward VI. The river Medway runs through the parish, which is also crossed by the South-Eastern railway. A fair for pedlery is held on June 16th; and a National school has been established. There is a mineral spring possessing properties similar to, and even more powerful than, the water of Tonbridge Wells.

LEIGH (*ST. MARY*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of WEST DERBY, Southern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 46 miles (S. S. E.) from Lancaster, and 197 (N. W.) from London; containing 20,983 inhabitants, the population of the town of Leigh being included in the return for the respective townships. The name of this place is pure Saxon, and synonymous with the English word *Lea*, a field or pasture. The manufacture of cambric muslins and fustians is carried on, that of the former being the more considerable; and the general trade of the place has much improved of late years, chiefly in consequence of advantages derived from a branch of the Duke of Bridgewater's canal, which here forms a junction with the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Packet-boats, for passengers from Liverpool to Manchester, pass by this place every day; and the Bolton and Leigh railway passes through the parish. Coal and limestone are found here: the latter, when burnt, is used in making a very excellent cement, which is impervious to water. The market is on Saturday; and fairs are held on April 24th and 25th, and on Dec. 7th and 8th, for cattle, pigs, pedlery, &c. A court baron for the manor of Pennington, and a court for the manor of West Leigh, are held here annually by their respective lords; as are also the petty sessions for the Warrington division of the hundred of West Derby. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9; present net income, £263; patron, Lord Lilford; impropriators, several Proprietors of land. The church is an ancient stone edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, and two side aisles, terminating in sepulchral chapels. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, Swedenborgians, and Roman Catholics. The free grammar school was endowed in 1655, by Piers Rancars, with a rent-charge of £5; and in 1681, by Richard Bradshaw, with £6 per annum, which, with subsequent grants, produce an annual income of £25: the master has also a dwelling-house rent-free. The poor law union of Leigh comprises 8 chapelries or townships, under the care of 18 guardians, and contains a population of 24,960, according to the census of 1831. The manufactures of Lancashire are eminently indebted to the ingenuity of Thomas Highs, a reed-maker at this place, who, in 1764, constructed the first spinning-jenny, and, in 1767, invented the water-frame, afterwards improved and extensively introduced by Sir Richard Arkwright.

LEIGH, a tything, in the parish of PITMINSTER, hundred of TAUNTON and TAUNTON-DEAN, Western Division of the county of SOMERSET, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Taunton: the population is returned with the parish. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

LEIGH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of UTTOXETER, Southern Division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW, Northern Division of the county of STAFFORD, 5½ miles (W. N. W.) from Uttoxeter; containing 1038 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 0. 5.; present net income, £748; patron, Lord Bagot; appropriator, Bishop of Oxford. The church is an ancient cruciform structure with a square tower rising from the centre, which is supported by four noble arches, twenty feet high: the south aisle has

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three monuments to the Ashenhurst family, and a very ancient altar-tomb with effigies of a knight and his lady. The free school was endowed by Stephen Spencer, in 1620, with lands now producing about £70 per annum, for which the master teaches all the boys of the parish who apply: other schools are supported by W. Evans, Esq.

LEIGH (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union, and First Division of the hundred, of Reigate, Eastern Division of the county of Surrey, 3 miles (S. W.) from Reigate; containing 483 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £15. 10. 5.; present net income, £146; patrons, Executors of the late R. C. Dendy, Esq., in charge for the eldest son of Stephen Dendy, Esq., legatee. The church is in the early English style: on the floor of the chancel are several figures, scrolls, and shields in brass, principally memorials of the Arderne family.

LEIGH, a chapelry, in the parish of Ashton-Keynes, union of Cricklade and Wootton-Bassett, hundred of Highworth, Cricklade, and Staple, Cricklade and Northern Divisions of the county of Wilts, 3¼ miles (W. by S.) from Cricklade; containing 267 inhabitants.

LEIGH, a township, in the parish and hundred of Westbury, Westbury and Southern Divisions, and Trowbridge and Bradford Subdivisions, of the county of Wilts; containing 1420 inhabitants.

LEIGH (*St. Edburgh*), a parish, in the union of Martley, Lower Division of the hundred of Pershore, Worcester and Western Divisions of the county of Worcester, 5 miles (W. by S.) from Worcester; containing 1933 inhabitants. The living is a rectory and vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 9. 4½.; patron, and impropriator (except of one hamlet), Earl Somers. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £695, and the rectorial for £330, subject to the payment of rates, which on the latter have, on the average, amounted to £94; the glebe comprises 20 acres, valued at £25 per annum. There is a chapel of ease at Bransford. An income of £59. 5. 6., arising from various bequests, is appropriated to the support of a school and other charitable uses.

LEIGH, ABBOTS (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of Bedminster, hundred of Portbury, Eastern Division of the county of Somerset, 3¼ miles (W. N. W.) from Bristol; containing 360 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Bedminster; impropriators, Warden, Master, and Usher of St. Mary's College, Winchester. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £75, and the small tithes for a like sum, subject to the payment of rates, which on the latter have, on the average, amounted to £5. A girls' school is supported by Mrs. Miles. This place formerly belonged to the abbot of St. Augustine in Bristol, from which circumstance it derived its prefix. After the battle of Worcester, Charles II. was concealed in the old manor-house, which has since been replaced by an elegant mansion, called Leigh Court, commanding fine views of the Bristol Channel, Gloucestershire, and the Welsh hills.

LEIGH-DE-LA-MERE (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Chippenham, Chippenham and Calne, and Northern, Divisions of the county of Wilts, 4½ miles (N. N. W.) from Chippenham; containing 139 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8; present net income, £203; patrons, Principal and Fellows of Jesus' College, Oxford. At this place Alfred encamped on the night before his attack upon the Danes at Edindon; and on Clay hill, in the neighbourhood, is a circular double-intrenched camp, to which the Danes fled, and there withstood a siege of fourteen days. Near a field, called Court-field, is a garden surrounded by a moat, supposed to be the site of a palace of one of the Saxon kings.

LEIGH, HIGH, county of Chester.—See LEGH, HIGH.

LEIGH, LITTLE, a chapelry, in the parish of Great Budworth, union of Northwich, hundred of Bucklow, Northern Division of the county of Chester, 3½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Northwich; containing 381 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £125; patron, Vicar of Great Budworth. The chapel is an ancient building, repaired in 1664. Here is a place of worship for Baptists. The Grand Trunk canal passes in the vicinity.

LEIGH, NORTH, a parish, in the union of Honiton, hundred of Colyton, Honiton and Southern Divisions of the county of Devon, 3½ miles (W. N. W.) from Colyton; containing 240 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 9. 7.; present net income, £240; patron, James Jenkins, Esq. A small Sunday school has been endowed by the late Rev. Mr. How.

LEIGH, NORTH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Witney, hundred of Wootton, county of Oxford, 3½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Witney; containing 591 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 2.; present net income, £147: it is in the patronage of the Crown; impropriators, Governors of Bridewell Hospital. The church is an ancient structure, and contains a chantry chapel with some fragments of painted glass, and an ancient monument to William Lenthall, Esq., who died in 1596; he was father of the Speaker of the House of Commons in the reign of Charles I.; also two recumbent figures in alabaster, the one a knight, in complete armour, and the other of a female sumptuously attired, the effigies of Sir William Wilcote and his lady. There are, besides, many handsome monuments to the Perrot family, of whose ancient mansion near the church only the dove-cote and some of the offices are remaining, mantled with ivy. Anne Perrot, in 1788, bequeathed a small sum for the instruction of seven poor children. About half a mile to the south of the Roman Akeman-street, which passes by the northern boundary of the parish, the remains of a Roman villa were discovered in 1813, consisting of a spacious quadrangle; the foundations of walls were traced, and many *tesseræ* of different sizes and colours were found by the workmen in turning up the ground. In 1815, a suite of rooms, connected by a gallery 170 feet long and 10 feet wide, was discovered by a further search; these rooms were floored with a coarse tesselated pavement. A hypocaust was also discovered, and a smaller apartment with a pavement of finer work, beyond which was a large apartment, 28 feet long and 22 feet wide, with a beautiful mosaic pavement. In the following year a series of apartments not

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inferior to the former was exposed, with a gallery 184 feet long and 10 feet wide, and at the south-west angle an interesting apartment with a hypocaust and flues in an entire state of preservation. The south side was afterwards opened, and, when the walls of the apartments and of the gallery had been traced, the workmen were employed again at the south-west angle, where the baths and the apartments attached to them were fully traced. More than 100 Roman coins, chiefly of brass, were found, among which were some of Claudius, Carausius, Allectus, Constantinus, Crispus, Constans, Constantius, Helena, Valens, Valentinian, and others, with a silver coin of Julianus.

LEIGH, SOUTH (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union of Honiton, hundred of Colyton, Honiton and Southern Divisions of the county of Devon, 2¾ miles (W. by S.) from Colyton; containing 320 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 8. 9.; present net income, £181; patron, Charles Gordon, Esq. The Rev. James How, in 1816, gave £100 stock towards the support of a Sunday school, the dividends arising from which are applied to that purpose; and the Rev. Thomas How gave the same sum for providing blankets and warm clothing for the poor. Near Wiscombe House is Blackbury Castle, one of the most perfect Roman encampments in the county; and immediately opposite to it is a long line of intrenchments, called Kingsdown: there are also numerous barrows.

LEIGH, SOUTH, a chapelry, in the parish of Stanton-Harcourt, union of Witney, hundred of Wootton, county of Oxford, 2¾ miles (E. S. E.) from Witney; containing 339 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. James.

LEIGH-UPON-MENDIP (*St. Giles*), a parish, in the union of Frome, hundred of Mells and Leigh, Eastern Division of the county of Somerset, 5¾ miles (W.) from Frome; containing 640 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the rectory of Mells.

LEIGH, WEST (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Barnstaple, hundred of Fremington, Braunton and Northern Divisions of the county of Devon, 2½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Bideford; containing 484 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 2. 1.; present net income, £159; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Exeter; impropriator, R. N. Incledon, Esq.

LEIGH, WEST, a township, in the parish and union of Leigh, hundred of West Derby, Southern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster, 1½ mile (N. N. W.) from Leigh; containing 2780 inhabitants.

LEIGH-WOOLEY, a tything, in the parish of Great Bradford, union and hundred of Bradford, Westbury and Northern Divisions, and Trowbridge and Bradford Subdivisions, of the county of Wilts; containing 1680 inhabitants.

LEIGHLAND, a chapelry, in the parish of Old Cleeve, hundred of Williton and Freemanners, Western Division of the county of Somerset, 5 miles (S. W. by W.) from Watchet: the population is returned with the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £40; patron, Vicar of Old Cleeve. The chapel is dedicated to St. Giles.

LEIGHS, GREAT (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Chelmsford, partly in the hundred of Chelmsford, Southern Division, and partly in that of Witham, Northern Division, of the county of Essex, 4½ miles (S. S. W.) from Braintree; containing 756 inhabitants. This parish comprises about 3000 acres of land, formerly in pasture, from which circumstance it is supposed to have derived its name; the soil is various, consisting in some parts of hard gravel, and in others of a sandy loam of tolerable fertility. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £25. 7. 1.; patrons, Rector and Fellows of Lincoln College, Oxford. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £865, subject to the payment of rates. The church is a very ancient edifice, with a round tower of flint and stone, surmounted by an octangular spire of wood. The coach road from London to Norwich passes through the village. A Sunday school is supported entirely by the rector; and various benefactions have been made for the benefit of the poor. On the left side of the road from Braintree to Chelmsford was formerly a hermitage, now converted into an inn called St. Ann's castle.

LEIGHS, LITTLE (*St. John the Evangelist*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Chelmsford, Southern Division of the county of Essex, 5¼ miles (S. W. by S.) from Braintree; containing 189 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the south-east by the parish of Great Leighs; it is of small extent, containing not more than 500 acres; the soil is various, but the predominating character is a sandy loam resting on a substratum of clay, in many parts very fertile. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9; patron, Sir S. Stewart. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £380, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £39; the glebe comprises 15 acres, valued at £18. 5. per annum. The church, which is about half a mile from the road to Braintree, is a small ancient edifice with a shingled spire; it consists of a nave and chancel, and contains some ancient monuments. A priory of Black canons, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. John the Evangelist, was founded here, in the reign of Henry III., the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was estimated at £141. 14. 8.: the gate-house, which still remains, is in the latter style of English architecture.

LEIGHTERTON, a parish, consolidated with that of Boxwell, in the union of Tetbury, Upper Division of the hundred of Grumbald's-Ash, Western Division of the county of Gloucester, 4½ miles (W. S. W.) from Tetbury: the population is returned with Boxwell. There are parochial churches both at Leighterton and Boxwell, but the parishes are consolidated both as regards ecclesiastical and civil affairs.

LEIGHTON, a township, in the parish, union, and hundred of Nantwich, Southern Division of the county of Chester, 3¾ miles (N. E. by N.) from Nantwich; containing 261 inhabitants.

LEIGHTON, a township, in the parish of Neston, union, and Higher Division of the hundred, of Wirral, Southern Division of the county of Chester, 1 mile (N. E.) from Parkgate; containing 333 inhabitants.

LEIGHTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the hundred of Leightonstone, union and county of Huntingdon, 5¾ miles (N. by E.) from Kimbolton; containing 452 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Leighton in the Cathedral

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Church of Lincoln, valued in the king's books at £7; present net income, £90. The church contains some monuments in memory of the Tyrwhitt family. A school is supported by subscription.

LEIGHTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Atcham, Wellington Division of the hundred of South Bradford, Northern Division of the county of Salop, 5½ miles (N. by W.) from Much Wenlock; containing 360 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 6.; present net income, £218; patron and incumbent, Rev. Robert Maddock; impropriator, Thomas Kennersley, Esq., by whom a small girls' school is supported.

LEIGHTON-BUZZARD (*All Saints*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of Mansbead, county of Bedford; containing 5149 inhabitants, of which number, 3330 are in the town of Leighton-Buzzard, 20 miles (W. S. W.) from Bedford, and 42 (N. W.) from London. The adjunct to the name is either derived from *Boscrd*, the name of a family in the county, who were knights of the shire in the reign of Edward III., or from *Beau desert*, the prevailing opinion being in favour of the latter. It is believed to be the *Lygean burgh* of the Saxon Chronicle, which was taken from the ancient Britons in 571, by Cuthwulph, the brother of Ceawlin, King of Wessex. The town is situated on the eastern bank of the river Ouse, and consists of one wide street branching off to the right and left at its upper extremity: the inhabitants are supplied with water from wells. Near the market-house is an ancient and elegant cross of pentagonal form, and in the later style of English architecture; the entire height, from the base to the top of the vane, is 38 feet: the upper story is divided into five niches, each of which contains a statue; it is said to have been erected more than 500 years. A considerable trade is carried on in timber, iron, lime, brick, corn, &c.; and several females are employed in making lace and straw-plat. The Grand Junction canal, which passes near the town, and is navigable for vessels of 80 tons, affords the means of communication with the northern counties; and at a short distance on the western side of the river Ouse is a station of the London and Birmingham railway. The market, which is one of the oldest in the county, is on Tuesday, and is amply supplied with cattle, corn (which is toll free), lace, straw-plat, &c. Fairs are held on February 5th, the second Tuesday in April, Whit-Tuesday, July 26th, October 24th, and the second Tuesday in December; the first of these is remarkable for an extensive sale of horses. The town is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who meet on the market day, in a room over the market-house. Courts leet and baron are held at Whitsuntide and Michaelmas, by the lessee of the manor, under the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The town is a polling-place for the election of knights for the shire.

The living is a vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Standbridge annexed, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Leighton-Buzzard in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln (the appropriator), valued in the king's books at £15; present net income of the two, £193. The church was formerly collegiate: it is a large cruciform structure, principally in the early style of English architecture, with various additions and insertions of a later character, and has north, south, and west porches, together with a fine massive tower, surmounted by an octagonal stone spire, rising from the intersection: the western door is a curious specimen of iron-work: within the church are several ancient monuments, and a portion of good screen-work. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, and Wesleyan Methodists. A Lancasterian school is supported by subscription; and a smaller one by the lord of the manor. In 1630, almshouses for eight poor women were founded and endowed by Edward Wilkes, Esq., and an additional endowment was bequeathed by Matthew Wilkes, Esq., in 1692: the estates belonging to this charity produce about £200 per annum. The poor law union of Leighton-Buzzard comprises 15 parishes or places, and contains, according to the census of 1831, a population of 11,824; the number of guardians is 20. In the time of Henry II. there was an alien priory at Grovebury, in this parish, subordinate to the abbey of Fontevralt in Normandy; also a house of Cistercian monks, a cell to Woburn abbey. About half a mile from the town are the remains of an extensive circular camp, supposed to be of Roman origin.

LEINTHALL, EARLS, a chapelry, in the parish of Aymestrey, hundred of Wigmore, county of Hereford, 7 miles (S. W.) from Ludlow: the population is returned with the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £64; patron, Vicar of Aymestrey. The chapel is dedicated to St. Andrew. A charity school is endowed with about £9 a year, and a house and garden for the master. There is also an almshouse.

LEINTHALL-STARKES (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of Ludlow, hundred of Wigmore, county of Hereford, 6 miles (S. W. by W.) from Ludlow; containing 197 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £53; patron, T. A. Knight, Esq.; appropriator, Bishop of Hereford. A school is endowed with £14 per annum.

LEINTWARDINE (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of Ludlow, hundred of Wigmore, county of Hereford; containing 1358 inhabitants, of which number, 445 are in the township of Leintwardine, 9 miles (W. by S.) from Ludlow. This parish is situated near the confluence of the Teme and the Clun, and, from the quantity of fine fish, particularly graylings, with which these rivers abound, is much resorted to as a fishing-place. There are quarries of limestone in the parish: a fair is held on the 4th of April. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 15. 8.; present net income, £180; patron and impropriator, Earl of Oxford. The church is a large structure, once famous for a profusion of stained glass, of which the windows still display some beautiful fragments, representing crowns, lions, fleurs de lis, the arms of Mortimer, &c. The right Hon. Robert Harley, afterwards Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, founded, in the reign of Anne, a free school, and endowed it with land now producing about £36 per annum. The ancient forest of Mocktree, which has long been disafforested, is in this parish.

LEIRE (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Lutterworth, hundred of Guthlaxton, Southern Division of the county of Leicester, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from Lutterworth; containing 455 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 14. 9½.; present net income, £292; patron, Lord de

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Grey. There is a school in which ten children are paid for out of charity funds.

LEISTON (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Blything, Eastern Division of the county of Suffolk, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Saxmundham; containing 1070 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £376; patrons, alternately, the Governors of Christ's Hospital, and the Master and Wardens of the Haberdashers' Company, London. Two schools are supported by private charity. An abbey of Premonstratensian canons, in honour of the Virgin Mary, was built and endowed by Ranulph de Glanvill, in 1182, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was valued at £181. 17. 1.

LELANT, UNY (*St. Ewny*), a parish, in the union of Penzance, Western Division of the hundred of Penwith and of the county of Cornwall, 3 miles (S. E.) from St. Ives; containing 1602 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the north by St. Ives bay, and on the east by Hayle harbour and river; and nearly opposite to the church, when the tide is out, carriages can cross to St. Ives, by Hayle, from Truro and the east, thus saving a distance of several miles. A species of fine yellow clay is found in this parish, which is much in request for building furnaces and ovens; a considerable quantity of granite is raised, and there are several tin mines in the neighbourhood. A fair for cattle is held on August 15th. The living is a vicarage, with those of St. Ives and Towednack annexed, valued in the king's books at £22. 11. 10½.; present net income, £441; patron, Bishop of Exeter; impropriator, W. Praed, Esq. The church is surrounded by banks of sand: in the churchyard and on the outside of it are ancient crosses. There are two places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; and a National school.

LELLEY, a township, in the parish of Preston, union of Skirlaugh, Middle Division of the wapentake of Holderness, East Riding of the county of York, 8 miles (E. N. E.) from Kingston-upon-Hull; containing 114 inhabitants.

LEMINGTON, LOWER, a parish, in the union of Shipston-upon-Stour, Upper Division of the hundred of Tewkesbury, though locally in the Upper Division of that of Westminster, Eastern Division of the county of Gloucester, 2 miles (N. E. by N.) from Moreton-in-the-Marsh; containing 56 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £45; patron and impropriator, Lord Redesdale. The ancient Fosse-way passes through this place, which seems to have been a Roman station, from the coins frequently discovered here.

LEMMINGTON, a township, in the parish of Edlingham, union of Alnwick, Northern Division of Coquetdale ward and of the county of Northumberland, 4½ miles (W. S. W.) from Alnwick; containing 85 inhabitants.

LENBOROUGH, a hamlet, in the parish, union, hundred, and county of Buckingham, 2 miles (S.) from Buckingham, with which the population is returned.

LENCH, ATCH, a hamlet, in the parish of Church-Lench, union of Evesham, Lower Division of the hundred of Blackenhurst, Pershore and Eastern Divisions of the county of Worcester, 5½ miles (N.) from Evesham; containing 82 inhabitants.

LENCH, CHURCH, a parish, in the union of Evesham, partly in the Lower Division of the hundred of Blackenhurst, and partly in the Upper Division of the hundred of Halfshire, Pershore and Eastern Divisions of the county of Worcester, 5½ miles (N. by W.) from Evesham; containing 399 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 11. 10½.; present net income, £170: it is in the patronage of the Crown. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

LENCH, ROUSE (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Evesham, Middle Division of the hundred of Oswaldslow, Pershore and Eastern Divisions of the county of Worcester, 7 miles (S. W. by W.) from Alcester; containing 251 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 0. 5.; present net income, £346; patron, Sir W. E. R. Boughton, Bart.

LENCH, SHERIFF'S, a hamlet, in the parish of Church-Lench, union of Evesham, Lower Division of the hundred of Blackenhurst, Pershore and Eastern Divisions of the county of Worcester, 4½ miles (N. by W.) from Evesham; containing 76 inhabitants.

LENCH-WICK, a chapelry, in the parish of Norton, union of Evesham, Lower Division of the hundred of Blackenhurst, Pershore and Eastern Divisions of the county of Worcester, 2½ miles (N.) from Evesham: the population is returned with the parish. The chapel, which was dedicated to St. Michael, has been demolished.

LENHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Hollingbourne, hundred of Eythorne, lathe of Aylesford, Western Division of the county of Kent, 10 miles (E. by S.) from Maidstone; containing 2197 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 15. 2½.; present net income, £481; patron, T. F. Best, Esq.; impropriator, G. Douglas, Esq. The church is a handsome structure, with a western tower: it contains sixteen ancient stalls, a stone confessional, and other relics of antiquity. There is a place of worship for Independents. Fairs are held on June 6th and Oct. 23rd, for horses and cattle. John Foord, in 1766, founded a school for ten poor boys, and endowed it with £300, which produces an income of about £12 per annum, applied in aid of the National school. In 1622, Anthony Honywood, Esq., erected and endowed six almshouses for poor widows.

LENTON (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of Radford, Southern Division of the wapentake of Broxtow, Northern Division of the county of Nottingham, 1 mile (W. S. W.) from Nottingham; containing 3077 inhabitants. The village has of late years increased in importance; several new streets and many elegant mansions have been erected, and manufactories for lace and extensive bleaching works established. The Nottingham canal passes through the parish. A fair for cattle, sheep, and hogs, is held on St. Martin's day, and another on the Wednesday in Whitsun-week. The Peverel court, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £50, the jurisdiction of which extends over parts of the counties of Derby, Nottingham, and Stafford, is held here every Tuesday: the charter for holding this court was granted by William the Conqueror to his son, William Peverel, and confirmed by others subsequently granted by Charles II. and Anne: the officers consti-

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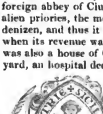
tuting the court are a steward, deputy steward and judge, prothonotary, and capital bailiff. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 2. 5½.; present net income, £139: the patronage and impropriation belong to the Crown. Here is a school partly supported by subscription. Here is a prison for debtors. There are some remains of a Cluniac priory, founded in the reign of Henry I., by William Peverel, in honour of the Holy Trinity; it was subject to the great foreign abbey of Cluny, but, on the suppression of other alien priories, the monks here procured it to be made denizen, and thus it survived till the general dissolution, when its revenue was estimated at £417. 19. 3. Here was also a house of Carmelite friars, and, in the churchyard, an hospital dedicated to St. Anthony.



Seal and Arms.

LEOMINSTER (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of Wolphy, county of Herford; comprising the borough of Leominster, having separate jurisdiction, and containing 5249 inhabitants, of which number, 4300 are in the borough of Leominster, 13¾ miles (N.) from Hereford, and 137 (W. N. W.) from London. This place, according to Leland, partly derives its name from a minster or monastery, founded here about 660, by Merewald, King of West Mercia, who is also said to have had a castle, or palace, about half a mile eastward of the town. A fortress was standing on the same spot in 1055, when it was seized by the Welsh chieftains, and fortified. At the time of the Norman survey, the manor, with its appurtenances, was assigned by Edward the Confessor to his queen, Editha; and in the reign of William Rufus, the fortifications were strengthened, to secure it against the incursions of the Welsh. In the reign of John, the town, priory, and church, were plundered and burned by William de Braose, Lord of Brecknock; and in the time of Henry IV. it was in the possession of Owain Glyndwr, after he had defeated the Earl of March. In the next century, the inhabitants of the town took a decisive part in the establishment of Mary on the throne, for which service she granted their first charter of incorporation, about the year 1554. The monastery founded by Merewald having been destroyed by the Danes, a college of prebendaries, and, subsequently, an abbey of nuns, were established here; but these institutions were destroyed previously to the time of Edward I., who endowed the abbey of Reading with the monastery of Leominster, to which it afterwards became a cell: its revenue, at the dissolution, was £660. 16. 8.

The town is situated in a rich and fertile valley on the banks of the river Lugg, which bounds it to the north and east, the Kenwater and Pinsley, two smaller streams, passing through the town itself, and three other rivulets within half a mile: the streets are paved and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are well supplied with water from springs: several of the houses are in the ancient style of timber and brick, the beams being painted black, and ornamented with grotesque carvings. There are a public reading-room, or subscription library, and a theatre. Near the town is a good race-course, where races are held about the end of August. An agricultural society holds its meetings here. The manufactures chiefly consist of gloves and flannel, both on the decline: the wool produced in the neighbourhood is excellent; and the cider and hops are held in high estimation. The market is on Friday; and fairs are held on Feb. 13th, the Tuesday after Mid-Lent Sunday, May 2nd, July 10th, Sep. 4th, and Nov. 8th; there is also a great market on the Friday after Dec. 11th. A neat market-house, for the sale of grain, was erected in 1803. The first charter of incorporation was granted by Queen Mary, and bears date 28th of May, 1554; it was confirmed and extended by several subsequent sovereigns, and the government was vested in a bailiff, chief steward, recorder, and 24 capital burgesses, with a chamberlain, town-clerk, two serjeants-at-mace, and other officers; the bailiff, late bailiff, recorder, and two of the capital burgesses annually appointed by their own body were justices of the peace. The borough is now governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, elected agreeably to the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76 (for an abstract of which see the Appendix, No. I.): the mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, and there are four others. This borough has sent two members to parliament since the 23rd of Edward I.: the right of election was formerly vested in the bailiff, capital burgesses, and other inhabitants paying scot and lot, in number about 734, but, by the act of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., cap. 64, the limits of the ancient borough have been enlarged, so as to include, for elective purposes, the £10 householders of the entire parish. The number of electors now registered is 630, of whom 21 are capital burgesses; the mayor is the returning officer. A court of record is held every Monday, the proceedings in which have been assimilated to those of the superior courts at Westminster, and the court is now only held for the trial of causes. Petty sessions for the Lower Division of the hundred of Wolphy are held here: there is also a court leet annually. The town-hall, or butter-cross, is a singular building of timber and brick, supported by curiously-carved pillars of oak: it was built in the year 1633. A new gaol was erected in 1750. This town is a polling-place in the election of knights for the shire.

The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 3. 8.; present net income, £230: it is in the patronage of the Crown. The church is a spacious and irregular structure, exhibiting specimens of every style of Norman and English architecture: the tower, at the north-west angle, is of Norman character at the base, and of a later style in the upper stages: the western doorway, which is extremely beautiful, is ornamented with pillars and receded arched mouldings; the windows are in the decorated and later English styles: the massive pillars in the north aisle, supporting round arches surmounted by Norman arcades, are particularly curious. The south side, which is modern, is appropriated to the performance of divine service: the altar-piece is a painting of the Last Supper, from Rubens. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Moravians, and Unitarians. The free grammar school was founded by Queen Mary, and is partly supported by an endowment of £20 per annum; there is also a National school. An almshouse for four poor

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widows was founded and endowed by Hester Clark, in 1735. The poor law union of Leominster comprises 25 parishes or places, under the care of 32 guardians, and contains a population of 14,730, according to the census of 1831. This place confers the title of Baron upon the Earl of Pomfret, who styles himself Baron Lempster, that having been the ancient name of the town.

LEOMINSTER (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the hundred of Poling, rape of Arundel, Western Division of the county of Sussex, 2 miles (S. S. E.) from Arundel; containing 715 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 1. 3.; it is in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of Eton College, (to whom the impropriation belongs) on the nomination of the Bishop of Chichester. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £375, and the vicarial for £350, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have respectively amounted to £39 and £31; the impropriate glebe comprises 5 acres, valued at £10 per annum. This parish is bounded on the west by the river Arun. A priory of Benedictine nuns, a cell to the nunnery of Almanesche in Normandy, was founded here by Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Arundel, in the time of Wilham the Conqueror, and dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene; after the suppression of alien houses, its possessions were granted by Henry VI. to Eton College. At Fynham was a priory of Black canons, founded by Adeliza, second wife of Henry I., and dedicated to St. Bartholomew: at its suppression, in the 17th of Henry VIII., its revenue, valued at £43, was given to Cardinal Wolsey, towards the endowment of his intended colleges.

LEONARD, ST., a chapelry, in the parish of Aston-Clinton, hundred of Aylesbury, county of Buckingham, 3 miles (E. by S.) from Wendover; containing 147 inhabitants. The living is a donative; net income, £38; patrons and impropriators, Sir J. D. King, Bart., and others, as trustees. The chapel is endowed with lands producing £170 per annum.

LEONARD, ST., a parish, in the union of St. Thomas, hundred of Wonford, Wonford and Southern Divisions of the county of Devon, ½ a mile (S. E.) from Exeter; containing 467 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 19. 4½.; present net income, £176; patron, Sir Thomas Baring, Bart. Here is an institution for deaf and dumb children for the four western counties, in which 65 are educated partly by subscription. This place is lighted with gas. In the churchyard there was formerly a hermitage. The mansion called Mount Radford, erected in the sixteenth century, was garrisoned during the parliamentary war.

LEONARD, ST., SHOREDITCH, county of Middlesex.—See SHOREDITCH.

LEONARD'S (ST.) ON SEA, a parish, in the union of Hastings, chiefly in the hundred of Baldslow, but having a detached portion adjoining the town of Westchelsea, in the hundred of Guestling, rape of Hastings, Eastern Division of the county of Sussex, 1½ mile (W.) from Hastings, and 62 (S. E. by S.) from London; containing 346 inhabitants. This place, which is of recent origin, is situated in a most beautiful southern bay, screened from the northern and eastern gales by lofty cliffs, of which parts have been cut away at an incredible expense, to allow for the site of this interesting town, which was commenced only in 1828. The range of buildings facing the sea extends for nearly three quarters of a mile, in a simple style of Grecian architecture, with a sea wall and fine esplanade in front, along which is continued the high road from Dover through Hastings and this place to Eastbourne and Brighton, from each of which St. Leonard's is about 40 miles distant. There are several good hotels and numerous detached and ornamental cottages, likewise castellated and other buildings, with gardens attached to each, in which and also in the houses on the esplanade many families have become constant residents. To the eastward of the archway forming an entrance to the town, the space towards Hastings, in the parish of St. Mary Magdalene, is being rapidly filled up with respectable houses; and at the opposite end of the town a market-place and a commercial inn have been built. An extensive library has been erected; public baths and billiard-rooms have been constructed; and in a natural ravine, of considerable extent, a subscription garden has been formed and well laid out, the springs in which supply the place with excellent water. The assembly-rooms are of the Doric order, and consist of a centre and two wings of considerable length, with a handsome fluted portico at the entrance, and a pediment at the other extremity: the ball-room is spacious and very handsome; one wing is used as a billiard and the other as a card room. The church, built of stone in the early style of English architecture, and of which the first stone was laid by the Princess Sophia, in 1831, is most picturesquely indented into the cliff, with walks ascending to and surrounding it: the chancel was totally destroyed in December 1838, by the sudden falling in of a quantity of earth in the rear of the building, which bore down by its weight the roof of the chancel, threw down the walls, and buried the whole in a mass of ruin; the body of the church escaped without sustaining any serious injury. There is a National school.

LEPPINGTON, a chapelry, in the parish of Scrayingham, union of Malton, wapentake of Buckrose, East Riding of the county of York, 8 miles (S. by W.) from New Malton; containing 118 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with an estate vested in ten trustees, who appoint the minister. The chapel was originally a chantry chapel belonging to the abbey of Missenden.

LEPTON, a township, in the parish of Kirk-Heaton, union of Huddersfield, Upper Division of the wapentake of Agbrigg, West Riding of the county of York, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Huddersfield; containing 3320 inhabitants. A considerable quantity of woollen cloth, and some fancy goods, are manufactured here. Richard Beaumont, Esq., in 1703, left £10 for apprenticing poor children.

LESBURY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Alnwick, partly in the Southern Division of Bamborough ward, and partly in the Eastern Division of Coquetdale ward, Northern Division of the county of Northumberland; containing 976 inhabitants, of which number, 561 are in the joint township of Lesbury with Hawkhill, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Alnwick. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 2. 10.; present net income, £269: it is in the patronage of the Crown; impropriators, S. Ilderton and J. Cooke, Esqrs. The river Alne is here crossed by a bridge, and discharges

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itself into the North sea at Alnmouth, where a great quantity of grain is shipped for London and other markets. Here is a school endowed with land producing £8. 10. per annum.

LESKEARD, county of CORNWALL.—See LISKEARD.

LESNEWTH (*ST. KNET*), a parish, in the union of CAMELFORD, hundred of LESNEWTH, Eastern Division of the county of CORNWALL; 5¾ miles (N. by E.) from Camelford; containing 123 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8; present net income, £190; patron, E. J. Glynn, Esq.

LESSINGHAM (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the hundred of HAPPING, Eastern Division of the county of NORFOLK, 7¾ miles (E. by S.) from North Walsham; containing 191 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, consolidated with that of Hempstead, and valued in the king's books at £6. An alien priory, subordinate to that of Okeburn in Wiltshire, the chief of all the houses in England belonging to the abbey of Bec in Normandy, was founded here in the time of William Rufus, and, at the suppression, was given to Eton college, but afterwards to King's College, Cambridge.

LESSNESS, a chapelry, in the parish of ERITH, hundred of LESSNESS, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, Western Division of the county of KENT, 2¾ miles (N. N. W.) from Crayford: the population is returned with the parish. There is a place of worship for Baptists on Lessness heath. An abbey for Black canons, in honour of St. Mary and St. Thomas the Martyr, was founded here in 1178, by Richard de Lucy, Chief Justice of England, and some time regent of the kingdom, who assumed the habit, and shortly after died in this house: its revenue at the dissolution was estimated at £186. 9., and the site was granted to Cardinal Wolsey, towards the endowment of his colleges.

LETCHWORTH, a parish, in the union of HITCHIN, hundred of BROADWATER, county of HERTFORD, 2½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Hitchin; containing 76 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 1. 10½; present net income, £318; patron, Rev. J. Alington.

LETCOMB-BASSETT (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of WANTAGE, hundred of KINTBURY-EAGLE, county of BERKS, 3 miles (S. W. by S.) from Wantage; containing 288 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 0. 2½; present net income, £215; patrons, President and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The ancient Ikeneld-street crosses the Vale of White Horse, in this parish. Dean Swift, during his residence at the rectory in 1714, wrote his pamphlet entitled "Free Thoughts on the Present State of Affairs," but it was not printed till 1741.

LETCOMB-REGIS (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of WANTAGE, hundred of KINTBURY-EAGLE, county of BERKS, 2 miles (S. W. by W.) from Wantage; containing 895 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 13. 7.; present net income, £200; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Winchester. There is a chapel of ease at East Challow. A branch of the river Ock, and the Wilts and Berks canal, run through this parish. Here is a school, endowed in 1740 by George Fettiplace, with £8 per annum. On the summit of the chalk hills to the south of the village is a very large quadrangular intrenchment, called Letcomb Castle, with singular earthworks; about a mile north of it the Roman Ikeneld-street crosses the Vale of White Horse.

LETHERINGHAM (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of PLOMESGATE, hundred of LOES, Eastern Division of the county of SUFFOLK, 3 miles (N. W.) from Wickham-Market; containing 174 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £42; patron, Rev. O. S. Reynolds. A National school has been established. Here was a small priory of Black canons, a cell to the monastery of St. Peter in Ipswich: it was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and at the dissolution had a revenue of £26. 18. 5.

LETHERINGSETT (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of ERPINGHAM, hundred of HOLT, Western Division of the county of NORFOLK, 1½ mile (W. by N.) from Holt; containing 251 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £12; patron, C. Codd, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £245, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £54; the glebe comprises 27 acres, valued at £11 per annum. The river Glavvin runs through the village, and there is a brewery on its banks.

LETTON (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of WEOBLEY, partly in the hundred of STRETFORD, and partly in that of WOLPHY, county of HEREFORD; containing 200 inhabitants, of which number, 134 are in the township of Letton, 6¾ miles (S. W. by W.) from Weobley. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 15. 7½; present net income, £221; patron, Joseph Blisset, Esq.

LETTON, a township, in the parish of LEINTWARDINE, union of KNIGHTON, hundred of WIGMORE, county of HEREFORD, 5¾ miles (E. S. E.) from Knighton; containing, with the townships of Newton and Walford, 212 inhabitants. Here is a National school.

LETTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of MITFORD, Western Division of the county of NORFOLK, 5½ miles (S. by W.) from East Dereham; containing 133 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, consolidated with that of Cranworth, and valued in the king's books at £7. 14. 7. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £200, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £19.

LETWELL, a chapelry, in the parish of LAUGHTON-EN-LE-MORTHEN, union of WORKSOP, partly within the liberty of ST. PETER'S, East Riding, and partly in the Southern Division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, West Riding, of the county of YORK, 5½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Tickhill; containing 155 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Chancellor of the Cathedral Church of York, the appropriator; net income, £60. The chapel is dedicated to St. Peter.

LEVAN, ST., a parish, in the union of PENZANCE, Western Division of the hundred of PENWITH and of the county of CORNWALL, 9 miles (S. W.) from Penzance; containing 515 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, united, with that of Sennen, to the rectory of St. Burian. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £250, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £20. The church is situated in a secluded dell, opening at the lower extremity to the sea: the interior contains some curious

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carved wood work, and there are some ancient crosses in the churchyard. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; and a National school for this place and Sennen is supported by subscription. Overhanging the sea, at the western extremity of the parish, are the celebrated rocks, or lofty piles of granite, called Castle Treryn, on the summit of one of which the remarkable block, termed the Logan, or Rocking Stone, supposed to weigh about 90 tons, is so nicely balanced, as to be moved to and fro by a single individual. In 1820, though considered almost the greatest curiosity in Cornwall, some sailors dislodged this immense mass: this mischievous act exciting a general feeling of indignation throughout the country, steps were shortly afterwards successfully taken to replace it in its old position, but it has never since remained so secure as before; having gradually moved from its place, it is now secured by chains. About a mile and a half to the east of Castle Treryn is Cape Tolpedn-Penwith, separated from the main land by an ancient stone wall; and in it is the Funnel Rock, which is excavated nearly perpendicularly, and resembling an inverted cone. There are a well, called St. Levan's, and an ancient oratory in the parish.

LEVEN (*St. Faith*), a parish, in the union of Beverley, Northern Division of the wapentake of Holderness, East Riding of the county of York; containing 771 inhabitants, of which number, 669 are in the township of Leven, 7 miles (N. E.) from Beverley. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books £16. 13. 4.; present net income, £1190; patron and incumbent, Rev. G. Sampson. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists.

LEVENS, a chapelry, in the parish, union, and ward of Kendal, county of Westmorland, 5½ miles (S. S. W.) from Kendal; containing, with Beathwaite-Green, Sizergh-Fell-side, and part of Brigsteer, 789 inhabitants. A handsome chapel, with a low tower surmounted by an octagonal spire, has been erected and endowed by the Hon. Col. and Mrs. Howard, who also built the parsonage-house: the patronage is vested in Mrs. Howard and her assigns. On the eastern bank of the river Kent, which is crossed by a bridge on the Kendal road, is Levens Hall, the venerable mansion of the Howards, embosomed in a fine park, and crowned with towers, which, overtopping the highest trees, command extensive prospects on every side: the entrance hall contains various relics of ancient armour. One of the apartments is hung with splendid Gobeline tapestry, and most of the other rooms are decorated with oak wainscoting exquisitely carved, and costly hangings of the richest colours. In the park are the ruins of an ancient circular edifice, called Kirkstead, said to have been a Roman temple dedicated to Diana. There is also a petrifying spring, termed the Dropping Well. Above the park is Levens Force, a picturesque waterfall of the river Kent, formed by the dam erected to work the powder-mills at Sedgwick. A school for 40 poor girls was established by Mrs. Howard, who pays for their education, and partly clothes them. Another school was erected in 1825, by Col. Howard, and is supported at his expense.

LEVENSHULME, a township, in the parish of Manchester, union of Chorlton, hundred of Salford, Southern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster, 4 miles (S. E.) from Manchester; containing 1086 inhabitants.

LEVER, DARCY, a chapelry, in the parish and union of Bolton, hundred of Salford, Southern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster, 3¾ miles (E. by S.) from Great Bolton; containing 1119 inhabitants. Coal is obtained here. There is an aqueduct of three arches across the Irwell at this place.

LEVER, GREAT, a township, in the parish of Middleton, union of Bolton, hundred of Salford, Southern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster, 1½ mile (S.) from Great Bolton; containing 637 inhabitants.

LEVER, LITTLE, a chapelry, in the parish of Bolton-le-Moors, union of Bolton, hundred of Salford, Southern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster, 3¼ miles (E. S. E.) from Great Bolton; containing 2231 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £99; patron, Vicar of Bolton. The chapel is dedicated to St. Matthew the Evangelist. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Coal is obtained here. Lever Hall, an ancient building within the chapelry, was formerly occupied by Bishop Bridgeman.

LEVERINGTON (*St. Leonard and St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Wisbeach, Isle of Ely, county of Cambridge, 2 miles (N. W.) from Wisbeach; containing 1700 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £25. 0. 7½; present net income, £2099; patron, Bishop of Ely. There is a school for teaching poor children, endowed with £40 per annum. At Fitton, in this parish, there was, in 1389, a chantry chapel, dedicated to St. Mary.

LEVERSDALE, a township, in the parish of Irthington, union of Brampton, Eskdale ward, Eastern Division of the county of Cumberland, 7 miles (N. E.) from Carlisle; containing 431 inhabitants. Here is a school, partly supported by endowment.

LEVERTON, NORTH and SOUTH (*St. Helen*), a parish, in the union of Boston, wapentake of Skirbeck, parts of Holland, county of Lincoln, 5¾ miles (N. E. by E.) from Boston; containing 631 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 6.; present net income, £759: it is in the alternate patronage of the Crown and the Executors of the late incumbent. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

LEVERTON, a tything, in the parish of Chilton-Foliatt, hundred of Kinwardstone, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and Southern, Divisions of the county of Wilts, though locally in the hundred of Kintbury-Eagle, county of Berks, 1 mile (N.) from Hungerford: the population is returned with the parish.

LEVERTON, NORTH (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the union of East Retford, North-Clay Division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, Northern Division of the county of Nottingham, 5¾ miles (N. by N.) from East Retford; containing 303 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Prebendary of North Leverton in the Collegiate Church of Southwell, valued in the king's books at £5; present net income, £200. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The river Trent, separating the counties of Nottingham and Lincoln, passes by the parish.

LEVERTON, SOUTH (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of East Retford, North-Clay Division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, Northern Division of the

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county of NOTTINGHAM, 5¼ miles (E.) from East Retford; containing 400 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; patron, Dean of Lincoln; impropriator, G. V. Vernon, Esq. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A free grammar school was founded in 1691, by John Simpson, Esq., and endowed with a rent-charge of £20, and a house and garden for the Master. The river Trent runs through the parish.

LEVESDON, a hamlet, in the parish of WATFORD, partly in the hundred of CASHIO, or liberty of ST. ALBANS, and partly in the hundred of DACORUM, county of HERTFORD, 3 miles (N.) from Watford: the population is returned with the parish.

LEVINGTON, county of CUMBERLAND.—See LINTON, WEST.

LEVINGTON (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of WOODBRIDGE, hundred of COLNEIS, Eastern Division of the county of SUFFOLK, 5½ miles (S. E.) from Ipswich; containing 228 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, united to that of Nacton, and valued in the king's books at £6. 1. 8. The navigable river Orwell runs along the southern boundary of the parish. This is the birthplace of Sir Robert Hitcham, Knt., who was attorney-general to James I.

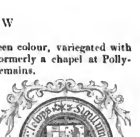
LEVISHAM, a parish, in the union and lythe of PICKERING, North Riding of the county of YORK, 5½ miles (N. N. E.) from Pickering; containing 168 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 8. 1½.; present net income, £120; patron and incumbent, Rev. R. Skelton. John Pond, in 1783, devised land producing £11. per annum, for the education of six poor children of this parish, and six of Lockton.

LEVNS, county of WESTMORLAND.—See LEVENS.

LEW, a hamlet, in the parish and union of WITNEY, hundred of BAMPTON, county of OXFORD, 3½ miles (S. W.) from Witney; containing 237 inhabitants. A chapel is in course of erection here.

LEW, NORTH (*ST. THOMAS à BECKET*), a parish, in the union of OAKHAMPTON, hundred of BLACK TORRINGTON, Black Torrington and Shebbear, and Northern, Divisions of the county of DEVON, 4 miles (S. W. by S.) from Hatherleigh; containing 980 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £27. 8. 9.; present net income, £342; it is in the patronage of the Crown. Two schools are supported by subscription. At Redcliffe or Rutleigh, within this parish, are the remains of an ancient chapel, and near it a quarry of excellent freestone.

LEWANNICK (*ST. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of LAUNCESTON, Northern Division of the hundred of EAST, Eastern Division of the county of CORNWALL, 5 miles (S. W. by W.) from Launceston; containing 643 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 18. 9.; present net income, £242: it is in the patronage of the Crown; the impropriation belongs to Miss Hockin. The church is in the early style of English architecture, with an embattled tower crowned with pinnacles. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. This parish abounds with stone of very superior quality. At Pollyfont is a very valuable quarry, from which stone is obtained not only for building purposes, but also for the manufacture of mantel-pieces, jugs, and basins: when polished it displays a rich green colour, variegated with veins of black. There was formerly a chapel at Pollyfont, of which only the site remains.



Seal and Arms.

LEWES, an unincorporated borough and market-town, and the head of a union, in the rape of LEWES, Eastern Division of the county of SUSSEX, of which it is the chief town, 7 miles (N. E. by E.) from Brighton, 38 (E. by N.) from Chichester, and 50 (S. by E.) from London; containing, with the parishes of St. Thomas in the Cliffe and St. John the Baptist Southover, the former in the hundred of RINGMERE, and the latter in the hundred of SWANBOROUGH, 8592 inhabitants. The most probable of the various etymologies assigned to Lewes, and which are respectively deduced from the Britons, Romans, and Saxons, seems to be that alluding to its peculiar situation, *Leaw-Ise* (or *Lew-ys*), as it is engraved on the town seal, *Leaw* meaning an arm, and *Ise*, or *Isca*, water; i. e., the arm (of land) in the water. The remote origin of this town is proved by its being surrounded by earthworks, tumuli, &c.; and the discovery of coins and other antiquities renders it probable that it was a Roman station, supposed to have been *Mutuantonis*. It was very early a demesne of the crown, having appertained to the South Saxon kings, next to those of Wessex, and afterwards to the Saxon and Danish monarchs of all England. During the Danish ravages, from the close of the eighth to the beginning of the eleventh century, Lewes was rendered, both by nature and art, the most eligible place of refuge for the inhabitants of the adjacent country. In the reign of Athelstan it was so considerable as to be allowed by that sovereign two mint-masters, and was then the chief town and market of half the shire. A merchants' guild was established here so early as the reign of Edward the Confessor, on whose death the barony of Lewes devolved on Earl Harold, and was, on his defeat at Hastings, bestowed by William the Conqueror on his son-in-law, William de Warren, Earl of Surrey, who made it his chief residence, and rebuilt the castle, which is said to have been originally founded by Alfred the Great. Henry III. and his brother Richard, Earl of Cornwall, were confined in this fortress, after being taken prisoners in the great battle fought between the king and the barons under Simon Montfort, Earl of Leicester, in 1264. On an eminence, adjoining the town, a treaty, or convention, was subsequently concluded between the king and the insurgent barons, which is distinguished in history by the appellation of the "Mise of Lewes."

The principal part of the town occupies a declivity on the western bank of the river Ouse, over which is a stone bridge of one arch, built in 1727, the former wooden bridge having been swept away by a flood: this river, being navigable from the sea to the distance of a few miles above the town, commands the trade of the surrounding district. It is extensive and well built, containing some good streets and many handsome houses; and is paved, lighted with gas, and watched under the authority of a local act procured in 1806; and an act

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was obtained, in 1833, for better supplying the town and borough with water. On the south side of the town is Southover; and on the east side of the river, under a lofty and impending chalk cliff, from which it receives its name, is the town or vill of the Cliffe, the site of which is supposed to have been anciently covered by the sea, and the principal street in which has been widened and rebuilt. About the year 1821, considerable improvement was made in the White Hill road, which passes through a valley near the town, by lowering the hill on each side, and filling up the valley with the materials, thus forming a causeway between 30 and 40 feet high. The environs extend to the South Downs, a chain of chalk hills, rising like an amphitheatre to the mean elevation of about 500 feet, and covered with the fine rich herbage which gives to the South Down mutton its admired flavour. The race-course is one of the finest four mile courses in the kingdom, and has a commodious stand, erected in 1772: the races take place in March and Aug.; the former, called Hunters' races, were established in 1828. A library society was established in 1785, and now possesses several thousand volumes, many of them scarce works. A mechanics' institute was established in 1825: the building formerly the theatre is appropriated to its use, and contains a reading-room, committee-room, and lecture-room for 350 persons: the society has a library of about 1000 volumes, and a philosophical apparatus. The trade of the town consists principally in various kinds of grain and malt; there is also a paper-manufactory. A market for corn is held every Tuesday, and for live stock every Tuesday fortnight: the present market-house for provisions was completed in 1793, on a more convenient site. There are five fairs; viz., May 6th for cattle and pedlery, July 26th for wool, Whit-Tuesday for cattle, and Sept. 21st and Oct. 2nd for sheep, the number of which brought for sale at each of these fairs exceeds 50,000. A show of fat cattle takes place annually about Christmas.

Lewes is a borough by prescription, having formerly had a separate shrievalty, but not incorporated: its principal officers are two constables and two headboroughs, who are chosen annually, by a jury of burgesses, at the court leet of the lord of the manor: the town is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates. The borough sends two members to parliament, who were formerly elected by the inhabitant householders paying scot and lot, in number from 600 to 700: the boundaries of the new elective borough, which comprises an area of 758 acres, are minutely described in the Appendix, No. II.; the constables are the returning officers. The spring and summer assizes for the county are held here, as are also the general quarter sessions for the eastern division, which comprises the three rapes of Lewes, Pevensey, and Hastings: there are likewise intermediate sessions. It has a sheriff's court for the recovery of debts under 40s., the jurisdiction of which extends over the three eastern rapes, but which has no power of imprisonment on non-payment. In 1812, a handsome assize hall was erected, the expense of which, including the purchase of the ground and other property, was £15,500: it comprises an extensive entrance hall, with record-rooms, a room for the petty sessions, two courts of judicature (civil and criminal), and a room for the judges and magistrates: above these is a spacious and elegant room for the grand jury (which is occasionally used as a county hall-room), a council chamber and other apartments. In 1793, a house of correction for the eastern district was built, on Mr. Howard's plan, to which a southern wing was added in 1817, and very considerable improvements and additions have been recently made, to adapt it to the improved system of prison discipline. This town is the place of election and a polling-place for the eastern division of the county.

There were anciently eleven parish churches within the borough, but these have been reduced to four. In the 37th of Henry VIII., the parishes of St. Andrew, St. Mary in Foro, St. Martin, and St. Michael, were united, and now form the parish of *St. Michael*, the living of which is a discharged rectory, with the rectory of St. Andrew's annexed, valued together in the king's books at £17. 5. 10.; present net income, £116: it is in the patronage of the Crown. The church, which was partially rebuilt and modernized in 1755, retains some portions of good later English architecture; a gallery has been erected and 87 free sittings provided, the Incorporated Society having granted £80 in aid of the expense: it contains, among other mural monuments, a splendid one to the memory of Sir Nicholas Pelham, Knt., and Anne, his wife. *St. Anne's* consists of the united parishes of *St. Peter within* and *St. Mary West-out* (the latter being without the ancient borough boundaries, the line of demarcation passing through the chancel of the church of St. Mary), and that part of the parish which is westward of the borough being within the hundred of Swanborough. The living is a discharged rectory, valued for both in the king's books at £19. 13. 6½.; present net income, £190; it is in the patronage of the Crown. The church is partly Norman, and partly of early English architecture, and contains a curious font. *St. John's under the Castle* is a rectory, to which that of *St. Mary Magdalene's* was annexed in 1539, valued in the king's books at £3. 11. 3.; present net income, £250; patron and incumbent, Rev. Peter G. Crofts. The church was of considerable antiquity, but being much too small, it has been recently taken down, and a handsome new church is in course of erection, to contain 1000 sittings: the whole cost has been subscribed by private individuals, or granted by the church-building societies; in the churchyard are the remains of a monument assigned to Magnus, son of Harold II., with an inscription chiefly in Anglo-Saxon characters. This parish extends beyond the boundaries of the ancient borough into the hundred of Swanborough, and is intersected by a part of the parish of Hamsey. The living of *All Saints'* is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7; present net income, £206; patron, Charles Goring, Esq. The church, with the exception of the old tower, was rebuilt in the year 1805. The parish was anciently formed from a union of the parishes of the *Holy Trinity, St. Peter the Less, and St. Nicholas.* The precinct of the castle is extra-parochial, and is not rateable within the borough, nor subject to any ecclesiastical jurisdiction. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Unitarians.

The parishes of *St. Thomas in the Cliffe* and *St. John Southover*, although without the limits of the ancient borough, may be considered as forming part of the town of Lewes. They are included in the present parlia-

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mentary boundary, as also part of the parish of South Malling. A constable and two headboroughs for the hundred of Ringmer (of which the Cliffe is the most populous part) are chosen annually at the court-leet of Earl De la Warr. In 1828 an act was obtained for widening the ptincipal street, previously inconveniently narrow; and under the same act the paving, lighting, and watching of the whole parish is regulated. The living of St. Thomas' is a discharged rectory, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, valued in the king's books at £5. 12. 6.; present net income, £130. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, contains a fine altar-piece, and an organ, formerly in the chapel of the Duke of Chandos at Canons. Independents and Huntingtonians have each a place of worship in this parish. William Huntington, the founder of the last sect, was interred here. The living of the parish of St. John Southover is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 12., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, has been rebuilt and enlarged; there are 540 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £350 in aid of the expense: it contains the tomb of Gundreda, daughter of William the Conqueror, and wife to the first Earl de Warren, which is of black marble, finely sculptured with foliage, and bears around its edge a laudatory inscription in Norman characters. In ancient records Solthover is called a borough; it still has its distinct high constable. The manor was an appendage of the monastery, on the dissolution of which it came into the possession of the crown, and was given to Cromwell: after his attainder it again reverted to the crown, and was granted by Henry VIII. to his divorced queen, Anne of Cleves, who according to tradition, took up her residence here, in a very ancient building situated on the south side of the street.

The free grammar school was founded originally at Southover, by Agnes Morley, in 1512, who endowed it with a rent-charge of £20, together with a house and garden, for a master and an usher: this endowment was subsequently increased by various legacies, particularly that of Mrs. Mary Jenkins, in 1709, who left a house, gardens, and appurtenances for the master, and the sum of £1533. 16. 1. Belonging to the borough is an exhibition to either University for four years, left by the Rev. George Steere, "to a poor scholar, the son of parents residing in or near Lewes," the annual value of which is about £35. Sir John Evelyn, author of "Sylva," and John Pell, the celebrated mathematician, were educated here. There are also a school of industry, two Lancasterian schools, and an infants' school, supported by subscription. A bank for savings was established in 1816, and is well supported. A Provident Society, under the patronage of the Earl of Chichester, has been recently instituted, and is intended, by branches, to embrace the entire county. The poor law union of Lewes is limited to the six parishes above enumerated, with the addition of the parish of South Malling; it is under the care of 11 guardians, and contains a population of 9,297, according to the census of 1831.

There are many interesting antiquities in and near Lewes. The *Castra*, or earthworks, still remaining on the summits of the Downs, are of remote date: tumuli are also scattered in various parts, in which have been found skeletons, urns, ashes, amber beads, and occasionally warlike instruments. The numerous Roman coins found round the town, even of late years, form nearly a regular series from Tiberius to Constantine, Constans, and Magnentius; and a Roman ford has been discovered at Glynd. The castle is supposed to have been originally erected by Alfred, about the year 890, and rebuilt by William de Warren. It is distinguished from every other in the kingdom by having an artificial mound of earth raised at each extremity of the base court: the ruins of the keep are still tolerably perfect at the western mound, and other traces at the eastern, which probably corresponded; the western keep was of a quadrangular form, with semi-hexagonal towers, narrowing from the base to the summit. The gateway is supposed to have been built at two periods, by the first and eighth earls of Warren and Surrey; it has an inner arch of Anglo-Norman masonry, of the thirteenth century, and was defended by two machicolated towers and two portcullises. Of the once extensive priory of St. Pancras, founded in 1072, and said to have covered an area of 40 acres, only a very small portion remains: it was the first and chief of the Cluniac monasteries established in England, and at the dissolution possessed a revenue of £1091. 9. 6. The eastern part of the church is faced with Caen stone; on the left is a gothic window, in tolerable repair, although scarcely a trace of the ornamental carving is left. The gate-house, the arch of which, supported by clustered columns of Sussex marble, was in modern times in better preservation than any other part of this dilapidated pile, and being nearly overgrown with ivy and weeds, presented a highly romantic appearance; but this venerable structure has been removed to make way for modern improvements. A portion of the walls of St. Nicholas' hospital is still standing; and also part of the exterior walls of an hospital dedicated to St. James, which has been converted into a barn. Here was also a monastery of Grey friars, of which there are no vestiges, the site being occupied by a private dwelling-house. The town walls were erected during the residence of the Earls of Warren and Surrey, and may still be accurately traced: a part of the western portion is standing, and vestiges of other parts are visible. Among the distinguished natives of Lewes may be mentioned Richard Russel, Esq., M.D. and F.R.S., who, by his writings on the efficacy of the sea water at Brighton, laid the foundation of the subsequent prosperity of that fashionable bathing-place. A great variety of vegetable and animal organic remains have been found in the chalk formation of the vicinity, and are fully illustrated by Gideon Mantell, Esq., in several geological publications.

LEWISHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of Blackheath, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, Western Division of the county of Kent, 6½ miles (S. E.) from London, on the road to Tonbridge and Hastings; containing 9659 inhabitants. The name is a slight corruption of the Saxon *Leveesham*, "the dwelling among the meadows," anciently written *Levesham*. The parish extends to within a mile of Bromley, including the greater portion of the hamlet of Blackheath, the whole of Sydenham, Forest Hill, Brockley, Loampit Hill, and Lont's Pit; and is intersected by the Croydon railway, which, branching off from the Greenwich railway, extends under Forest Hill to the vicinity of Sydenham. The village, which

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is situated on the river Ravensbourn, extends about a mile along the Tonbridge road, and consists principally of one street; the inhabitants are supplied with water from a stream rising at the upper end of the village, and flowing through it. The Surrey canal passes through the parish. The county magistrates hold a weekly session here on Monday; and the parish is within the jurisdiction of the court of requests, at Greenwich, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £5, to which the vestry here sends fifteen commissioners. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £23. 19. 2.; present net income, £946; patron, Earl of Dartmouth. The church, rebuilt in 1774, is a handsome edifice, with a square tower at the west end: a portico on the south side is supported on four Corinthian columns, and the altar is placed in a circular recess. It sustained considerable injury from a fire, but has been restored. There are two episcopal chapels on that part of Blackheath which is in this parish, viz., Dartmouth chapel, partly rebuilt and enlarged by Lord Dartmouth in 1839; and Dartmouth-place chapel, the former in the patronage of the Vicar of Lewisham, and the latter in that of Lord Dartmouth. There are also episcopal chapels at Southend and Sydenham; the last was formerly a meeting-house for Presbyterians, of which Dr. John Williams, author of the Greek Concordance, was many years minister; and a district church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, has recently been erected at Sydenham by subscription, aided by parliamentary grant: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. The Rev. Abraham Colfe, in 1656, devised in trust to the Leathersellers' Company certain estates for the foundation of two schools, one for the classical instruction of 31 sons of the laity in the several parishes in the hundred, and one son of each incumbent in this and the hundred of Chislehurst; the other for the education of 31 boys of Lewisham. According to the commissioners' report in 1818, the total income of the estates was £342. 15. 6., out of which the Company pay £50 per annum to six almswomen, agreeably to the will of the donor. A school for girls was instituted in 1699, to which Dr. George Stanhope, Dean of Canterbury, bequeathed £150, and Mrs. Stanhope £50, which sums, with subsequent benefactions, produce a salary for the mistress of £20 per annum: this school is conducted on the National system. Two National schools, one in the village, and the other at the north end of the parish, have been founded and are maintained by subscription; and two infants' schools have been erected and are solely maintained at the expense of the vicar. The poor law union of Lewisham comprises 7 parishes or places, under the superintendence of 20 guardians, and contains, according to the census of 1831, a population of 18,426. Here was formerly a Benedictine priory, a cell to the abbey of St. Peter at Ghent: it was suppressed in the time of Henry V., and the site granted to the prior and convent of Sheen. Dr. Stanhope, who distinguished himself as a theological writer, was presented to the vicarage in 1689, and was buried here in 1728. Lewisham confers the inferior title of Viscount on the Earl of Dartmouth.

LEWKNOR (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of Thame, partly in the hundred of Desborough, county of Buckingham, but chiefly in the hundred of Lewknor, county of Oxford, 3½ miles (S. S. E.) from Tetsworth; containing 709 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 17.; present net income, £320; patrons and impropriators, Warden and Fellows of All Souls' College, Oxford. The church is an ancient structure, partly in the Norman style, and contains some interesting monuments and a beautiful effigy in stone: it is the burial-place of the Scroop family, and also of the Fanes, whose mansion and estate of Wormesley are partly in this parish. There is a chapel of ease at Ashampstead; and here is a National school.

LEWSTON, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of Sherborne, Sherborne Division of the county of Dorset, 4 miles (S.) from Sherborne; containing 18 inhabitants.

LEWTRENCHARD (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Tavistock, hundred of Lifton, Lifton and Southern Divisions of the county of Devon, 8½ miles (E. by N.) from Launceston; containing 438 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 13. 9.; patron, W. Baring Gould, Esq. Quarries of slate and limestone of good quality are worked here. The Rev. W. Romaine, author of the "Life, Walk, and Triumph of Faith," was minister of this parish.

LEXDEN (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union and liberties of Colchester, Northern Division of the county of Essex, 1½ mile (W.) from Colchester, on the road to London; containing 1184 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12, and in the patronage of the Executors of the late Rev. J. Rawstorn Papillon: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £660, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £116. 11. 10.; the glebe comprises 29 acres, valued at £35 per annum. The church was rebuilt in 1820, and 330 free sittings provided, the Incorporated Society having granted £500 in aid of the expense. A National school was erected in 1817, and is supported partly by a bequest of £20 per annum by the late Mrs. Rawstorn, and partly by subscriptions. Roman antiquities of various kinds are frequently discovered; and before the enclosure of the heath, in 1820, evident traces of an encampment (supposed to have been Danish) might be seen. The great rampart from the marshes to the river Stour passed obliquely through the parish, and considerable remains of it are still visible.

LEXHAM, EAST (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Mitford and Launditch, hundred of Launditch, Western Division of the county of Norfolk, 6½ miles (N. N. E.) from Swaffham; containing 206 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, united to that of Litcham in the year 1742, and valued in the king's books at £8. 6.

LEXHAM, WEST (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of Mitford and Launditch, hundred of Launditch, Western Division of the county of Norfolk, 5¾ miles (N. by E.) from Swaffham; containing 103 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 11. 8.; patron, Lord Wodehouse. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £188, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £33. 9. 7.; the glebe comprises 54 acres, valued at £27 per annum.

LEY, UPPER, a township, in the parish of Aymes-

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TREY, hundred of STRETFORD, county of HEREFORD: the population is returned with the parish.

LEYBOURN, a market-town, and the head of a union, in the parish of WENSLEY, wapentake of HANG-WEST, North Riding of the county of YORK, 46 miles (N. W. by W.) from York, and 235 (N. N. W.) from London; containing 1003 inhabitants. This town is pleasantly situated in a fertile and picturesque district; adjacent to it, along a continued ridge of rocks, is Leyburn Sparol, one of the finest natural terraces in the kingdom. It is well built, and consists principally of an oblong square, which forms the market-place. The mineral productions in the vicinity are lead, coal, and lime. The market is on Friday: fairs are held on the second Fridays in February, May, Oct., and December, and are noted for large sales of cattle. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists, also a Roman Catholic chapel. A National school is supported by subscription; and various benefactions have been made for apprenticing poor children, and other charitable purposes.

LEYBOURNE (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of MALLING, hundred of LARKFIELD, lathe of AYLESFORD, Western Division of the county of KENT, 5 miles (N. W. by W.) from Maidstone; containing 299 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 13. 4.; present net income, £413; patron, Sir Joseph Henry Hawley, Bart., of Leybourne Grange. The Rev. James Holmes, in 1775, conveyed to trustees a school-room and a dwelling-house in this parish, with the interest of £1000 four per cent. consols., for the education of 50 poor children. Here are considerable remains of an ancient castle, consisting of a gateway, flanked by circular towers, various arches, walls, &c., and traces of the moat by which it was surrounded: part of the ruins has long been converted into a dwelling-house.

LEYLAND (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of CHORLEY, hundred of LEYLAND, Northern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER; containing 13,951 inhabitants, of which number, 3404 are in the township of Leyland, 4½ miles (N. W.) from Chorley. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11; present net income, £400; patron, Thomas James Baldwin, Esq.; impropriators, several proprietors of land. The church, like Westminster and many other ancient halls, was originally erected without a single pillar; it was rebuilt and enlarged in 1817, and contains several marble monuments: adjoining the chancel is an ancient chapel belonging to the Faringtons, beneath which is the burial vault of that family. A place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists was erected in 1814. A considerable manufacture of cotton is carried on in the parish. The petty sessions for the division are held here once in five weeks, on Monday. Shawe Hall, the seat of William Farington, Esq., contains a choice museum of natural curiosities, and a collection of valuable paintings, some of which were found in the ruins of Herculaneum. Near the churchyard a free grammar school was founded by Queen Elizabeth, with an endowment of £3. 18. per annum, in aid of which the Rev. Thomas Armetriding, in 1718, bequeathed £250: the annual income, with subsequent benefactions, amounts to about £30. Another school is endowed with £13 per annum; and there is also a school erected, in 1785, by the late Mr. Balshaw, and endowed by him with lands now producing an annual income of £230; it is in union with the National society. An almshouse for six poor persons was founded in the year 1607, by William Farington, Esq., and further endowed in 1665, by John Osbaldeston, Esq. A savings' bank was established in 1821.

LEYSDOWN (*ST. CLEMENT*), a parish, in the union, and liberty of the Isle, of SHEPPEY, Upper Division of the lathe of SCRAY, Eastern Division of the county of KENT, 7½ miles (E. by S.) from Queenborough; containing 191 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 10.; present net income, £265; patron and appropriator, Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is a neat modern edifice, erected near the site of a more ancient and spacious one, the ruins of which are still visible. Here is a National school.

LEYTON, LOW (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WEST HAM, hundred of BECONTREE, Southern Division of the county of ESSEX, 6 miles (N. E.) from London; containing 3323 inhabitants. This place derives its name, which appears to be a contraction of *Lee town*, from its situation on the river Lea: it is supposed by Camden and others to be the site of the ancient *Durolitum*; but whether or not, it is evident that here was a Roman station; various pavements, foundations of buildings, consular and imperial coins, and other Roman antiquities, having been repeatedly discovered, particularly near the manor-house. The parish, which is about fourteen miles in circumference, contains, in the rural district, about 1700 acres, of which, 150 are marsh land, about 250 waste, and nearly the same number in the occupation of nursery-men and market-gardeners; the remainder is good profitable land in a high state of cultivation; the soil is gravelly, and the lands abound with fine springs of water. The village is situated on a gentle ascent, rising gradually from the western bank of the river Lea, and continuing to the Forest of Waltham, eastward of which is the hamlet of Leytonstone, now so populous as to comprise nearly one-half of the inhabitants of the whole parish; the single street of which it consists extending nearly from the forest to Stratford, in the direct road from Epping to London, and lighted with gas: here are several good houses, and some large mansions. The living of Low Leyton is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 12.; present net income, £534; patron, and impropriator of one-third of the rectorial tithes, J. Pardoe, Esq.; impropriators of the remaining two-thirds of the rectorial tithes, Executors of R. James, Esq. The church, a plain brick edifice, with a tower at the west end, was repaired and enlarged in the seventeenth century, and again in 1822: the chancel contains some elegant monuments of the family of Hickes, with marble effigies, and of that of Sir Robert Beachcroft, lord mayor of London in 1721, and a liberal benefactor to Christ's and St. Thomas' Hospitals; also one of Mr. John Wood, who travelled over several parts of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America: there is likewise one to the memory of the antiquary and biographer, the Rev. John Strype, who was vicar of Leyton from 1669 till his death, which took place in 1737, at the age of 94; he rebuilt the vicarage-house, and was a liberal contributor to the church and parish. A chapel of ease was erected at Leytonstone, in 1750, by subscription; and another has also been built, in which are 350 free sittings, the

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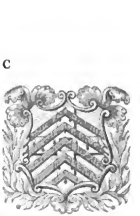
incorporated Society having granted £500 in aid of the expense. Within the parish are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. In 1697, Robert Ozler bequeathed £300 for the erection, and a rent-charge of £12 for the endowment, of a free school for a certain number of children of Leyton and Walthamstow. There are National schools at Low Leyton and Leytonstone. Almshouses for eight poor widows were founded in 1653, by John Smith, who endowed them with £20 per annum, to which subsequent benefactions have been added. In addition to the antiquities above-mentioned, an arched gateway, ornamented with mouldings, was discovered near the manor-house, several years ago; and numerous urns have also been dug up near Ruckholt. In 1783, whilst some workmen were employed in digging a channel at the Temple Mills, in this parish, a stone coffin, in which were various pieces of armour, was discovered. Sir Thomas Rowe, or Roe, an able statesman and ambassador, was born at Low Leyton about the year 1580. He was knighted in 1604, and soon after went to make discoveries in America. In 1614 he was sent on an embassy to the Great Mogul, at whose court he remained three years. He afterwards went in the same capacity to Turkey, and was ambassador under three of the Grand Seignions: during his residence there he collected a number of manuscripts, which he presented to the Bodleian library, and also brought over the Alexandrian MS. of the Greek Bible, as a present to Charles I., from Cyril, patriarch of Constantinople: he died in 1644. Edward Rowe Mores, Esq., a distinguished antiquary, lived long in a house called Edloe Place: he was born at Tunstall, in Kent, and published a history of that parish; he also projected the Equitable Insurance Society.

LEZANT (*St. Brock*), a parish, in the union of Launceston, Northern Division of the hundred of East, Eastern Division of the county of Cornwall, 4½ miles (S. by E.) from Launceston; containing 881 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the east by the river Tamar, and on the south by Inney, a tributary stream, the banks of which are rich in varied scenery, and at Trecarrell Mill and Carthamartha the scenery is highly picturesque. Charles I., on his entrance into Cornwall, on the 1st of Aug. 1644, was entertained at Trecarrell House, then the residence of Ambrose Manaton. The neighbourhood abounds with mineral produce, and near Landew is a lead mine, now in operation. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £32; present net income, £406; patron, Bishop of Exeter. The church contains several ancient monuments. There were formerly chapels at Trecarrell and Landew; the former, of which there are some remains, was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, and the latter to St. Bridget, near the site of which is an ancient well. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a school supported by subscription.

LEZIATE, a parish, in the union and hundred of Freebridge-Lynn, Western Division of the county of Norfolk, 5 miles (E.) from Lynn-Regis; containing 159 inhabitants. The living is a rectory not in charge, annexed to that of Ashwicken.

LIBBERSTON, a township, in the parish of Filey, union of Scarborough, Pickering lythe, North Ridiug of the county of York, 4 miles (N.) from Hunmanby; containing 173 inhabitants.

LICHFIELD, a city and county of itself, and the head of a union, in the Southern Division of the county of Stafford, 16½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Stafford, and 118 (N. W. by N.) from London; containing 6499 inhabitants. This place, called by Bede *Licidfield*, and by Ingulphus and Henry of Huntingdon *Lichfeld*, both implying "the field of the dead," is supposed to have derived its name from the traditionary martyrdom of more than 1000 Christians, who are said to have been massacred here in the reign of the Emperor Diocletian: an allusion to this event appears in the heraldic bearings of the city; and a spot within its precincts, in which they are said to have been interred, still retains the appellation of the Christian field. During the Heptarchy, it appears to have been distinguished by the kings of Mercia, of whom Pinda, son-in-law of Oswco, King of Northumbria, having been converted by the preaching of Cedd, a hermit, who had a cell near the site of St. Chad's church, is said to have erected the first Christian church here in honour of that recluse, who had been assiduous in his efforts to convert the Mercians to Christianity, and afterwards became their bishop. In the reign of Offa, this see not only obtained the precedence of all the Mercian bishoprics, but, through the interest of Offa with Pope Adrian, was made the archiepiscopal see, and invested with the greater part of the jurisdiction of Canterbury. Eadulph was made archbishop of Lichfield in 789, and had for his suffragans the Bishops of Worcester, Hereford, Leicester, Sidnacester, Elmham and Dunwich; but, in 803, Leo succeeding to the pontificate, restored the primacy to Canterbury, and Eadulph, stripped of his supremacy, died in 812. At the time of the Conquest, Lichfield, notwithstanding the distinction which it enjoyed under the Saxon kings, was but an inconsiderable place; and in 1075, when the council decreed that episcopal sees should no longer remain in obscure towns, Peter, Bishop of *Licefield*, transferred his see to Chester, where it continued till it was removed by his successor, Robert de Limsey, to Coventry, whence it was, in 1148, restored to Lichfield, by Roger de Clinton, who began the church and fortified the castle, of which latter there is not the slightest vestige. At what time, or by whom, the castle was originally built, has not been clearly ascertained; but it is, upon very good authority, asserted that Richard II., after his deposition from the throne, was detained here as a prisoner, on his route to the Tower of Loudon. During the parliamentary war, Lichfield embraced the royal cause, and Charles I., after the battle of Naseby, slept for one night in the cathedral close, which, in 1643, Sir Richard Dyott, with some of the principal gentlemen of the county, under the command of the Earl of Chesterfield, fortified against the parliamentarian forces by which the town was besieged, under Lord Brooke and Sir John Gell; the former of whom, having stationed himself in the porch of an adjoining house, was shot, by a member of the Dyott family, from the battlements of the cathedral. The attack being continued by Sir John Gell, the



Arms.

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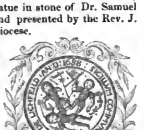
garrison surrendered on honourable terms, and the parliamentarians retired, leaving a body of troops, who, in the following month, were repulsed by Prince Rupert: the royalists retained possession of the town till its final surrender to the parliament. During these conflicts the cathedral suffered material injury; its rich sculptures were destroyed, it was converted into stables by the parliamentarian troops, and, in 1651, it was set on fire, and, by order of parliament, left to neglect and decay.

The city is built in a pleasant and fertile vale, within two miles of the Roman station *Etocetum*, and about the same distance from Offlow Mount, another station at Swinfen. The houses in the principal streets are handsome and well built; the streets in general are well paved; and the town, which is lighted with gas and amply supplied with water, is clean and respectable: in the environs are numerous handsome seats and elegant villas. A mechanics' institute has been established about two years, and is held in a room of the guildhall: the Rev. Mr. Law, the president, has endowed it with books and natural curiosities, and also contributes liberally towards its support. A permanent library is liberally supported by subscription, and there is also a newsroom. A small theatre, in which Mrs. Siddons made her first appearance after her marriage, is open during the races, and occasionally at other times; and an amateur concert, called the Cecilian Society, has been established nearly a century. The races take place in September, when a queen's plate of 100 guineas is run for on the first day; the course is on the road to Tamworth, about two miles from the city. Lichfield is not a place of much trade; there are extensive coach and harness manufactories, and two factories for spinning worsted thread. The Wyrley and Essington canal passes within a quarter of a mile, and joins the Fazeley and Birmingham about three miles distant. The line of railway from Manchester, *viâ* Stone, to Rugby, passes by Pows-mill, about three quarters of a mile distant, where a principal station is intended to be made, with a new approach in a direct line to the market-place. The market is on Friday, and there are cattle markets on the first Monday in every month. The charter fairs are on Shrove-Tuesday, Ash-Wednesday, and the twelve fairs, for cattle, sheep, bacon, and cheese: there are also fairs on the 10th of January, and first Tuesday in November. The market-house is a light and commodious building of stone, occupying the site of the ancient market-cross; in the centre is a colossal statue in stone of Dr. Samuel Johnson, erected in 1838, and presented by the Rev. J. T. Law, Chancellor of the Diocese.

The city was anciently governed by a guild, at the head of which was a guild-master and four wardens, assisted by a council of 24 brethren. This guild, established in 1387, was dissolved in the 2nd of Edward VI., who granted to the inhabitants a charter of incorporation, confirmed and enlarged by Mary and Elizabeth, the former of whom erected the city into a county of itself. Subsequent charters were conferred by James I. in 1623, and by Charles II. in the 16th of his reign. Under the latter the corporation consisted of two bailiffs and twenty-one brethren, assisted by a recorder, steward, town-clerk and coroner, sheriff, and two serjeants-at-mace. The justices of the peace were the bailiffs, late bailiffs, recorder, and steward, with exclusive jurisdiction, which, however, did not extend over the close of the cathedral, that part of the city being under the sole jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter. The government is now vested in a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, for an abstract of which see the Appendix, No. I.; and the city is divided into two wards, the municipal and parliamentary boundaries being co-extensive. A sheriff is appointed by the council. The mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, and there are five others appointed by a separate commission of the crown. Two chief constables are chosen by a jury of burgage tenants, at their court leet, held on St. George's day; and several petty constables at the great portmote court held on the 22nd of July. The freedom of the city is inherited only by the eldest sons of freemen, and acquired by servitude in one of the trading companies, of which there are seven, *viz.*, the Cordwainers, Smiths, Sadlers, Bakers, Weavers, Tailors, and Butchers. The city first exercised the elective franchise in the 33rd of Edward I., and continued to make regular returns till the 27th of Edward III., from which period it ceased till the time of its incorporation by Edward VI., who restored that privilege, and since then it has returned two members to parliament. The right of election was formerly vested in the bailiffs, magistrates, burgage tenants, freeholders to the amount of forty shillings per annum, within the county of the city, and freemen enrolled and paying scot and lot, in all about 1100: the extra-parochial district of the Close has been annexed to the ancient borough. The number of electors now registered is upwards of 700; including about 200 freemen, many of whom have other qualifications: the sheriff is the returning officer. The recorder holds quarterly courts of session, also a court of record weekly, for the recovery of debts to any amount above 40*s.*; a sheriff's court is held every month, for the recovery of debts under that amount; and the justices hold a petty session weekly. The guildhall is a neat edifice of stone, ornamented with a pediment in front, in the tympanum of which are the city arms: the hall is spacious, and well adapted to the purposes of the several courts, and behind it are apartments in which the public business of the corporation is transacted; underneath is the common gaol for the city, containing rooms and cells for the confinement of debtors and felons. Formerly an annual fête, called the court of Array, took place on Whit-Monday in the Guildhall, whence it was immediately adjourned to an eminence called Greenhill, where a temporary bower was erected: the expense was defrayed by the corporation. This ceremony is supposed by some to have been instituted by King Osacry, to commemorate a victory obtained by him over Penda; but others, with more probability, ascribe it to an act passed originally in the reign of Henry II., ordaining the high constable in each town frequently to inspect the arms of the inhabitants. It is still kept up with some difference, and the expense is now defrayed by subscription. This town has been made the place of election and a polling-place for the southern division of the county.



Corporation Seal.

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Lichfield was an episcopal see jointly with Coventry, and after the demolition of the abbey and conventual buildings at Coventry, became the sole seat of the diocese: the jurisdiction of the see extended over the counties of Derby and Stafford, and a considerable part of the counties of Warwick and Salop: but under the ecclesiastical arrangements provided by the act of the 6th and 7th of William IV., cap. 77, the Warwickshire portion, consisting of the archdeaconry of Coventry, has been transferred to the diocese of Worcester, the act specifying that the diocese of Lichfield is to comprise only the counties of Stafford and Derby. The ecclesiastical establishment consists of a bishop, dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, the archdeacons of Stafford and Derby, twenty-seven prebendaries, five priest-vicars, seven lay clerks, eight choristers, and other officers. The cathedral, which had been reduced during the parliamentary war to a state of extreme dilapidation, was restored by Dr. Hacket, on his preferment to the united sees of Lichfield and Coventry, in 1661, to its original state of splendour and magnificence: various improvements have subsequently been made, and the choir has been greatly enlarged under the superintendence of Mr. Wyatt, by the removal of the screen in front of the lady chapel. The prevailing character of the edifice is that of the early English, approaching very nearly to the decorated style of English architecture: the west front is magnificently rich, and the spires of the western towers are in beautiful combination with the lofty central spire: the east end is hexagonal, and the whole exterior is highly ornamented in various parts with statuary and sculpture of exquisite design and elaborate execution: the interior presents various styles, with several later insertions. The transepts display considerable portions in the Norman character, and the choir, which deviates from the line of the nave, is in the decorated style of English architecture; it is richly ornamented, and lighted with windows of beautiful tracery: the bishop's throne, and the prebendal stalls, are fine specimens of tabernacle-work. St. Mary's chapel, built by Bishop Langton, is an edifice of elegant design; it is lighted with nine lofty windows, of which the three at the east end are more rich in their tracery, and are ornamented with stained glass brought by Sir Brooke Boothby from the dissolved abbey of Herckenrode, in the bishopric of Liege; in the central window on one side is a painting of the Resurrection, by Eggington, from a design by Sir Joshua Reynolds: in this chapel was the rich shrine of St. Chad, which was demolished at the dissolution. Among the monuments which escaped the ravages of the parliamentary troops are those of Bishops Hacket, Langton, and Pattishull. There is a monument to Dr. Samuel Johnson; also a bust of Garrick; a mutilated statue of Captain Stanley; and a monument of exquisite beauty, by Chantrey, to the memory of the infant children of Mrs. Robinson: this monument, which is considered as a master-piece of sculpture, is unrivalled for beauty of design, intensity of feeling, and force of expression. A passage from the north aisle leads to the chapter-house, a decagonal building of great beauty, of which the finely-vaulted roof is supported on a clustered central column. Above it is the library, instituted by Dean Heywood, in which are the gospels of St. Chad, a Koran taken at the siege of Buda, and a folio edition of Chaucer, richly illuminated. The bishop's palace, on the north-east side of the Close, is a spacious edifice.

Arms of the Bishopric.

The city comprises the parishes of *St. Mary*, part of which is in the Southern Division of the hundred of Pirehill; *St. Chad*, part of which is in the Northern Division of the hundred of Offlow; and *St. Michael*, part of which is in the Northern, and part in the Southern, Division of the hundred of Offlow; and the liberty of the *Cathedral Close*, which is extra-parochial. The living of St. Mary's is a discharged vicarage, with Statfold annexed, valued in the king's books at £10; present net income, £458; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter. The church is a modern edifice, erected on the site of an ancient structure described by Leland as "right beautiful." The living of St. Chad's is a perpetual curacy; net income, £137; patron, Vicar of St. Mary's. The church, by far the oldest in Lichfield, was rebuilt on the site of an ancient church erected by Bishop Headda, in honour of St. Chad, and near his hermitage. The living of St. Michael's is also a perpetual curacy; net income, £137; patron, Vicar of St. Mary's; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter. The church, a plain edifice, in the later style of English architecture, is situated on an eminence called Greenhill; it contains a tablet, with an inscription by Dr. Johnson, to the memory of his parents: the churchyard comprises from six to seven acres, and is the principal cemetery of the city. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Kilhamites, and a Roman Catholic chapel.

The free grammar school appears, from a small endowment payable out of the Exchequer, to have been founded by Edward VI.: the school-house was erected in 1692, at the joint expense of the corporation and the feoffees of the Conduit Lands: there are only six free scholars on the foundation, each of whom receives an annuity of £1. 6. 8., granted by Dean Walker to six scholars of the former school, in St. John's hospital, now transferred to this school. An English free school was founded in 1677, by Mr. Thomas Minors, who endowed it with a messuage for the school-house, and rents amounting to about £30 per annum. Andrew Newton, Esq., in 1801, bequeathed in aid of this charity the reversion of the dividends on £3333. 6. 8. three per cent. consols.: the annual income is now upwards of £135. Humphrey Terrick, Esq., in 1652, bequeathed a messuage, the rental of which, amounting to £9 per annum, is appropriated in aid of the National school. There are a National central school, and a British school for boys and one for girls, supported by subscription; also a school of industry for girls, and an infants' school.

St. John's hospital was founded in the reign of Henry III., by one of the bishops of the diocese, and, in 1252, Randulph de Lacock, canon of Lichfield, endowed it with lands at Elmhurst and Stichbrook, for the maintenance of a priest, and the support of the poor and infirm in this hospital, which was visited by the Bishops of Lichfield for many years, but fell into neglect and decay, from which it was retrieved by Bishop Smyth, who was translated to the see in the reign of Henry VII.: that

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prelate rebuilt the premises in 1495, and formed the statutes by which it is at present governed. The premises comprise thirteen almshouses, apartments for the master and other officers, and a chapel: the latter was enlarged in 1829 by the erection of a gallery and north wing, at the expense of the present master of the hospital, and an organ was purchased by subscription; it has now a numerous and respectable congregation. An hospital for women was originally founded in 1424, by Bishop Hayworth, and endowed in 1504 by Thomas Milley, one of the canons residentiary, with tenements and lands, producing, together with subsequent benefactions, an income of about £380, for the maintenance of fifteen aged women and a few out-pensioners. A dispensary, supported by subscription, was established in 1829. The Conduit Lands, producing an income of about £580, were devised to trustees, in 1546, by Henry Beane, master of the guild of St. Mary, for the repair of the conduits and water-courses of the city. There are numerous donations and bequests, amounting to more than £1000 per annum, for distribution among the poor. The poor law union of Lichfield comprises 29 parishes or places, with a population of 22,747, according to the census of 1831, and is under the care of 40 guardians.

Among the monastic establishments was a convent of Grey friars, founded in 1229, by Alexander Bishop of Lichfield; it was burnt down in 1291, and being rebuilt, subsisted till the dissolution: the remains are now let on lease, and the rents appropriated to charitable uses. Several relics of antiquity are preserved in Mr. Green's museum, among which is the wooden lintel of a doorway, pierced by a ball which killed Lord Brooke, the parliamentary officer during the siege of the cathedral. There is a chalybeate spring; and some fine specimens of agate, in a state of decomposition, are found in the vicinity, where a fine sort of clay for pottery is also met with. Elias Ashmole, the antiquary, and founder of the Ashmolean museum at Oxford; Dr. George Smalridge, and Dr. Thomas Newton, both distinguished as theological writers; and the celebrated Dr. Samuel Johnson, were natives of this place: and among the residents were Garrick, Dr. Darwin, author of "The Botanic Garden," and his ingenious biographer, Miss Seward. Lichfield gives the title of Earl to the family of Anson, created in 1831.

LIDBROOK, a hamlet, in the parish of ENGLISH-BICKNOR, hundred of ST. BRIAVELLS, Western Division of the county of GLOUCESTER: the population is returned with the parish. Iron and tin works furnish employment to about 120 individuals: they are said to be the first that were established in the kingdom. Coal and timber are brought from the Forest of Dean, by means of a railroad constructed from the Wye to the Severn. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

LIDDIARD-MILLIGENT (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of CRICKLADE and WOOTTON-BASSETT, hundred of HIGHWORTH, CRICKLADE, and STAPLE, Swindon and Northern Divisions of the county of WILTS, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Wotton-Bassett; containing 406 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 4. $4\frac{1}{2}$; present net income, £495; patrons, Master and Fellows of Pembroke College, Oxford.

LIDDIARD-TREGOOZE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of CRICKLADE and WOOTTON-BASSETT, hundred of KINGSBRIDGE, Swindon and Northern Divisions of the county of WILTS, 4 miles (W. by N.) from Swindon; containing 765 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 5. 5.; present net income, £628; patron, Lord Bolingbroke. The line of the Great Western railway passes through the parish.

LIDDINGTON (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of UPPINGHAM, hundred of WRANDIKE, county of RUTLAND, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from Uppingham; containing 534 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Liddington in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln (the appropriator), valued in the king's books at £8. 2.; present net income, £265. At Caldecott, in this parish, is a chapel of ease. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. In 1721, Mary Parnham bequeathed £200 to be laid out in land, the rental to be applied in educating six poor children of this parish. A palace, formerly belonging to the Bishops of Lincoln, a fine structure, in the early style of English architecture, and consisting of a large hall with painted windows, has been converted into an hospital for a warden, twelve brethren, and two nurses, which charity was founded in 1600, by Sir Thomas Cecil, Knt., Lord Burghley, and called Jesus' Hospital.

LIDDINGTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of HIGHWORTH and SWINDON, hundred of KINGSBRIDGE, Swindon and Northern Divisions of the county of WILTS, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Swindon; containing 407 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with a sinecure rectory, the former valued in the king's books at £14, and the latter at £17; present net income of the two, £325; patron, Duke of Marlborough. In this parish, romantically situated in a dell, and encompassed by a moat, is an old mansion, an interesting specimen of the Elizabethan style of architecture; and on Beacon hill was a large circular work, called Liddington Castle.

LIDGATE (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of NEWMARKET, hundred of RISBRIDGE, Western Division of the county of SUFFOLK, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Newmarket; containing 442 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 10. 5.; present net income, £473; patron, Duke of Rutland. Here was an ancient castle, called King John's Castle, of unknown origin. Lydgate, the poet, who was also a monk of Bury, was buried here.

LIDLINGTON, or LITLINGTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of AMPTHILL, hundred of REDBORNESTOKE, county of BEDFORD, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Ampthill; containing 814 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11; present net income, £88; patron and impropriator, Duke of Bedford. The church contains an ancient tomb, with a brass effigy in armour of one of the Goldingtons, who possessed the manor of Goldington, in this parish, in the fifteenth century. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a school with a small endowment.

LIDNEY, or LYDNEY (*ST. MARY*), a market-town and parish, in the union of CHEPSTOW, hundred of BLEDISLOE, Western Division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 20 miles (S. W. by W.) from Gloucester, and 123 (W. by N.) from London; containing 1534 inhabitants, of which number, 1146 are in the town. This place, which is situated on the river Severn, and on the high

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road from Gloucester to Swansea, is by some writers supposed to have been the Roman station "*Abona*;" and though it may not be satisfactorily identified with that particular station, there are positive evidences of its occupation by the Romans. In Lydney park, the property of Charles Bathurst, Esq., are the remains of a Roman villa, and of two camps. Near the western border of the larger camp is a Roman bath, still tolerably perfect; and in other parts are traces of ancient buildings. Fragments of tesselated pavement, urns and statues, and coins of Adrian and Antoninus, and a silver coin of Galba, have been found near the spot. An ancient mansion, called Whitecross, erected by Sir William Winter, Vice-Admiral of England in the reign of Elizabeth, was, in the civil war of the 17th century, fortified and garrisoned by Sir John Winter, a distinguished royalist, who defended it against repeated attacks by detachments from the parliamentary forces stationed at Gloucester, but at last set fire to and deserted it, having first despoiled the forest. The manufacture of tin plates is carried on here to a great extent, and in connection with it are iron-works. Iron-ore exists in the parish, but is not worked. Limestone is quarried, and building stone was formerly raised, but its use has been superseded by that which is quarried in Dean forest. The trade of the town is principally in the export of coal, and is greatly facilitated by the river Severn, which forms the eastern boundary of the parish. The Severn and Wye rail-road terminates here, and a canal with a basin connects it by means of locks with the river. The market is on Wednesday; and fairs are annually held on May 4th and November 8th. The living is a vicarage, with St. Briavells and Hewelsfield annexed, valued in the king's books at £24. 6. 8.; present net income, £737; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Hereford. The church is a spacious plain structure, with a beautiful spire. There is a chapel of ease in the hamlet of Aylburton. The Baptists have a place of worship, and there is also a licensed room for Wesleyan Methodists. Some small benefactions have been given for distribution among the poor. There are some chalybeate springs in the parish.

LIDSEY, a hamlet, in the parish of ALDINGBOURN, hundred of BOX and STOCKBRIDGE, rape of CHICHESTER, Western Division of the county of SUSSEX, 5¼ miles (E. S. E.) from Chichester: the population is returned with the parish. The Portsmouth and Arundel canal passes close to it.

LIDSING, or LIDGEN, a vill, in the parish of GILLINGHAM, union of MEDWAY, hundred of CHATHAM and GILLINGHAM, lathe of AYLESFORD, Western Division of the county of KENT, 4 miles (S. S. E.) from Chatham; containing 51 inhabitants. Here is a chapel of ease.

LIDSTONE, a hamlet, in the parish of CHURCH-ENSTONE, hundred of CHADLINGTON, county of OXFORD, 1½ mile (W. N. W.) from Neat Enstone; containing 166 inhabitants.

LIFTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of TAVISTOCK, hundred of LIFTON, Lifton and Southern Divisions of the county of DEVON, 4 miles (E. by N.) from Launceston; containing 1535 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £31. 2. 11.; present net income, £423; patron, William Arundell Harris Arundell, Esq. The church has been embellished with a new altar-piece and with the royal arms, both presented, in 1831, by Mr. Arundell, at an expense of £200; it contains some rich monuments to the family of Harris of Hayne. The manor and lordship were, by original grant of Edward VI., vested in the ancestors of Mr. Arundell, the present proprietor. The parish is watered by the rivers Tamar, Cary, and Lyd, of which the last flows into the Tamar, a little below Lifton park. The surrounding scenery is agreeably diversified; mines of manganese are worked; and fairs are held on the 14th of February, the first Thursday in June, and October 28th. Two schools are partly supported by charity.

LIGHTCLIFFE, a chapelry, in the parish of HALIFAX, wapentake of MORLEY, West Riding of the county of YORK, 3¼ miles (E.) from Halifax, with which the population is returned. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £140; patron, Vicar of Halifax. There is a place of worship for Independents.

LIGHTGRAVE, or LEEGRAVE, a hamlet, in the parish of LUTON, hundred of FLITT, county of BEDFORD, 3 miles (N. W. by W.) from Lutton; containing, with the hamlet of Limbury-cum-Biscott, 685 inhabitants.

LIGHTHORNE (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union of SOUTHAM, Kington Division of the hundred of KINGTON, Southern Division of the county of WARWICK, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Kington; containing 346 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 17. 3½.; present net income, £322; patron, Lord Willoughby de Broke, who supports two schools.

LILBOURN (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of RUGBY, hundred of GUILSBOROUGH, Southern Division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Rugby; containing 274 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6; present net income, £127: it is in the patronage of the Crown; the impropriation belongs to Miss Downes, and the Misses Arnold and J. Arnold, Esq. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The village is situated on the line of the ancient Watling-street, and is supposed to have been the *Tripontium* of the Romans: vestiges of an ancient castle are still visible. At Roundhill, about half a mile from the town, bones and skulls have been found.

LILBURN, EAST, a township, in the parish of EGLINGHAM, union of GLENDALE, Northern Division of COQUETDALE ward and of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 4½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Wooler; containing 95 inhabitants. In 1768, on the removal of a heap of stones, the base and fragments of a cross, with four rows of steps, were discovered beneath.

LILBURN, WEST, a township, in the parish of EGLINGHAM, union of GLENDALE, Northern Division of COQUETDALE ward and of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 3½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Wooler; containing 235 inhabitants. At the west end of the village there are some remains of an ancient mansion and tower, likewise of a chapel of ease.

LILFORD (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of OUNDLE, hundred of HUXLOE, though locally in that of Polebrook, Northern Division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Oundle; containing 127 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Thorpe-Achurch, and valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 3½. A school is supported by Lord

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Lilford. William Lassels, in 1770, bequeathed £100 towards a fund for apprenticing children. Lilford confers the title of Baron on the family of Powys.

LILLESHALL (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Newport, Newport Division of the hundred of South Bradford, Northern Division of the county of Salop, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from Newport; containing 3569 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 17. 11.; present net income, £332; patron and impropriator, Duke of Sutherland. A day and Sunday school is supported by subscription, and a school for girls is supported by the Duchess of Sutherland. A branch of the Donnington Wood, or Marquess of Stafford's, canal terminates in the northern part of this parish. About 1145, an abbey for regular canons of the order of St. Augustine was founded here: at the dissolution the revenue was valued at £327. 10.

LILLEY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Hitchin, hundred of Hitchin and Pirton, county of Hertford, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from Hitchin; containing 451 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 8. 9.; present net income, £340; patrons, Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge.

LILLIFFEE, a hamlet, in the parish of Hendon, union of Wycombe, hundred of Desborough, county of Buckingham, 3½ miles (E. by S.) from Great Marlow: the population is returned with the parish.

LILLINGS-AMBO, a township, in the parish of Sheriff-Hutton, wapentake of Bulmer, union, and North Riding of the county, of York, 9½ miles (N. N. E.) from York; containing 197 inhabitants.

LILLINGSTONE-DAYRELL (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union, hundred, and county of Buckingham, 4½ miles (N.) from Buckingham; containing 150 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 9. 7.; present net income, £204; patron, Richard Dayrell, Esq., whose ancestors have been patrons upwards of 500 years, and have resided here for eighteen generations. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £278. 8. 6., subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £40; the glebe comprises one acre, valued at £2 per annum.

LILLINGSTONE-LOVELL (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Buckingham, hundred of Ploughley, county of Oxford, though locally in the hundred and county of Buckingham (to which it is attached for electoral purposes), 4¾ miles (N. by E.) from Buckingham; containing 159 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 9. 4½.: it is in the patronage of the Crown. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £177, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £14; the glebe comprises 39 acres, valued at £43 per annum.

LILLINGTON (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the union, and hundred, of Sherborne, Sherborne Division of the county of Dorset, 3½ miles (S. by W.) from Sherborne; containing 205 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 12. 3½.; patrons, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon.

LILLINGTON (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of Warwick, Kenilworth Division of the hundred of Knightlow, Southern Division of the county of Warwick, 2¾ miles (N. E. by E.) from Warwick; containing 274 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 13. 4.; patron and impropriator, Matthew Wise, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £167, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £19; the glebe comprises 40 acres, valued at £81. 16. per annum.

LILLISDON, a tything, in the parish and hundred of North Curry, Western Division of the county of Somerset, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Taunton: the population is returned with the parish.

LILLY, a hamlet, in the parish of Catmere, hundred of Compton, county of Berks, 5 miles (W. by S.) from East Ilsley: the population is returned with the parish.

LILSTOCK (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Williton, hundred of Williton and Freemanners, Western Division of the county of Somerset, 11½ miles (N. W.) from Bridg-water; containing 64 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the north by Bridg-water bay, in the Bristol Channel. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Stogursey.

LILWALL, a township, in the parish of Kington, hundred of Huntington, county of Hereford: the population is returned with Chickward.

LIMBER, MAGNA (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Caistor, Eastern Division of the wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 5½ miles (N. by E.) from Caistor; containing 421 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 18. 4.; present net income, £623: it is in the patronage of the Crown; impropriator, Lord Yarborough. The church was given, in the time of Henry II., by Richard de Humet, constable of Normandy, to the Cistercian abbey of Aulnay or Aveny, in Normandy, the abbot and convent of which established a cell here; this cell, at the suppression of alien priories, was sold to the Carthusians of St. Anne, near Coventry. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

LIMBER, PARVA, a hamlet, in the parish of Brocklesby, union of Caistor, Eastern Division of the wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 7 miles (N.) from Caistor: the population is returned with the parish.

LIMBURY-CUM-BISCOTT, a joint hamlet, in the parish of Luton, hundred of Flitt, county of Bedford, 2½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Luton: the population is returned with that of Lightgrave.

LIMEHOUSE (*St. Anne*), a parish, in the union of Stepney, Tower Division of the hundred of Ossulstone, county of Middlesex, 2 miles (E. by S.) from London; containing 15,695 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the north bank of the Thames, was formerly a hamlet belonging to Stepney, from which parish it was separated in 1730. It consists principally of a number of narrow streets and irregular buildings, diverging from the principal thoroughfare. There are several respectable houses; and among the numerous shops, warehouses, and manufactories, are some spacious and well-built structures, though many of the buildings are of an inferior description. The streets are partly paved, and lighted with gas. There are a manufactory for sail-cloth and ropes, an extensive bleaching ground, and large

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manufactories for various articles in iron connected with the shipping, particularly chain-cables, anchors, tanks, and all kinds of machinery. Ship-blocks are also made here, and there is a variety of other trades connected with the shipping. Ship-building is carried on extensively at Limehouse Hole: the British Queen, one of the largest and most superb steam-vessels, was built here for the British and American Steam Navigation Company, at the yard of Messrs. Curling and Young, and launched in May 1838. At the eastern extremity of the parish are the West India Docks, which extend across the river to Blackwall. The northern dock, for unloading ships, covers 30 acres, and is capable of accommodating 300 West Indiamen. The southern is for loading outward-bound vessels: it covers 24 acres, and will admit 200 ships. The former was opened in 1802, and the latter in 1805: they have extensive ranges of building in which foreign goods are deposited previous to the payment of the duty. A canal from the river Lea, called the New Cut, crosses this parish and joins the Thames, superseding the circuitous navigation round the Isle of Dogs. The Regent's canal likewise passes through it, on the line of which, just before its junction with the Thames, is a basin capable of admitting vessels of from 200 to 300 tons' burden. On the south side of the Commercial-road is a tram-road, from the West India Docks to Whitechapel, constructed at an expense of nearly £20,000. The London and Blackwall railway also passes through the parish. The living is a rectory not in charge; net income, £714; patrons, Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, Oxford. The church is a massive structure, with two angular turrets at the east end, and a square tower at the west end, erected after a design by Nicholas Hawksmoor, one of the pupils of Sir Christopher Wren: it is one of the fifty churches erected pursuant to an act passed in the reign of Queen Anne. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A charity school for boys, a school for girls, and a National school are supported by subscription.

LIMINGTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Yeovil, hundred of Stone, Western Division of the county of Somerset, 1¼ mile (E. S. E.) from Ilchester; containing 313 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 6. 5½.; patrons, Warden and Fellows of Wadham College, Oxford. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £410, subject to the payment of rates; the glebe comprises seven acres, valued at £27 per annum. The church contains the effigy of Sir Richard Gyverney, founder of a chantry here, and those of some others of the same family. On a pew in the chancel is the cipher of Cardinal Wolsey, whose first preferment in the church was the incumbency of this parish, presented to him by the Marquess of Dorset. Here is a National school.

LIMPENHOE (*St. Botolph*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Blofield, Eastern Division of the county of Norfolk, 5½ miles (S.) from Acle; containing 156 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Southwood, and valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; patron, Rev. John Love.

LIMPLEY-STOKE, county of Wilts.—See STOKE, LIMPLEY.

LIMPSFIELD (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Godstone, First Division of the hundred of Tandridge, Eastern Division of the county of Surrey, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Godstone; containing 1042 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the road from Croydon to Maidstone, and contains some chalk pits. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 0. 5.; the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £694; patron, W. L. Gower, Esq. The tower of the church stands near the middle of the south aisle, and is surmounted by a wooden spire. A National and an infants' school are supported by subscription, and the parish is benefited by Henry Smith's charity.

LINACRE, a township, in the parish of Walton-on-the-Hill, union and hundred of West Derby, Southern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster, 3½ miles (N. by W.) from Liverpool: the population is returned with the chapelry of Bootle.

LINBRIGGS, a township, in the parish of Allenton, union of Rothbury, Western Division of Coquetdale ward, Northern Division of the county of Northumberland, 11 miles (W. by N.) from Rothbury; containing 64 inhabitants. The river Coquet, near where the Ridlee bourne empties itself into it, is crossed by a bridge: several fine brooks run through the glens in this neighbourhood, and terminate in the river.

LINBY, or LYNDBY (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Basford, Northern Division of the wapentake of Broxtow, and of the county of Nottingham, 7½ miles (N. N. W.) from Nottingham; containing 352 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 9. 9½.; present net income, £200; patron, R. F. Wilson, Esq.

LINCH, a parish, in the union of Midhurst, hundred of Easebourne, rape of Chichester, Western Division of the county of Sussex, 6 miles (N. N. W.) from Midhurst; containing 88 inhabitants. This parish may be divided into the two portions of Woodman's Green, situated in a well-wooded district on the road from Midhurst to Liphook, and Linch Farm, occupying about 700 acres at the base of the downs, and consisting of a fertile soil of chalk marl, about eight miles apart. The church formerly stood at the latter place, but falling into a very dilapidated state, the present church was built at Woodman's Green, and there are now no remains of the old church. The part of the parish in which Woodman's Green is situate is within the limits of the borough of Midhurst, under the Reform Act. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 12. 8½.; present net income, £57; patron, W. S. Poyntz, Esq.

LINCHMERE, or LYNCHMERE, a parish, in the union of Midhurst, hundred of Easebourne, rape of Chichester, Western Division of the county of Sussex, 7½ miles (N. by W.) from Midhurst; containing 301 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the confines of the county, bordering upon Surrey. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £60; patron and impropriator, Rev. R. H. Baker. The church is chiefly in the early English style, and occupies an elevated site commanding rich and varied prospects. The priory of Shulbrede, situated about half a mile from the church, in a sequestered spot, was founded by Ralph de Arderne, about the beginning of the reign of Henry III., for five canons of the order of St. Augustine: at the dissolution the revenue was valued at £79. 15. 6.; there are some remains, now converted into a farm-house.

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Arms.

LINCOLN, a city and county of itself, and the head of a union, locally in the county of Lincoln, of which it is the chief town, 132 miles (N. by W.) from London; containing, with the parishes of St. Mary Magdalene and St. Paul in the Bail, and part of the parish of St. Margaret in the Close, formerly in the wapentake of Lawress, 9857 inhabitants. This place was founded by the ancient Britons, on the summit of a hill near the river Lindis, now the Witham, from which it derived its name, and has been distinguished, from the most remote period of British history, as a city of considerable importance. After the invasion of Britain by the Romans, that people made it one of their principal stations in this part of the island, and established here a colony, which, in reference to the ancient British name of the place, they called *Lindum Colonia*, to which, through all the variations and contractions in its orthography by the Saxons, Danes, and Normans, the present appellation, Lincoln, may be distinctly traced. The Roman city was in the form of a parallelogram, defended by strong walls, and intersected at right angles by two streets, at the extremities of which were four gates, of which the northern, now called Newport gate, partly remaining, forms one of the most interesting relics of Roman architecture in the kingdom: it consisted of three archways; the central arch is formed of large rough stone apparently laid without mortar; one of the lateral arches is built up, and the other open. To the south-west of the gate is a considerable angular fragment of a Roman building, supposed to have been the mint; and there are various portions of the original fortifications, besides the remains of a bath and a sudatorium.

After the departure of the Romans from Britain, Lincoln was made the capital of the kingdom of Mercia by the Saxons, in opposing whom, Vortimer, who had greatly signalized himself, was slain, and interred here. During the repeated encounters which had previously taken place, the city had suffered great injury, and, for the security of its new inhabitants, it was substantially repaired; that part without the gate of Newport, which had been originally occupied by the Britons, was entirely rebuilt, and fortified with walls and a moat. In 786, the Danes took the city by assault, but it was retaken by the Saxons; and during these conflicts, which were resumed with extreme obstinacy, the northern suburb was completely destroyed. At length, on the subjugation of the Danes by Alfred the Great, tranquillity was restored; but under his successors the invaders renewed their attacks, and ultimately, in the partition of the kingdom between the contending parties, Lincoln, with the rest of the kingdom of Mercia, came into the possession of Canute. At the time of the Conquest, a castle was erected here by William the Conqueror, which occupied nearly one-fourth part of the Roman city, and to make room for the erection of which, not less than 240 mansions were taken down. In Domesday-book the city is stated to have contained 52 parishes; and it became the residence of a succession of monarchs, who contributed greatly to adorn it with a variety of splendid buildings, the numerous vestiges of which, in various parts of the town, convey but a faint idea of its former grandeur and importance. In 1140, the castle was surprised by the forces of a party in the interest of the Empress Matilda, and subsequently besieged by Stephen, aided by the inhabitants; but the Earl of Gloucester coming to its assistance with a powerful army, Stephen was made prisoner; and being afterwards exchanged for the earl, who was subsequently captured, he regained his liberty, and, after his restoration to the throne, celebrated the festival of Christmas here, in 1144. Henry II., on the death of Stephen, after being crowned King of England, in London, underwent the ceremony of coronation a second time at Wigford, a little to the south of this city. John, in the third year of his reign, received here the homage of David, King of Scotland, and, during his struggle with the barons, the inhabitants remained steadily attached to his cause, and withstood the attempts of the opposing army for a considerable time; but the city was taken at last by Gilbert de Gaunt afterwards created Earl of Lincoln. The castle was, retaken by a party of royalists, after having been defended for nearly twelve months; but falling again into the hands of the barons, John, while marching to attack it with a powerful army, lost all his carriages in crossing the washes. After the death of this monarch, his son, Henry III., assisted by the inhabitants of Lincoln, who adhered firmly to the royal cause, continued the war with the barons, who, assisted by Louis, the Dauphin of France, laid siege to the city, but were vigorously repulsed by the inhabitants; many, endeavouring to escape, were drowned in the river Witham, and several others were taken prisoners. The castle, after remaining for a considerable length of time in the possession of the Crown, came into that of the celebrated John of Gaunt, who made it his summer residence, and is said to have erected a palace here. Edward I. held parliaments in Lincoln, in 1301 and 1305; Edward II., in 1316 and the year following; and Edward III., in the first of his reign: it was also visited by Henry VI., who held his court in the bishop's palace; and Henry VII., after the battle of Bosworth Field, spent three days here, where he made a splendid procession, and offered up public thanksgiving for his victory over Richard III. During the parliamentary war, the inhabitants embraced the royal cause, and the city was alternately in the possession of the contending parties, from both of whom it sustained considerable injury, more especially in its ecclesiastical edifices, which, during their occupation of the city, were converted into barracks by the soldiers of Cromwell's army. Among the disastrous events which have befallen Lincoln may be recorded the great storm in 701, which occasioned the destruction of 120 houses and many public buildings. In 1110, an accidental fire nearly consumed the whole city; and in 1185 it was greatly damaged by an earthquake. It may also be mentioned that, on the 27th of July, 1255, eighteen Jews were executed for the alleged crime of crucifying a child, and many more were murdered by the enraged mob.

The city is pleasantly situated on the summit and declivities of an eminence rising from the river Witham, the suburbs extending for a considerable distance along the vale to the north and south; in the upper part the

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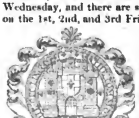
streets are narrow, and the buildings, with the exception of those connected with the cathedral, are of rather mean appearance; the lower part consists principally of one spacious street, and, under an act of parliament recently obtained, many judicious alterations and improvements have been effected. It is paved, and lighted with gas, and is supplied with water from three public conduits, of which that near St. Mary's church, Wigford, is an elegant building, in the later style of English architecture, decorated with a pierced parapet; and that near the High Bridge is ornamented with a handsome obelisk, erected in 1763. The city library, established in 1814; the new permanent library; St. Martin's parochial library, established in 1823; and the medical library, instituted in 1825, are well supported; and there are two news-rooms and several book societies in the town. The theatre is opened annually in Sept., Oct., and Nov.; and assemblies are held in the city and county assembly-rooms. The races take place in September; a handsome stand has been recently erected on the course. In various parts of the town are the remains of the numerous monastic and other establishments which formerly flourished here; of these, the remains of John of Gaunt's palace are distinguished by a beautiful oriel window of fine composition; and a building, said to have been the stables belonging to the palace, has a finely enriched Norman arch, with some interesting details of early English architecture. Of the castle, which occupied the south-eastern angle of the Roman city, very little remains, except part of the outer walls, which were seven feet thick, and the gateway tower; the site has been appropriated to the erection of the county gaol and other buildings.

At the time of the Norman survey Lincoln was distinguished for its commercial importance, and Edward III. granted a charter to the weavers, prohibiting the exercise of that trade within twelve leagues of the city; but this decree, in 1351, was abolished by another, called "the statute of cloths," and in the following year, on the removal of the staple of wool from Flanders, it was established in this town, to which was also granted the staple of lead and leather. From the time of Edward III. till the commencement of the eighteenth century the trade of the town declined: there are now no manufactures, and the trade is principally in corn and wool. The Fosse dyke, a Roman work of considerable importance to the interests of Lincoln, by means of which a communication was obtained with the river Trent, and which Henry I. cleared out and deepened, had again become unnavigable, from the accumulation of sand in its channel, and, in 1741, a lease of two-thirds of it was granted, for 999 years, at a rent of £50 per annum, and of the remaining third, for 99 years, at £25 per annum, by the corporation, to Mr. Ellison, of Thorne, by whose spirited exertions this canal was cleared from its obstructions and re-opened in 1745: it was subsequently widened and made deeper in 1826, and at present forms a line of communication, twelve miles in length, from the Witham to the Trent, completing the navigation from Boston and the eastern coast to the Humber, the Ouse, and to the several canals in the counties of Derby, Nottingham, Stafford, and York. The market, on Friday, is held for corn in a spacious square, called Corn Hill, in the parish of St. Mary; for butter and poultry, in a neat building near the church of St. Peter's at Arches, erected in 1736; for butchers' meat, in handsome and spacious shambles, erected by the corporation in 1774, adjoining Butchery-lane, and divided into convenient compartments: for fish, at the High bridge; and for cattle in the Beast-square, on the south of the city gaol. The spring markets are on the Thursday before the fifth Sunday in Lent, and every alternate Thursday till the April fair (which commences on the third Tuesday in that month, and continues four days), the Friday in Easter-week, July 5th, the Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, after September 12th, October 6th, and November 28th; a market for fat cattle is held every other Wednesday, and there are statutes for hiring servants, on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Fridays after old May-day.



Corporation Seal.

Lincoln has from an early period enjoyed many privileges by prescription, and was formerly governed by a portreeve. At what period it was originally constituted a corporation does not appear from any record. The oldest charter granted by the crown to the city, at this time in existence, is one by Henry II. Numerous other charters have been granted by various succeeding sovereigns prior to that of the 4th of Charles I., which was termed the governing charter. In the reign of Edward IV., the city, together with the parishes of Branston, Waddington, Canwick, and Bracebridge, was erected into a county, under the designation of the "City and County of the City of Lincoln." But these four parishes have, by the act for making temporary provision for the boundaries of certain boroughs (6th and 7th of William IV., cap. 103), ceased to be liberties of the city, and are assigned to the county at large; and the parishes of St. Mary Magdalene, St. Paul, and part of the parish of St. Margaret, formerly in the wapentake of Lawress, now form part of the municipal borough. The corporation, by the charter of Charles I., consisted of a mayor, 12 aldermen, 2 sheriffs, 4 coroners, 4 chamberlains, and 26 common-councilmen, altogether forming the council; there were, besides, a recorder, steward of the courts, town-clerk, sword-bearer, and subordinate officers. The magistrates consisted of the mayor, and such of the aldermen as had passed the chair. By the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76 (for an abstract of which see the Appendix, No. 1.), the government is now vested in a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors; and the borough is divided into two wards, called the Minster and Bridge wards, instead of four, as formerly; and being a county of itself, a sheriff is appointed by the council. The mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, and there are eight others appointed by a separate commission. The police force consists of a superintendent, inspector, and 10 policemen. The freedom of the city is inherited by all the sons of a freeman, or acquired by servitude; among the privileges is that of depasturing a greater number of cattle on the common lands than a non-freeman. The city first exercised the elective franchise in the 49th of Henry III., since which time it has continued to return two members to parliament. The right of election was formerly vested in the freemen generally,

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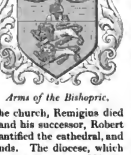
whether resident or not, of whom more than 1200 polled at the last contested election prior to the passing of the Reform Act: the limits of the borough are minutely described in the Appendix, No. II.; the sheriff is the returning officer. A court of record, called the Foreign Court, at which the steward or his deputy presided, was formerly held every alternate week, for the recovery of debts to any amount, but it has nearly fallen into disuse. There is a court of quarter sessions; and petty sessions are held weekly in apartments adjoining the city gaol. A court of requests is held by commissioners appointed by an act passed in the 24th of George II., for the recovery of debts under 40s.; and a court leet is held twice a year. The guildhall is an ancient embattled structure, rebuilt in the reign of Richard II.: the south front consists of a fine arched gateway, flanked with two round towers. In a niche in the eastern tower is a statue of the angel Gabriel holding a scroll, and in a corresponding niche in front of the western tower is a statue of the Virgin Mary treading on a serpent: above the gateway, and in front of the towers, are the city arms and others, finely sculptured. The sessions-house for the city is a neat brick edifice, erected in the New road, in 1809; and behind it is the city gaol and house of correction. The assizes for the county are held in the new county hall, an elegant structure, erected in 1823, after a design by Smirke, at an expense of £40,000; and the petty sessions for the parts of Kesteven are held here on the first Friday in every month, at the Rein Deer Inn: those for the parts of Lindsey are held every Friday at the "Judges' Lodgings," an elegant mansion, erected on the Castle hill, at the expense of the county. The county gaol stands on the south side of the area enclosed within the castle walls: the buildings are constructed on the plan of Mr. Howard. This city has been made a polling-place and the place of election for the parts of Lindsey.

Lincoln was first erected into a see in the reign of William Rufus, when, in pursuance of the decree of a synod held at London, for the removal of all episcopal sees to fortified places, Remigius, Bishop of Dorchester, fixed upon this city as the seat of that diocese, and purchased lands for the erection of a church, an episcopal palace, and other requisite buildings. Having built the church, Remigius died previously to its consecration, and his successor, Robert Bloet, completed his design, beautified the cathedral, and increased the number of prebends. The diocese, which was originally very extensive, was, in the reign of Henry II., curtailed by the separation of a part, to form that of Ely; and, in the reign of Henry VIII. it was still further diminished by the separation of those districts which constitute the sees of Oxford and Peterborough. It is still one of the most extensive and valuable in the kingdom, and comprehends six archdeaconries, fifty-seven deaneries, and one thousand three hundred and eighty parishes; and at the Reformation its revenue was £2065. 12. 6. The ecclesiastical establishment consists of a bishop, dean, precentor, chancellor, sub-dean, six archdeacons, fifty-two prebendaries, four vicars, eight vicars-choral, organist, seven poor clerks, eight choristers, seven Burghurst chanters, &c. Under the ecclesiastical arrangements pursuant to the act of the 6th and 7th of William IV., cap. 77, it will be still more considerably curtailed in extent; the counties of Huntingdon and Bedford, now forming part of it, will be transferred to Ely; the county of Buckingham, to Oxford; and the county of Leicester, to Peterborough; leaving only the counties of Lincoln and Nottingham to form the diocese of Lincoln. The cathedral, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is situated on the summit of the hill, near the castle. The original buildings, soon after their completion by Bishop Bloet, were greatly injured by an accidental fire, and repaired by his successor, Bishop Alexander, who, to prevent the recurrence of a similar calamity, covered the aisles with a vaulted roof of stone, the pressure of which, being too great for the strength of the walls, St. Hugh, a subsequent bishop, rebuilt the church in the reign of Henry II., and it has been subsequently embellished and enlarged by various succeeding bishops. The prevailing character of this noble building is the early style of English architecture, intermixed occasionally with the decorated and later styles; the form is that of a double cross: the west front is partly in the Norman style, intermixed with the richest character of the early English: the doorways are richly moulded and decorated with sculpture and statuary; over the central entrance are statues of several of the kings of England, and above is a noble window, highly enriched with tracery: the western towers are of Norman character in the lower stages, and of early English in the upper. A lofty and magnificent tower rises from the intersection of the nave and the principal transepts, and was formerly surmounted by a spire, which in 1547, fell down and greatly damaged the roof: there were also spires on the western towers, which were taken down in 1807. The nave, of which the roof, as well as those of the aisles, is finely vaulted, and supported on piers of peculiar richness, and arches of graceful form, is spacious, and lighted by a range of clerestory windows: at the end of the north transept is a fine circular window of the early English character, and at the extremity of the south transept is one of the most beautiful specimens of a decorated circular window now extant. The choir, which is separated from the nave by an elaborately-carved stone screen, is remarkably rich in its decorations, and beautiful in its style: the east window, of eight lights, is a fine composition of flowing tracery, of the decorated character; and over the altar is a good painting of the Annunciation, by the Rev. W. Peters, R.A.: the piers and arches which support the roof are in the richest character of the early English style; and the bishop's throne and the prebendal stalls are beautiful specimens of tabernacle-work highly enriched. The Lady chapel, and some smaller chapels adjoining it, are peculiarly elegant. Among the numerous monuments are some of exquisite design; under an arch, to the south of the Lady chapel, and in the south aisle, are those of Bishops Russell and Longland, whose effigies are finely sculptured. In the north-west tower is the celebrated bell, called Tom of Lincoln, the weight of which is nearly five tons, and the tone peculiarly fine. Three sides of the cloisters are yet remaining in their original state, and exhibit a fine specimen of the decorated style; and on



Arms of the Bishopric.

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the fourth side is the library, of later erection, containing an extensive collection of books, and some curious Roman antiquities. In the centre of the quadrangle, and at some depth below the surface, a beautiful tessellated pavement was discovered a few years since, over which a covering has been placed, to protect it from injury. On the east side of the cloisters is a passage leading to the chapter-house, an elegant building in the form of a decagon, of which the finely-vaulted roof is supported on a single pillar in the centre. There are some remains of the episcopal palace, and of the conventual buildings connected with this extensive establishment, which, in grandeur, beauty, and antiquity, holds a prominent rank among the ecclesiastical edifices in the kingdom.

Lincoln formerly contained 52 parish churches, of which number, 34 were destroyed prior to the time of Edward VI. It comprises at present the parishes of *St. Benedict, St. Botolph, St. John-Newport, St. Margaret-in-the-Close, St. Mark, St. Martin, St.-Mary-le-Wigford, St. Mary Magdalene in the Bail and Close, St.-Michael-on-the Mount, St. Nicholas-Newport, St. Paul-in-the-Bail, St. Peter-at-Arches, St. Peter-in-Eastgate, St. Peter-at-Gowts,* and *St. Swithin.* The living of St. Benedict's is a perpetual curacy; net income, £90; patron, Prebendary of North Kelsey in the Cathedral Church. The church is an ancient building, retaining some portions of Norman architecture. The living of St. Botolph's is a perpetual curacy; net income, £116; patron and appropriator, Prebendary of St. Botolph's in the Cathedral Church. The living of St. John's-Newport is a vicarage not in charge, united to that of Dunholme: the church has been demolished. The living of St. Margaret's-in-the-Close is a perpetual curacy, united to that of St. Peter's-in-Eastgate: the church was taken down in 1778, and soon afterwards rebuilt. The living of St. Mark's is a perpetual curacy; net income, £50; patron and appropriator, Precentor of the Cathedral Church. The living of St. Martin's is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 13. 4.; present net income, £138; patron, Prebendary of St. Martin's in the Cathedral Church. The living of St. Mary's-Wigford is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 9. 9.; present net income, £115; patron, Prebendary of Gretton in the Cathedral Church. The church retains considerable portions of its ancient Norman character. The living of St. Mary Magdalene's in the Bail and Close is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5; present net income, £120; patrons, the Dean and Chapter. The living of St. Michael's-on-the-Mount is a perpetual curacy; net income, £116; patron, Precentor of the Cathedral Church. The church is of comparatively modern erection. The living of St. Nicholas-Newport is a vicarage not in charge; net income, £69; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter. The church has been demolished. The living of St. Paul's-in-the-Bail is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £2. 5. 10.; present net income, £68; patron, Archdeacon of Lincoln. The living of St. Peter's-at-Arches is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 12. 8½; present net income, £59: it is in the patronage of the Crown. The church has been elegantly rebuilt as the corporation church, and is fitted up in an appropriate style. The living of St. Peter's-in Eastgate is a perpetual curacy, with that of St. Margaret-in-the-Close united in 1778; net income, £147; patrons, Precentor, and the Prebendary of Haydor, in the Cathedral Church, alternately. The church has been rebuilt. The living of St. Peter's-at-Gowts is a perpetual curacy; net income, £64; patron, the Precentor of the Cathedral Church. The church is an old edifice, and has considerable vestiges of its ancient Norman character. The living of St. Swithin is a perpetual curacy; net income, £108; patron, Precentor of the Cathedral Church; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter. The church is of modern erection. There are places of worship for General and Particular Baptists, the Society of Friends, the late Countess of Huntingdon's Connection, Independents, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics.

The free grammar school was founded in 1583: a school, formerly supported by the Dean and Chapter, in the Cathedral Close, has been united to it, and is supported jointly by the Dean and Chapter, who appoint the head-master, and pay two-thirds of his salary, and by the corporation, who pay the remainder; only six boys are taught gratuitously. The premises form a part of the old Franciscan priory, which was fitted up for that use in 1583, by the founder of the school. The Blue coat school was founded in 1602, by Richard Smith, M.D., who endowed it with the manor and some lands at Potter-Hanworth, for the maintenance, education, and clothing of twelve poor boys, which number, in consequence of the improvement in the funds, the governors have augmented to 80. A free school in the Bail was endowed with lands producing £12 per annum, by Mr. Wilkinson, for the instruction of twelve poor boys, and placed under the direction of the Governors of the Blue-coat school. The National central school, established in 1813, is supported by subscription. The county hospital is a spacious and handsome brick building, erected in 1769; and the general dispensary was established in 1826; both are supported by subscription. The lunatic asylum is a spacious handsome edifice, with a portico of the Ionic order in the centre, erected in 1820, at an expense of £15,000. The lying-in hospital was instituted in the year 1805, and is supported by subscription. There are various other establishments, and numerous charitable benefactions for the relief of the poor, among which may be noticed a bequest by John Smith, Esq., of lands now producing £600 per annum; a legacy by Lady Margaret Thorold, of Marlston, in the year 1731, of £1500 South Sea annuities, for the purchase of lands now producing £60 per annum; the great tithes of Glenham, bequeathed by T. Sutton, Esq., founder of the Charter-house, London, and various others. The poor law union of Lincoln comprises 86 parishes or places, with a population of 30,230, and is under the superintendence of 89 guardians.

Among the numerous monastic establishments which anciently existed here were, a nunnery founded prior to the erection of the cathedral, the site of which is occupied by the Dean's house; an hospital for lepers, near the city, founded by Remigius, first bishop of Lincoln, ur, according to other authorities, by Henry I., of which, in the reign of Edward III., the revenue was £30; a priory of Gilbertine canons, founded by Robert, second bishop of Lincoln, and dedicated to St. Catherine, of which, at the dissolution, the revenue was £270. 1. 3.; a priory of Benedictine monks, dedicated to St. Mary

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Magdalene, and a cell to the abbey at York, founded prior to the reign of Henry II., of which the remains, now called Monks' house, about half a mile to the east of the city, consist of the walls of several apartments and a small chapel; a house of Franciscan friars, the foundation of which is uncertain; houses of Carmelite and Augustine friars, the former founded in 1269, and the latter in 1291: within the Close was founded, in 1355, by Sir Nicholas de Cantelupe, a college of priests to officiate at the altar of St. Nicholas, in the cathedral; besides various others, of several of which traces may be distinctly perceived in various parts of the city and its environs. The Jews' house is an ancient edifice of curious design, and belonged to Belaset de Wallingford, a Jewess, who was hanged in the reign of Edward I., for clipping the coin. Near Brayford water are some vestiges of a fort called Lucy Tower, between which and the castle was a subterraneous communication; and in the city is a chalybeate spring of considerable strength. Lincoln gives the inferior title of Earl to the Duke of Newcastle.

LINCOLNSHIRE, a maritime county, bounded on the north by the broad estuary of the Humber; on the east, by the North Sea, and by the wide arm of it called the Walsh; on the south, by the counties of Cambridge, Northampton, and Rutland; and on the west, by those of Leicester, Nottingham, and York. It extends from 52° 40' to 53° 43' (N. Lat.), and from 0° 21' (E. Lon.) to 0° 57' (W. Lon.); and contains 2748 square miles, or 1,758,720 statute acres. The population amounts to 317,465.

This county was anciently included in the territory of the Coritani, and, subsequently, in the Roman division of Britain called *Britannia Prima*; and, from the Roman remains still in existence, it is evident that those conquerors not only considered the district of great importance, in the state in which they found it, but also made considerable efforts towards removing those natural disadvantages which have in a great degree disappeared before the more successful exertions of later ages. During the Anglo-Saxon era it formed an important part of the kingdom of Mercia; its northern portion, the division of Lindsey, having been wrested from that kingdom by Edwin of Northumbria. Christianity seems to have been introduced here soon after the conversion of that sovereign, by the Romish missionary, Paulinus, who, according to Bede, after completing the great work of Conversion in Northumbria, came into the northern part of Mercia, and converted Blecca, then governor of Lincoln, and baptized many people of this district in the river Trent. The see of *Sidnacester*, which is known to have comprised the district or province of Lindsey, (although the site of *Sidnacester* itself, which appears to have been somewhere in that district, is a subject of dispute among antiquaries), was established in 678, and continued until the latter part of the eleventh century, when St. Remigius, the nineteenth bishop, transferred it to Lincoln. This part of the English territory, owing to its locality, was particularly exposed to the incursions and ravages of the Danes, who wreaked their sanguinary fury upon it with especial frequency and violence.

Lincolnshire is comprised in the diocese of Lincoln, and province of Canterbury, and comprehends the archdeaconries of Lincoln and Stow; the former containing the deaneries of Aswardhurn *cum* Lafford, Aveland, Beltisloe, Bolingbroke, Claceworth, Candleshoe, Gartree, Graffo, Grantham, Grimsby, Hill, Holland, Horncastle, Lincoln, Longobovey, Louth-Eske, Loveden, Ness, Stamford, Walshcroft, Wraggoe, and Yarborough; and the latter the deaneries of Aslacoe, Corringham, Lawress, and Manley: the number of parishes is 609. It consists of three grand divisions, called "Parts;" namely, Lindsey, which is by much the largest, including nearly one-half of the county; Kesteven, which forms the south-western part; and Holland, the south-eastern. The parts of Lindsey comprise, exclusively of the city of Lincoln, the hundreds or wapentakes of Aslacoe (East and West), Bradley-Haverstoe, Calceworth (Marsh and Wold divisions), Candleshoe (Marsh and Wold divisions), Corringham, Gartree (North and South), Hill, Lawress, Louth-Eske (Marsh and Wold divisions), Ludborough, Manley (East, North, and West), Walshcroft (North and South), Well, Wraggoe (East and West), and Yarborough (East, North, and South), and the sokes of Bolingbroke (East and West), and Horncastle; the parts of Kesteven, exclusively of the town and soke of Grantham, and the town of Stamford, comprise the wapentakes of Aswardhurn, Aveland, Beltisloe, Boothby-Graffo (High and Low), Flaxwell, Langoe (First and Second divisions), Loveden, Ness, and Winnibriggs and Threo; and the parts of Holland, exclusively of the town of Boston, the wapentakes of Elloe, Kirton, and Skirbeck. The county contains the city of Lincoln; the borough and market-towns of Boston, Grantham, Grimsby, and Stamford; and the market-towns of Alford, Barton-upon-Humber, Bolingbroke, Bourne, Caistor, Donington, Epworth, Falkingham, Gainsborough, Glandford-Bridge, Holbeach, Horncastle, Kirton, Louth, Market-Deeping, Market-Rasen, Sleaford, Spalding, Spilsby, Long Sutton, Swineshead, Tattershall, Wainfleet, and Wragby. Under the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, four knights are now returned for the shire, namely, two for the Parts of Lindsey, the polling places for which are Lincoln, Gainsborough, Epworth, Barton, Brigg or Glandford-Bridge, Market-Rasen, Great Grimsby, Louth, Spilsby, Wragby, and Horncastle, and the place of election Lincoln; and two for the Parts of Kesteven and Parts of Holland, the polling-places for which are Sleaford, Boston, Holbeach, Bourne, Donington, Navenby, Spalding, Half-Way Houses (parish of Swinderby), and Grantham, and the place of election Sleaford. Two citizens are returned for the city of Lincoln, and two burgesses for each of the boroughs, except Great Grimsby, which under the above named act now sends only one. Lincolnshire is within the Midland circuit: the assizes are held at Lincoln, where stands the county gaol. Quarter sessions are held at Boston and Spalding, for the Parts of Holland; at Bourne and, by adjournment, Sleaford, for the Parts of Kesteven; and at Kirton, Louth, and Spilsby, for the Parts of Lindsey. The houses of correction are at Bourne and Falkingham, for the Parts of Kesteven; at Kirton, Louth, and Spilsby, for the Parts of Lindsey; and at Spalding, for the Parts of Holland, with the exception of the wapentakes of Kirton and Skirbeck, the house of correction for which is at Skirbeck.

The discriminative features of Lincolnshire are strongly marked by nature: they consist of the lowland

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tracts, comprising about 776,960 acres; the heaths, about 118,400; and the Wolds, about 234,880. Contiguous to the sea, in the southern part, spreads a vast extent of low land, much of which was once marsh land, but is now become, by means of the exertions made during a period of almost 200 years, one of the richest tracts in the kingdom. The soils, besides other varieties in different situations and under various circumstances, include clay, sand, loam, chalk, and peat, which are all found in extensive districts: nearly all the variations extend in length from north to south. The heath, a high tract of land now enclosed, is occupied by a good sandy loam, intermixed with a very small portion of clay, which is excellent for turnips and barley, and rests on a bed of limestone, its usual depth being from nine to eighteen inches. This high ground declines suddenly towards the west, the soil continuing much the same, until it reaches the first line of villages, where it is a rich loam, affording good pasturage. Beyond this is a tract of strong clay, which is barsh, stubborn, and unprofitable, very difficult of conversion into good permanent grass; and next is the immediate line of the Trent, which, like the borders of most rivers that pass through a flat country, has a soil of very rich warp loam of various descriptions. Eastward of the heath hill the country slopes gradually into a vale of soils too various for description, but not generally good. Between Gainsborough and Newark in Nottinghanishire, for the distance of twenty-five miles along the western border of this county, the whole is sand, with a flat marshy tract next the river Trent, which, however, is sometimes exceedingly narrow: eastward of this sand, which is good and in tillage, lies a tract of cold wet clay, that becomes rich and makes excellent bean land, in the vicinity of Claypole, though much of it is subject to floods. A considerable tract about Grimstborpe, Edenham, Swayfield, Bytham, Witham, &c., consists of sand, creech, and clay, the first of a whitish or light red colour, the creech loam the best arable land of the three, and the clay for the most part wet and poor. At Scott-Willoughby, Osbournby, and the neighbourhood of Falkingham, are three soils, viz., strong clay on a bottom resembling mortar, a wet creech loam, and a rich hazel loam: from Belton to Normanton extends a remarkably rich tract of reddish-coloured land. The soil of the Isle of Axholme, lying to the west of the Trent, is among the finest in England, and comprises black sandy loams, warp land, brown sands, and rich soapy and tenacious loams: the substratum, in many places, is an imperfect plaster stone. In that angle of the county included between the Trent and the Humber are sand, cold clay, and various loams, all resting on a substratum of limestone at various depths. Barton Field, a tract containing 6000 acres, is a good dry turnip loam upon chalk, suitable for all ordinary crops. The soil of the Wolds is a sandy loam on a chalk substratum, the quality of which greatly varies, from a poor sand to rich, deep, and fertile loams, producing excellent crops of barley and wheat, and some even of beans. Between the eastern boundary of the Wolds and the sea is a tract divided into the Marsh and the Middle Marsh; the former consisting of a rich salt marsh, the soil of which is a fertile adhesive marine clay, and a very rich loam; and the latter, a line of strong land, the soil much resembling that of the marsh called the "Clays," extending from Beelsby towards Grimsby, and consisting of a strong brown loam much superior to real clay. To the west of Caistor is a barren moor, for some miles in extent, which consists of a peaty sand on a poor reddish sandstone. The soil of the wapentake of Skirbeck is very various: in that part near Boston, and some others, the surface is a rich loam resting on a bed of clay, underneath which is found generally, at a certain level, the silt, which is a porous sea-sand, deposited many ages ago, and, when a surface soil, becomes hardened by the rain, but is not fertile: near the sea is a thin surface of this, resting upon clay, and, near the fens, a very stiff blue clay, the grass upon which is almost invariably mown: the richest pastures are upon a black mould or mass of vegetable particles. A large tract of sandy soil prevails from Spilsby to Revesby, and wholly or partly includes a great number of parishes. The fen lands consist of a heavy deep sand loam, which makes very rich breeding pastures for sheep, but not feeding pastures: some also consist of a rich, soapy, blue clay; and others of black peat, which is formed of decayed vegetable substances; these, when drained, are considered to be the best for the purposes of tillage. The whole of the south-eastern portion of the county, extending along the coast from near Wisbeach, northward, to Frieston, beyond Boston, in of peat of great depth and extreme richness: the understratum at Boston, when reached by boring, was found to consist of blue marl, 150 yards deep, with intervals of only a few inches.

The extreme flatness of the Lincolnshire coast, together with the slight fall of the rivers in the lower part of their course, and the consequent sluggishness of their waters, which terminate in estuaries at its two extremities, have occasioned the formation, in remote ages, of a very large tract of marshes, occupying the whole eastern side of the county, and forming upwards of a third of its superficies, the improvement of which attracted even the attention of the Romans, by whom different works were constructed, to carry off the superabundant waters. And since that period a variety of undertakings has been accomplished under numerous legislative enactments and commissions, made in different reigns, from the Anglo-Saxon era to the present time, in which enormous sums of money have been invested; the effect of which, by cleansing the channels and improving the outfalls of rivers, by constructing canals, sluices, and drains, and by raising embankments, has been to convert about 180,000 acres of unprofitable fens into firm and excellent arable and grazing land, a vast portion of which may be classed amongst the richest and most productive in the kingdom. The rotation of crops on the arable land varies even more than the soils; in the fens, however, the course always commences with paring and burning. Rape is very extensively cultivated, more especially in the fens and lowlands, and is chiefly applied to the feeding of sheep. The wood grown is upon the deep rich loams, and frequently on the saline maritime levels; and as the plant thrives best on soil that has been under grass, pasture land is commonly broken up for its cultivation: the crop is regularly gathered twice, and in favourable seasons a third is wholly or partially collected, but of an inferior kind; when properly prepared, it is shipped chiefly into Yorkshire and Lancashire. The common artificial grasses are red and white clover, trefoil, lucerne, and sainfoin, with various

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kinds of hayseeds. Onions are cultivated to a considerable extent in the Isle of Axholme. But the rich grazing lands of Lincolnshire are its distinguishing feature, in an agricultural point of view: they are to be found on a rich loamy clay, sometimes very stiff, but of uncommon fertility, and occupy a considerable portion of the county. Besides the common manures, one of the most powerful is the fish called Stickleback, which is extremely abundant in the east and west fens, and also comes from the sea into Boston haven. Lime, and white, blue, and red marl are also used; and to these may be added a singular practice which prevails on the Wolds, of manuring by spreading dry straw on the land and then burning it there. The tides that come up the Trent, Onse, Don, and other rivers that fall into the Humber, being exceedingly muddy, have given rise to the peculiar practice of *warping*, which is by letting in the water over the level lands on their banks, at high tide, whereby the muddy particles, provincially called *warp*, are deposited, and then permitting it to run off again at the ebb, by means of canals and sluices.

The two principal breeds of cattle are the Lincolnshire short-horned and the Leicestershire long-horned, the former of which is generally preferred. In the vicinity of Falkingham is a dun-coloured breed, said to have been originally brought from the Isle of Alderney; and in different parts are a few cattle of other breeds and crosses. The chief objects of the farmers being breeding and fattening, there are no dairies except for private use and the supply of the neighbouring markets with butter. The two principal breeds of sheep are the native Lincoln and the Leicester, the latter of which has become very general: it is computed that not less than 2,400,000 sheep are usually kept in the county. A considerable number of horses is bred in different parts, especially in Holland fen: about Normanby, Burton, &c., many saddle and coach horses are bred, and on the Wolds are bred some of the finest blood horses in the kingdom, greater attention being paid to them here even than in Yorkshire, or Durham. Many thousand acres are occupied as rabbit warrens in different parts of the county; and numerous flocks of geese are still kept in the low fenny tracts, though not to the same extent as formerly.

Few branches of manufacture are carried on, and those only to a limited degree. A good deal of flax, however, is spun and woven into linen in the neighbourhood of Normanby and Barton; and in Holland fen the female population spin flax, and, about Falkingham, flax and hemp. At the port of Gainsborough, besides the ship-building, which is an important branch of business, a considerable quantity of rope and coarse hemp sacking is made.

The principal rivers are the Trent, the Welland, the Witham, and the Ancholme. The Trent, after having separated the tract called the Isle of Axholme from the great body of the county, unites with the Ouse in forming the great estuary of the Humber, and is navigable up to Gainsborough for merchant vessels of considerable burden, and for barges in all the rest of its course along the border of this county. The Welland enters the county on the south, and divides into two branches, one of which proceeds south-by-east to Wisbech, in the county of Cambridge, apparently in the natural course of the stream; while the other continues its sluggish course through an artificial channel to Spalding, below which town, having been enlarged by the waters of the Glen, it empties itself into Foss-dyke Wash, to the south of Boston. The Witham rises near South Witham, about ten miles north of Stamford, and falls into the ocean at Boston Deeps: from Boston, upwards towards Lincoln, much of its present channel is artificial, made to improve the navigation, and the drainage of the adjacent fens. The Ancholme rises in the Wolds near Market-Rasen, and empties itself into the Humber, from which it has been rendered navigable as high as Bishop-bridge. The large bay or estuary called the Wash, into which the rivers passing through the immense tracts of fen land in the south-eastern part of the county are disembogued, is for the most part extremely shallow, and full of shifting sands. An artificial navigation was cut, in 1788, along the course of the Witham, from Boston to Lincoln, whence it is continued by the Foss-dyke canal to the Trent; and a canal from the river Witham, at Sleaford, to Boston was completed in 1796. The Grantham canal, completed also in 1796, at an expense of about £100,000, extends from Grantham, through the north-easternmost part of Leicestershire, to the Trent, near Holme-Pierrepoint, being 33 miles in length. The Ancholme cut, which drains the Ancholme level, is navigable from Bishop-bridge to the Humber, at Ferraby sluice. A navigable canal has also been formed from Horncastle to the river Witham, at Dog-dyke, near Tattershall; and another from Louth to the sea, at Tetney.

The Roman stations were *Ad Abum*, supposed to have been at Winterton; *Aquis*, at Aukborough; *Bannovallium*, at Horncastle, or Ludford; *Causennæ*, at Ancaster, or Great Ponton; *Crococolana*, at Brough; *Lindum*, at Lincoln; and *Vainona*, at Wainfleet. Remains of Roman buildings, and divers miscellaneous relics of that people, have been found on the sites of these different stations; and some of minor importance have also been discovered at Scampton, Torksey, Stow, Gainsborough, Caistor, Well, Gedney Hill, Whaplode, Pinchbeck, Sleaford, Little Ponton, and Denton. The British Ermin-street, which was afterwards used by the Romans, enters the county to the west of Stamford, and about five miles to the north of Lincoln has a branch diverging from it in a north-westerly direction to Doncaster: another branch from the Ermin-street, about six miles north of Stamford, proceeded towards *Ad Pontem*, in its way to Southwell and Bawtry. The Fosse-way, beginning on the coast, not far from Ludborough, is visible from Ludford to Lincoln, and forward to Brough, and beyond that place in its course towards Newark. The British road called the Salt-way branched from the Ermin-street near Ponton, and ran by Denton into Leicestershire: there are remains of other British trackways, particularly of one running from Horncastle towards Caistor and the Humber. The Old Sea Bank is supposed to have been constructed by the Romans, to protect the district of South Holland from inundation; and the large drain called the Car-dyke, signifying the "fen dyke," is also ascribed to the Romans: it extends from the river Welland, on the south side of the county, to the Witham, near Lincoln, and is sixty feet wide, with a broad flat bank on each side.

Prior to the Reformation, there were 108 religious houses, including five alien priories, five houses of the

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Knights Templars, five colleges, and fourteen hospitals: the principal remains are those of the abbeys of Bardney, Barlings, Crowland, and Swineshead, of Semperingham priory, and of Thornton college. The most remarkable ancient castellated buildings remaining, either wholly or in part, are the castles of Tattershall, Torksey, Lincoln, and Falkingham; and there are similar remains at Horncastle, Caistor, Somerton, Stamford, Scrivelsby, Bolingbroke, Pinchbeck, and Pilham; to which may be added Moor, Kyme, and Hussey towers: of the castles of Bourne and Sleaford, only the earthworks now exist. There are ancient encampments near Brocklesby, Hibalston, Broughton, Roxby, Winterton Cliffs, Aukborough, Yarborough, South Ormsby, Burwell, Stamford, Gainsborough, Winteringham, Humington, Ingoldsby, Castle-Charlton, Burgh, Brough, and Barrow. In the parishes of Tetney, Fulstow, and the vicinity, are some blowwells, or flowing pits of clear water, about thirty feet in depth, the discharge of which is very powerful. The division of Lindsey gives the title of Earl to the family of Bertie; and the division of Holland, that of Baron to the family of Fox.

LINDALE, a chapelry, in the parish of CARTMEL, hundred of LONSDALE, north of the sands, Northern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 3 miles (N. E. by E.) from Cartmel: the population is returned with the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £71; patron, Earl of Burlington. The church has been rebuilt, and contains 115 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £125 in aid of the expense. Here is a National school for boys.

LINDETH, a joint township with Warton, in the parish of WARTON, hundred of LONSDALE, south of the sands, Northern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 4½ miles (W. S. W.) from Burton-in-Kendal: the population is returned with Warton.

LINDFIELD (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of CUCKFIELD, hundred of BURLEIGH-ARCHES, or BURARCHES, rape of PEVENSEY, Eastern Division of the county of SUSSEX, 3½ miles (E. by N.) from Cuckfield; containing 1485 inhabitants. The living is a lay impropriation; the impropriator, or lay-rector, pays a small stipend to a curate, which is augmented by subscription; the surplice and other fees are received by the lay-rector. About two-fifths of the parish are tithe-free; the impropriator receives about £500 per annum. The church is in the decorated and later styles of English architecture. There is a place of worship for Independents. The river Ouse is navigable for barges to Ryebridge, and the line of the London and Brighton railway runs through the parish. Lindfield is a pleasant village, situated on the road from London to Brighton by way of Turner's Hill, and has a post-office. A corn market is held on Monday; and there are fairs on April 1st and May 12th, for sheep and cattle, and on Aug. 5th for lambs. A school of industry was founded by William Allen, Esq., of London, for the instruction of children of both sexes in the art of agriculture, and in various trades. Here are several chalybeate springs.

LINDLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of HIGHAM-ON-THE-HILL, hundred of SPARKENHOE, Southern Division of the county of LEICESTER, 5½ miles (W. by N.) from Hinckley: the population is returned with the parish. Here are the ruins of an ancient chapel. Mr. William Burton, the Leicestershire antiquary and historian, and his brother Robert, author of the Anatomy of Melancholy, were natives of this place, the former born in 1575, and the latter in 1576

LINDLEY, a chapelry, in the parish and union of HUDDERSFIELD, Upper Division of the wapentake of AGBRIGG, West Riding of the county of YORK, 3 miles (N. W. by W.) from Huddersfield; containing 2306 inhabitants. A church, or chapel, in the English style of architecture, with a tower and steeple, was erected in 1829, by grant of the parliamentary commissioners, at an expense of £2615. 15. 8. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £43; patron, Vicar of Huddersfield. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The woollen manufacture is carried on to a considerable extent. The school was rebuilt by subscription in 1817, and is endowed with the interest of £100; it is conducted on the National system.

LINDLEY, a township, in the parish of OTLEY, Upper Division of the wapentake of CLARO, West Riding of the county of YORK, 3¾ miles (N. E. by N.) from Otley; containing 125 inhabitants.

LINDON, a hamlet, in the parish of ROCK, Lower Division of the hundred of DODDINGTREE, Hundred-House and Western Divisions of the county of WORCESTER: the population is returned with the parish.

LINDRICK, an extra-parochial liberty, in the Lower Division of the wapentake of CLARO, West Riding of the county of YORK, 2½ miles (W. by S.) from Ripon; containing 25 inhabitants.

LINDRIDGE (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of TENBURY, Lower Division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, though locally in the Upper Division of that of Doddingtree, Hundred-House and Western Divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 5½ miles (E.) from Tenbury; containing 1802 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £26. 12. 11.; present net income, £658; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Worcester. There are chapels of ease at Knighton-upon-Teame and Pensax.

LINDSELL, a parish, in the union and hundred of DUNMOW, Northern Division of the county of ESSEX, 4 miles (S. E. by S.) from Thaxted; containing 381 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; present net income, £134; patrons and impropriators, Executors of the late S. Algar, Esq. The church, a small ancient edifice, consists of a nave and chancel, with a steeple on the south side.

LINDSEY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union and hundred of COSFORD, Western Division of the county of SUFFOLK, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from Hadleigh; containing 250 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Kersey annexed; net income, £112; patrons and impropriators, Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £320, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £89. This place was formerly celebrated for the manufacture of an article which has received the name of "Linsey Woolsey." On a farm, called the Chapel farm, are the remains of an old chapel, now used as a barn; and on the same estate there is an ancient encampment.

LINEHAM (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of CRICKLADE and WOOTTON-BASSET, hundred of

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KINGSBRIDGE, Swindon and Northern Divisions of the county of WILTS, 4¼ miles (S. W.) from Wootton-Basset; containing 1030 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £58; patron and impropriator, G. W. Heneage, Esq. Ralph Broome, in 1715, bequeathed £450, the income to be applied in teaching 30 children. In the vicinity is a farm-house, which occupies the site of Bradenstoke priory, founded about 1142, by Walter d' Eureux, or de Sarcebirin, for Augustine monks, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin.

LINESIDE, a township, in the parish of ARTHURET, ESKDALE ward, Eastern Division of the county of CUMBERLAND, 3 miles (E. S. E.) from Longtown; containing 137 inhabitants. This township lies at the confluence of the Esk and Line rivers, and is intersected by the Hallburn rivulet. Here is a school with a small endowment.

LINFORD, GREAT (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT-PAGNELL, hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM, 1¾ mile (W. S. W.) from Newport-Pagnell; containing 420 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 0. 2½; present net income, £379; patron, H. A. Uthwatt, Esq., lord of the manor. The porch of the north door of the church has a groined roof, with foliage in the centre. At the time of the Norman survey there were two manors in this parish, one held by Hugo Bolebec, and the other by Walter Giffard, who was created Earl of Buckingham. In 1702, Sir William Pritchard bequeathed a rent-charge of £24 in support of an almshouse for six poor persons, likewise another of £10 for the instruction of children. Lady Pritchard subsequently bequeathed a sum of money for apprenticing poor boys, and clothing the inmates of the almshouse. Dr. Richard Sandy, otherwise Napier, presented to this rectory in 1589, was held in superstitious reverence for his skill in the sciences of physic and astrology.

LINFORD, LITTLE (*ST. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT-PAGNELL, hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM, 2¾ miles (W. by N.) from Newport-Pagnell; containing 55 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £66; patron and impropriator, Rev. P. Knapp, lord of the manor. The church was formerly a chapel of ease to the vicarage of Newport-Pagnell: the inhabitants bury at Haversham.

LING (*ST. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union of BRIDG-WATER, hundred of ANDERSFIELD, though locally in that of Taunton and Taunton-Dean, Western Division of the county of SOMERSET, 6¾ miles (S. S. E.) from Bridg-water; containing, with part of the hamlet of Boroughbridge, 363 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 8. 4.; patron and impropriator, Hill Dawe, Esq. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £85, and the vicarial for £36, subject to the payment of rates; the glebe comprises 21 acres, valued at £44 per annum. Here is a National school. The navigable river Parret runs on the north-east, and the Tone on the south-east, of the parish, over which latter river there is a bridge. Between the hamlet of Boroughbridge, part of which is in this parish, and the parish church, is the isle of Athelney, an elevation whereon is Alfred's monument, having been the noted retreat of that Saxon monarch during one of the Danish invasions. Here, about 888, Alfred founded a Benedictine abbey, and dedicated it to Our Saviour and St. Peter, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, amounted to £209. 0. 3½; many architectural remains, bones, and other ancient relics, have been dug up on the site of the conventual buildings, which appear to have been both extensive and magnificent.

LINGARTHS, a township, in the parish of ALMONDBURY, union of HUDDERSFIELD, Upper Division of the wapentake of AGBRIGG, West Riding of the county of YORK, 5½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Huddersfield; containing 758 inhabitants.

LINGEN (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of KNIGHTON, hundred of WIGMORE, county of HEREFORD, 4 miles (E. N. E.) from Presteign; containing 298 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £70; patron, Rev. Thomas Wynn.

LINGFIELD (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of EAST GRINSTED, First Division of the hundred of TANDRIDGE, Eastern Division of the county of SURREY, 6 miles (S. S. E.) from Godstone; containing 1814 inhabitants. This parish is separated from the county of Kent by the river Edon, and on the south it borders on Sussex. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150; patron and impropriator, Robert Ladbroke, Esq. The church, which was founded by Reginald, Lord Cobham, in the reign of Henry VI., consists of a nave, side aisles and chancel, with a tower surmounted by a spire at the west end of the south aisle; it is in the early English style of architecture. In the interior are some curious ancient monuments, and several brasses; and in the south aisle are two ancient folio volumes, recently repaired, one of which is the Bible in black letter; the other, the life of John Jewel, Bishop of Salisbury. Here are places of worship for Baptists and Independents, and a parochial school is chiefly supported by subscription. In the 9th of Henry VI., Reginald, Lord Cobham, had licence to found a college here and to change the parish church into a collegiate church; he built the college at the west end of the churchyard. The buildings remained till about the time of George I., when they were pulled down, and a farm-house built on part of the ground. At the dissolution the revenue was valued at £79. 15. 10. At Starborough was a castle, which was fortified and embattled in the reign of Edward III. by Reginald, Lord Cobham; it was garrisoned by the parliament during the civil war and shortly after demolished; the moat remains and forms a handsome sheet of water to the present mansion, which was erected by Sir James Burrow and considerably enlarged by Sir Thomas Turton. On part of the site of the old castle Sir James built a large room over some of the ancient vaults with the stones on the spot: from the top, which is embattled, is a fine view of the surrounding country. In Plaistow-street, near the church, there is an ancient obelisk of two stories, built of stone with niches in its side.

LINGWOOD (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BLOFIELD, Eastern Division of the county of NORFOLK, 9¾ miles (W. S. W.) from Acle; containing 294 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £55; patron and incumbent, Rev. E. Goddard.

LINKENHOLT (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of ANDOVER, hundred of PASTROW, Andover and North-

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ern Divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 7¾ miles (S. E.) from Great Bedwin; containing 87 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 0. 5.; patron and incumbent, Rev. J. M. Colson, LL.B. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £168, subject to the payment of rates; the glebe comprises 41 acres, valued at £34 per annum.

LINKINHORNE (*St. Mellor*), a parish, in the union of LISKEARD, Northern Division of the hundred of EAST, Eastern Division of the county of CORNWALL, 4 miles (N. W.) from Callington; containing 1159 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13; present net income, £312; patron, Rev. — Kempe; impropriators, W. Cawsey and J. T. Coryton, Esqrs. On Caermadon, or Carraton, downs, in this parish, Charles I. drew up his forces, in 1644, the day after he had entered Cornwall, and here he was joined by Prince Maurice. Here are the remarkable rocks called the Cheese-wring and the Hurlers; also Sharp Tor, from which is a very fine view. A free school for all children of the parish was founded and endowed with the interest of £705, by Charles Roberts; it is conducted on the National system.

LINLEY (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of MADELEY, and within the liberty of the borough of WENLOCK, Southern Division of the county of SALOP, 4½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Bridgenorth; containing 111 inhabitants. The living is a rectory not in charge, united to that of Broseley.

LINMOUTH, a township, in the parish of WOODHORN, union of MORPETH, Eastern Division of MORPETH ward, Northern Division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 7¼ miles (E. N. E.) from Morpeth; containing 23 inhabitants. This township derives its name from its situation near the influx of the river Line into the ocean. In 1822, a spermaceti whale, 61 feet in length, and 37 feet 4 inches in circumference, came on shore at the mouth of the river, and was harpooned; it produced 9 tons and 158 gallons of oil, which was claimed by the Admiralty as a droit of the crown.

LINOP, a joint township with Ingram and Greenside-hill, in the parish of INGRAM, Northern Division of COQUETDALE ward and of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 8¾ miles (S. S. W.) from Wooler; containing, with Ingram and Greenside-hill, 71 inhabitants. In this township is Linop Spout, a cataract, the precipice of which is 48 feet, and the basin 7 feet in diameter, and 15 feet in depth; it has also the appellation of Roughting Linn. About three miles to the north-west are the Cardlaw cairns, some sepulchral monuments of the earliest inhabitants of the island. In the vicinity are foundations of an ancient British town. A British road passes near this place, in its course to Langley ford.

LINSHEELES, a township, in the parish of HALLYSTONE, union of ROTHBURY, Western Division of COQUETDALE ward, Northern Division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 11¾ miles (W. by N.) from Rothbury; containing 114 inhabitants.

LINSLADE (*St. Mary*), parish, in the union of LEIGHTON-BUZZARD, hundred of COTTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM, 2 miles (N. by W.) from Leighton-Buzzard; containing 407 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £65; patron and impropriator, W. Pulsford, Esq. In the thirteenth century this place was noted for the resort of pilgrims and frequent processions to a holy well, until they were prohibited, in 1299, by Oliver Sutton, Bishop of Lincoln, who cited the vicar to appear in his court, for having encouraged these pilgrimages to his own emolument. A market on Thursday, and a fair, to be held for eight days at Lady-day, were granted in 1251, to William de Beauchamp. The London and Birmingham railway passes near the church.

LINSTEAD (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of FAVERSHAM, hundred of TEYNHAM, Upper Division of the lathe of SCRAY, Eastern Division of the county of KENT, 3¼ miles (S. E.) from Sittingbourne; containing 952 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 3. 11½; present net income, £216; patron and appropriator, Archdeacon of Canterbury. A fair for horses and cattle is held at Green-street, in this parish, on May 1st. Bartholomew Fowle, the last prior of St. Marie Overie, was a native of this place, and received from it the additional name of Linstead.

LINSTEAD, MAGNA (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BLYTHING, Eastern Division of the county of SUFFOLK, 4¾ miles (W. by S.) from Halesworth; containing 110 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £97; patron and impropriator, Lord Huntingfield.

LINSTEAD, PARVA or LOWER (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BLYTHING, Eastern Division of the county of SUFFOLK, 3¼ miles (W.) from Halesworth; containing 186 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £78; patron and impropriator, Lord Huntingfield.

LINSTOCK, a township, in the parish of STANWIX, ESKDALE ward, Eastern Division of the county of CUMBERLAND, 2½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Carlisle; containing 228 inhabitants. Here was anciently a castle, which, till 1929, was the only palace of the bishops of Carlisle. About 1293, Bishop Halton entertained Johannes Romanus, Archbishop of York, in it, with a suite of 300 persons, during his visitation; and, in 1307, Edward I. kept his court here for six days. This edifice was repaired and modernized in 1768; the ancient square tower is still remaining. A little north-eastward of Linstock is Drawdykes castle, originally built with the materials of the Roman wall, which crossed its site, and partially rebuilt, in the seventeenth century, by John Aglionby, Esq., recorder of Carlisle, who placed on the battlements three Roman stone busts, which yet remain: this ancient seat is now used as a farm-house.

LINTHORP, a township, in the parish of MIDDLESBOROUGH, union of STOCKTON, Western Division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, North Riding of the county of YORK, 3½ miles (E. by S.) from Stockton-upon-Tees; containing 229 inhabitants.

LINTHWAITE, a chapelry, in the parish of ALMONBURY, union of HUDDERSFIELD, Upper Division of the wapentake of AGBRIGG, West Riding of the county of YORK, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from Huddersfield; containing 2852 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £51; patron, Vicar of Almondbury; impropriators, Governors of Clitheroe Free Grammar School. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The manufacture of wool is carried on to a considerable extent.

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LINTON (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of Chilford, county of Cambridge, 10½ miles (8. E. by E.) from Cambridge, and 48 (N. by E.) from London; containing 1678 inhabitants. This town, which is situated on the high road from Cambridge to Colchester, has been much improved of late years. The market, granted in 1245 to William de Lay, is on Thursday; and there is a fair on July 30th, for sheep. An act for inclosing waste lands was passed in 1838. Courts leet are held occasionally by the lords of the manors. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 13. 4.; patron, Bishop of Ely; impropriators, Master and Fellows of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £780, and the vicarial for £260, subject to the payment of rates. The church has a fine embattled tower, and a gallery has been built containing 120 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £60 in aid of the expense: in the interior are several monuments, especially one of marble, erected by Peter Standley, Esq., to the memory of his sister. There is a place of worship for Independents. The poor law union of Linton comprises 22 parishes or places, with a population of 11,587, according to the census of 1831, and is under the care of 25 guardians: the union workhouse cost £6500, and is capable of accommodating 200 paupers. An alien priory, subordinate to the abbey of St. Jacutus de Tusula in Britanny, was founded in the time of Henry III.; at its suppression, its revenue was valued at £23. 8. 10., and it was granted by Henry VI. to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. At Barham, in this parish, a priory of Crouched friars, a cell to the monastery of Welnetham in Suffolk, was established in the reign of Edward I. Several Roman coins have been dug up in this parish.

LINTON, a township, in the parish of Church-Gresley, union of Burton-upon-Trent, hundred of Repton and Gresley, Southern Division of the county of Derby, 5½ miles (8. S. E.) from Burton-upon-Trent; containing 241 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

LINTON, or LYNTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, including the sea-port of Linmouth, in the union of Barnstaple, hundred of Sherwill, Braunton and Northern Divisions of the county of Devon, 14 miles (E. by N.) from Ilfracombe; containing 792 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the most northerly point of the Devonshire coast, comprises two manors, the lords of which, in the time of Edward I., had the power of inflicting capital punishment. The village is situated on an eminence westward of an opening towards the Bristol Channel, and is separated from the adjoining parish by the river Lyn, over which is a bridge of one arch. About a mile westward from Linton is the Valley of Rocks, the bed of which is about three quarters of a mile in length, but not above 100 yards in width. The acclivities on each side exhibit huge masses of fixed and detached rocks; and at the western extremity of the valley, which is terminated by a cove, or inlet, there is an isolated mass of great magnitude, somewhat in the form of a cone, partly intercepting the view of the channel. The chain of rocks forming the northern side of the valley fronts the sea, and along this stupendous declivity is a path on the same level with the bed of the valley, leading from its north-west extremity to the village of Linton. Within a short distance to the east, by the sea side, near the junction of the East and West Lyn rivers, is Linmouth, formerly a fishing town of some consequence, but now possessing only about a dozen fishing-boats. Turbot, soles, cod, herrings, and oysters, are still caught upon the coast, and shipped to Bristol and elsewhere. Several sloops, of from 50 to 100 tons, are employed in the coasting trade; limestone, coal, and culm, are the principal articles of importation; bark and grain the chief exports. Here is a small pier, erected by the lord of the manor. Both at Linton and Linmouth there are numerous lodging-houses for the accommodation of visiters; and in the neighbourhood are some elegant private residences. Here is a plentiful supply of excellent water; and the river Lyn abounds with trout. The lord of the manor holds a court leet and baron at Linton, soon after Easter, when a portreeve, tythingman, and ale-taster are appointed. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Countisbury annexed; net income, £108; patron, Archdeacon of Barnstaple. There is a place of worship for Independents; also a National school, chiefly supported by the Hon. Mrs. Knight.

LINTON, a hamlet, in the parish of Churcham, Lower Division of the hundred of Dudstone and King's-Barton, union, and Eastern Division of the county, of Gloucester, 1¾ mile (W. by N.) from Gloucester; containing, with Highnam and Over, 327 inhabitants.

LINTON, a township, in the parish and union of Bromyard, hundred of Broxash, county of Hereford, 3 miles (S. E.) from Bromyard; containing 500 inhabitants. A court leet was formerly held here, but has been discontinued for some time.

LINTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Newent, hundred of Greytree, county of Hereford, 5 miles (E. by N.) from Ross; containing 636 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £8. 10.; present net income, £479; patrons, President and Fellows of St. John's College, Oxford. There is a place of worship for Baptists, also a school endowed by the members of that denomination.

LINTON (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Maidstone, lathe of Aylesford, Western Division of the county of Kent, 4 miles (S.) from Maidstone; containing 723 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 13. 4.; present net income, £257; patron and impropriator, Earl Cornwallis. The church contains some monuments worthy of notice, particularly one lately erected to the memory of Viscount Brome, only son of the present Earl Cornwallis. During a thunder storm, about the end of November, 1838, the spire was struck by the electric fluid, which set fire to and consumed a part of it. The village is situated on the great range of hills which bounds the Weald on the north, and commands extensive views of the adjacent country. About half a mile from it is Coxheath, formerly an extensive plain, on which, in the year 1778, 15,000 men were encamped and reviewed by George III. It is now entirely enclosed and cultivated, and has proved an excellent soil for the growth of hops: fruit is also raised in large quantities. The steep and dangerous hill has been lately much reduced and other-

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wise improved. In 1813, John Bowles bequeathed £200, the interest to be applied for the instruction of poor children. A school-house has been recently erected by Lady Cornwallis, in which 30 girls are gratuitously taught. Some handsome almshouses have been built and endowed by Earl Cornwallis, whose seat is in this parish. The poor-house for Maidstone union is situated here; it is a large brick building, calculated to hold 600 paupers, with a spacious chapel attached.

LINTON, county of LINCOLN.—See LAVINGTON.

LINTON, a hamlet, in the parish of WINTHINGHAM, wapentake of BUCKROSE, East Riding of the county of YORK, 7½ miles (E.) from New Malton: the population is returned with the township of Knapton.

LINTON, a township, in the parish of SPOFFORTH, Upper Division of the wapentake of CLARO, West Riding of the county of YORK, 1¾ mile (W. by S.) from Wetherby; containing 166 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

LINTON (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of SKIPTON, Eastern Division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, West Riding of the county of YORK; containing 2113 inhabitants, of which number, 343 are in the township of Linton, 9 miles (N.) from Skipton. The living is a rectory, in medieties, each valued in the king's books at £16, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church contains two reading-desks, the duty being performed alternately by the two portionists, between whom the tithes of the parish are equally divided, each having also a parsonage-house. In 1721, Richard Fountain devised a rent-charge for apprenticing four boys annually, and for the foundation and support of an almshouse for six poor persons.

LINTON-UPON-OUZE, a township, in the parish of NEWTON-UPON-OUZE, union of EASINGWOULD, wapentake of BULMER, North Riding of the county of YORK, 9 miles (S. S. W.) from Easingwould; containing 258 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Roman Catholics; also a school with a small endowment.

LINTON, WEST, or LEVINGTON, a township, in the parish of KIRK-LINTON, or KIRK-LEVINGTON, union of LONGTOWN, ESKDALE ward, Eastern Division of the county of CUMBERLAND, 3 miles (S.) from Longtown; containing 629 inhabitants.

LINTZ-GREEN, a township, in the parish of CHESTER-LE-STREET, Middle Division of CHESTER ward, Northern Division of the county palatine of DURHAM, 8 miles (S. W. by W.) from Gateshead; containing, with part of Tanfield colliery, 650 inhabitants.

LINWOOD (*St. Cornelius*), a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, Southern Division of the wapentake of WALSHCROFT, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 2½ miles (S. by E.) from Market-Rasen; containing 169 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 4. 2.; present net income, £420: it is in the patronage of Lady W. Gordon, who chiefly supports a school.

LINWOOD, an extra-parochial liberty, in the Northern Division of the hundred of NEW FOREST, Lymington and Southern Divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON: the population is returned with Godshill and Wood Green.

LIPHOOK, a hamlet, in the parish of BRAMSHOTT, hundred of ALTON, Petersfield and Northern Divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 4½ miles (W.) from Haslemere: the population is returned with the parish.

LIPWOOD, a township, in the parish of WARDEN, North-Western Division of TINDALE ward, Southern Division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 7¾ miles (W.) from Hexham; containing 583 inhabitants. Grindon Lake is situated in this township.

LISCARD, a township, in the parish of WALLASEY, union, and Lower Division of the hundred, of WIRRALL, Southern Division of the county of CHESTER, 12 miles (N. by E.) from Great Neston; containing 967 inhabitants. The plan of a new town has been designed here, and several houses have been already built, with a view to its becoming a place of resort for sea-bathing.

LISCOMBE, a hamlet, in the parish of SOULBURY, hundred of COTTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3 miles (W. by N.) from Leighton Buzzard: the population is returned with the parish.

LISKEARD (*St. Martin*), a borough, market-town, and parish, having separate jurisdiction, locally in the hundred of West, and the head of a union, in the Eastern Division of the county of CORNWALL, 18 miles (S. S. W.) from Launceston, and 225 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 4042 inhabitants, of which number, 2853 are in the borough.

Seal and Arms.

The ancient name of this place was *Liskerrett*, derived probably from two Cornish words signifying "a fortified place." It was formerly amongst the possessions of the Earls of Cornwall, and was, by act of parliament, annexed to the duchy in the reign of Edward III. The castle, of which there are still some vestiges, was occasionally the residence of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, King of the Romans. In 1643, during the civil war, a battle was fought near this place, between the royalists, under Sir Ralph Hopton, and the parliamentary forces, in which the latter were defeated, and the royalist army marched into Liskeard the same night. The king, on his entrance into Cornwall, in 1664, halted here on August 2nd, and remained in the town until the 7th. Liskeard is one of the most ancient and considerable towns in the county; it is irregularly built, chiefly on steep hills at the upper extremity of a valley; the streets are well paved and lighted, the inhabitants are supplied with excellent water, and the air is considered very salubrious. The river Looe runs through the parish. The land in the neighbourhood is in a high state of cultivation and very productive: the tanning of leather is carried on to a considerable extent in the town. Considerable facility for water carriage has been afforded by the canal from Liskeard towards Looe, a distance of six miles, which has been recently completed, and terminates about one mile west of the town, where there are coal wharfs and lime kilns. This is one of the four coinage or stannary towns; but no coinage has taken place for some time, the practice having been abandoned as a relic of barbarous ages. A handsome market-house for poultry, fish, and vegetables, was erected in 1822: the butchers' shambles are beneath the town-hall. The

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market, on Saturday, is abundantly supplied with provisions of all kinds; there are likewise great annual markets or fairs for the sale of cattle. The town-hall is a good structure on granite arches and columns, and was erected in 1707; it is surmounted with a townclock.

Liskeard was made a free borough in 1240, by Richard, Earl of Cornwall, who conferred on the burgesses similar privileges to those enjoyed by the burgesses of Launceston and Helston. Several charters were afterwards bestowed, under the last of which, granted by Elizabeth and dated the 26th of July, 1587, the corporation was to consist of a mayor and nine capital, and an indefinite number of inferior, burgesses, aided by a recorder, town-clerk, two serjeants-at-mace, and other officers: the mayor and recorder were justices of the peace. The government is now vested in a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors, elected under an act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76 (for an abstract of which see the Appendix, No. I.); the mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, with four others. The borough first sent representatives to parliament in the 23rd of Edward I.: it formerly returned two, but was deprived of one by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45. The right of election was previously vested in the mayor, capital burgesses, and an indefinite number of freemen chosen by them, amounting to about 40. An enlarged district has been incorporated with the borough for elective purposes, of which the limits are minutely described in the Appendix, No. II. The borough previously contained 2387 acres, but the franchise is thus extended over an area of 8115 acres, embracing the old borough and parish of Liskeard and part of the parish of St. Clear. The number of electors now registered is 275, of whom 13 are freemen; the mayor is the returning officer. A court of pleas was formerly held for the recovery of debts to any amount, at which the mayor and two of the capital burgesses presided, but it has fallen into disuse. The justices of the borough assemble on alternate Mondays for the despatch of business: it has not a court of quarter sessions. There is a small town prison: the police consists of four constables and two sergeants-at-mace. The town has been made a polling-place for the eastern division of the county.

The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18. 13. 11½.; present net income, £303; patron, Rev. F. J. Todd. The church stands on an eminence at the eastern entrance of the town: it is a spacious and handsome edifice of fine large slate stone, with a low embattled tower, which was erected in 1627. Amongst other lands of smaller value, a tenement, called Lanseaton, now let for £50 per annum, is vested in the churchwardens for the repairs of the church. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyan and Association Methodists. A school for poor children was founded by the trustees of a donation by the Rev. St. John Eliot, who died in 1760, and endowed by them with £5 per annum. There is also a British school, erected in 1835. The poor law union of Liskeard comprises 26 parishes or places, with a population of 24,244, according to the census of 1831, and is under the care of 46 guardians. An excellent workhouse has been built near the town for 350 persons. An old workhouse and an almshouse still exist. A great part of the conventual buildings belonging to the nunnery of Poor Clares, founded here, and endowed by Richard, Earl of Cornwall, yet remain: it is called "The Great Place," and has been converted into dwelling-houses.

LISSETT, a chapelry, in the parish of BEEFORD, union of BRIDLINGTON, Northern Division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, East Riding of the county of YORK, 7½ miles (S. S. W.) from Bridlington; containing 102 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rector of Beeford. The chapel is dedicated to St. James.

LISSINGTON (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, Western Division of the wapentake of WRAGGOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 4½ miles (S.) from Market-Rasen; containing 182 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 17. 6.; present net income, £365; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of York. The church has some portions in Norman, and others in the early style of English architecture. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

LISTON, a parish, in the union of SUDBURY, hundred of HINCKFORD, Northern Division of the county of ESSEX, 2¾ miles (N. N. W.) from Sudbury; containing 84 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the east by the river Stour, and comprises an area of about four miles in circumference: the soil, though various, is generally fertile, and in the low grounds near the river, is light and sandy. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12; present net income, £163; patron, R. Lambert, Esq. The church, in the later English style, consists of a nave and chancel, with a square embattled tower; on the south side of the chancel is a handsome marble monument to one of the Clapton family.

LITCHAM (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish (formerly a market-town), in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of LAUNDITCH, Western Division of the county of NORFOLK, 7½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Swaffham; containing 771 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with which that of East Lexham was united in 1742, valued in the king's books at £9. 2. 6.; present net income, £498; patron, Lord Wodehouse. The church is an ancient structure, built of flint and stone: at the west end is a square embattled tower of brick, with freestone quoins; and there is an ancient carved oak screen. The market has been discontinued; but a fair for toys is held on November 1st. The county magistrates hold a session here on the first Wednesday in every month; and a court leet is held annually in October, by the lord of the manor. A National school is supported by subscription. An hospital, founded and endowed by Mr. John Halcot, comprises tenements for two poor persons. Near the bridge was anciently an hermitage, now converted into a farm-house.

LITCHBOROUGH (*ST. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of TOWCESTER, hundred of FAWSLEY, Southern Division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 5½ miles (N. W.) from Towcester; containing 415 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 9. 7.; present net income, £478; patron and incumbent, Rev. W. A. Taylor. This was one of the four British garrisoned towns taken by the Saxons in 571. A schoolmaster receives £21 per annum from Lady

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Katherine Levison's charity, for the education of poor children.

LITCHFIELD (*St. James*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Kingsclere, Kingsclere and Northern Divisions of the county of Southampton, 4 miles (N.) from Whitchurch; containing 82 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 19. 7.; patron, William Kingsmill, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £400, subject to the payment of rates.

LITCHURCH, a hamlet, in the parish of St. Peter, Derby, union and hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, Southern Division of the county of Derby, 1½ mile (S. E.) from Derby; containing 516 inhabitants.

LITHERLAND, a township, in the parish of Sefton, union and hundred of West Derby, Southern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster, 4¾ miles (N. by W.) from Liverpool; containing 789 inhabitants. Adam Hodgson, Esq., and others have applied to Her Majesty's Commissioners for the perpetual patronage, to be vested in certain trustees, of a new chapel which they propose to build and endow here. A chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas, was erected at Scoforth, in this township, in 1815, at the sole expense of John Gladstone, Esq. Two schools are supported by subscription.

LITHEWELL, or LUDWELL, a chapelry, in the parish of Dawlish, hundred of Exminster, Teignbridge and Southern Divisions of the county of Devon, ¾ of a mile (S. by W.) from Chudleigh. The chapel is in ruins.

LITTLE ABINGTON, county of Cambridge.—See ABINGTON, LITTLE. *And other places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

LITTLEBOROUGH, a chapelry, in the parish of Rochdale, hundred of Salford, Southern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster, 3¾ miles (N. E. by E.) from Rochdale, with which the population is returned. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £190; patron, Vicar of Rochdale. The chapel, dedicated to St. James, was licensed for mass by the abbey and convent of Whalley, in 1476: it was rebuilt about 1815, in the early style of English architecture, and a gallery has been erected, and 400 additional sittings provided, 300 of which are free, the Incorporated Society having granted £300 in aid of the expense. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Here was a small Roman station, and several antiquities have been found in the vicinity: the Roman road from Manchester to York skirts the village.

LITTLEBOROUGH, a parish, in the union of East Retford, North-Clay Division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, Northern Division of the county of Nottingham, 8½ miles (E. by N.) from East Retford; containing 82 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £58; patron and impropriator, George Saville Foljambe, Esq. Here was the Roman station *Segelocum*, or *Agelocum*; and numerous Roman remains have been found. The river Trent is here crossed by a ferry, which has existed ever since the Roman era in Britain.

LITTLEBOURNE (*St. Vincent*), a parish, in the union of Bridge, hundred of Downhamford, lathe of St. Augustine, Eastern Division of the county of Kent, 4 miles (E.) from Canterbury; containing 733 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; present net income, £235. 8. 6.; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Canterbury; impropriator, Charles James, Esq. Here is a place of worship for Calvinists. A branch of the river Stour, on which there is a corn-mill, passes by the village: here are also a brewery and tanyard. A fair for toys is held on July 5th. Day and Sunday schools are supported by subscription, chiefly by the family of Captain James; and there are a few benefactions for the poor, including a bequest of £400 three per cent. consols, by Mrs. Sarah Pain, in 1837, part to be applied to keeping in repair the tombs and head-stones of her deceased relations buried here, and the residue to be given to five poor men and five poor women.

LITTLEBURY (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of Saffron-Walden, hundred of Uttlesford, Northern Division of the county of Essex, 2 miles (W. N. W.) from Saffron-Walden; containing 875 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 2. 1.; present net income, £205; patron, the Rector: the rectory is a sinecure, valued in the king's books at £26. 13. 4.; present net income, £24; patron, John Henry Sparke, Prebendary of the fifth stall in the Cathedral Church of Ely. The church stands within the area of an ancient encampment. On Chapel green was formerly a chapel of ease. In 1585, Dame Jane Bradbury bequeathed land and houses for the instruction of children; and a National school has accordingly been established.

LITTLECOT, a chapelry, in the parish of Chilton-Foliatt, hundred of Kinwardstone, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and Southern, Divisions of the county of Wilts, 3 miles (W. by N.) from Hungerford: the population is returned with the parish. A curious tesselated pavement, the largest ever found in England, was discovered in Littlecot park, in 1730, but, unfortunately, soon destroyed. An accurate drawing was made of it for Edward Popham, Esq.; and his widow worked a beautiful carpet, on a reduced scale, from which it was engraved, at the expense of the Antiquarian Society. Pickedfield, formerly part of Littlecot domain, was purchased by government, in 1803, for the purpose of establishing a depôt for the interior of the country: it includes about 40 acres of ground, on which were erected three magazines and other buildings. At Knyghton, a small hamlet on the north bank of the Kennet, near Littlecot park, is an ancient encampment.

LITTLECOTE, a hamlet, in the parish of Stewkley, hundred of Cottesloe, county of Buckingham, 5½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Winslow. The chapel, now in ruins, was a chapel of ease to Stewkley.

LITTLEDALE, a chapelry, in the parish of Lancaster, hundred of Lonsdale, south of the sands, Northern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster, 5½ miles (E. by N.) from Lancaster, with which the population is returned. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £48; the patronage is in dispute; impropriator, — Rawlinson, Esq. The chapel, dedicated to St. Anne under Caton, was consecrated in 1755.

LITTLEHAM (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of St. Thomas, hundred of East Budleigh, Woodbury and Southern Divisions of the county of Devon, 1½ mile (E.) from Exmouth; containing 3189 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter (the appropriators),

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valued in the king's books at £15. 12. 6.; present net income, £178. There is a chapel of ease at Exmouth; and there is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. In 1717, Henry Peardon gave £80, the interest to be applied to the instruction of poor children; two small additions have since been made to this endowment by Sir John Elwill, Bart., and Henry Peardon.

LITTLEHAM (*St. Swithin*), a parish, in the union of Bideford, hundred of Shebbear, Great Torrington and Northern Divisions of the county of Devon, 2 miles (S. S. W.) from Bideford; containing 424 inhabitants. This place, which was anciently a royal manor, formed part of the dower of Matilda, consort of William the Conqueror, and afterwards became successively the property of the Stapledons, the Boteiers (Earls of Ormond), the St. Legers, the Leighs, and the Bassets, from whom it was purchased by the father of the present proprietor. The parish is bounded on the south by the river Yeo, which separates it from the parish of Monkleigh. The scenery is enriched with wood, and in many parts beautifully picturesque, especially on the road from Bideford to Buckland-Brewer, in a line parallel with the course of the Yeo, on the banks of which are some hop gardens, producing hops of superior quality. Littleham Court, the seat of George Anthony, Esq., lord of the manor, is a handsome mansion pleasantly situated, and commanding some interesting views. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 16. 10½.; present net income, £208; patron, George Anthony, Esq. The church is an ancient edifice, with some interesting details, among which is an original wooden screen richly carved.

LITTLEMOOR, a liberty, in the parish of St. Mary the Virgin, union of Abingdon, partly within the liberties of the city of Oxford, and partly in the hundred of Bullingdon, county of Oxford, 2¼ miles (S. E. by S.) from Oxford; containing 425 inhabitants. A chapel was erected here in 1835, which contains 200 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £150 in aid of the expense. A priory of Benedictine nuns, founded here about the reign of Henry II., was suppressed by the papal bull given to Cardinal Wolsey, in 1524, and subsequently became part of the endowment of King's College, Oxford, until the time of the general dissolution: at its suppression the revenue was valued at £33. 6. 8.

LITTLE-OVER, a chapelry, in the parish of Mickle-over, union of Shardlow, hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, county of Derby, 2 miles (S. W. by S.) from Derby; containing 412 inhabitants.

LITTLEPORT (*St. George*), a parish, in the union, hundred, and Isle, of Ely, county of Cambridge, 5½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Ely; containing 2644 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely, valued in the king's books at £8; present net income, £1487; impropriators, Master and Fellows of Clare Hall, Cambridge. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a National school.

LITTLETHORPE, a hamlet, in the parish of Cosby, hundred of Guthlaxton, Southern Division of the county of Leicester, 6 miles (S. W. by S.) from Leicester: the population is returned with the parish.

LITTLETON, a township, in the parish of Christleton, union of Great Boughton, Lower Division of the hundred of Broxton, Southern Division of the county of Chester, 2½ miles (E.) from Chester; containing 48 inhabitants.

LITTLETON, partly in the parish of Blandford-St.-Mary, hundred of Coombs-Ditch, and partly in that of Langton, hundred of Pimperne, Blandford Division of the county of Dorset, 1½ mile (S. E. by S.) from Blandford-Forum. This place was once an independent parish; it now contains only a single house and farm. The living was a rectory: the last rector was inducted Jan. 10th, 1427.

LITTLETON (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of Staines, hundred of Spelthorne, county of Middlesex, 3 miles (S. E.) from Staines; containing 134 inhabitants. This parish comprises a moderate portion of arable and pasture land, much of which, from the supposed sterility of the soil, which is a light gravel, was not till within a comparatively recent period brought into cultivation. The surface is flat, and the lands, as in other parishes bordering on the river Thames, are subject to partial inundation. Part of the present mansion of Thomas Wood, Esq., was formerly one of five ancient manor-houses in the neighbourhood which belonged to Cardinal Wolsey. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14; present net income, £320; patron, Thomas Wood, sen., Esq. The rectory is endowed with 50 acres of glebe in this parish, and has an allotment of three acres from the Laleham enclosure, in lieu of glebe in that parish belonging to the rector; it has also glebe lands in the parish of Shepperton, and is entitled to the tithe of 25 acres of land in the parish of Laleham. A school is endowed with £355. 1. 2. South Sea annuities, purchased with the amount of various benefactions.

LITTLETON, a hamlet, in the parish of Compton-Dundon, hundred of Whitley, Western Division of the county of Somerset, 1 mile (N.) from Somerton: the population is returned with the parish.

LITTLETON (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of New Winchester, hundred of Buddlesgate, Winchester and Northern Divisions of the county of Southampton, 3 miles (N. W. by N.) from Winchester; containing 120 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £76; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Winchester.

LITTLETON, a chapelry, in the parish of Steple-Ashton, hundred of Whorwelsdown, Melksham and Northern Divisions of the county of Wilts, 3½ miles (E. N. E.) from Trowbridge; containing 79 inhabitants. This place is sometimes, although improperly, called Little Hinton.

LITTLETON-DREW (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Chippenham, Chippenham and Calne, and Northern, Divisions of the county of Wilts, 8 miles (N. W.) from Chippenham; containing 177 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 6. 9.; patron, Bishop of Salisbury. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £120, subject to the payment of rates; the glebe comprises 84 acres, valued at £60 per annum. Near this village is a large barrow, with three stones of a fallen cromlech upon it, of large dimensions.

LITTLETON, HIGH (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of Clutton, hundred of Chewton, Eastern Division of the county of Somerset, 9½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Bath; containing 911 inhabitants. The liv-

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ing is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 7. 8½.; present net income, £97; patrons, J. G. Mogg, Esq., and Rev. H. H. Mogg, the incumbent; impropriators, J. G. Mogg and Thomas James, Esqrs., and Mrs. Yeels. The church has been enlarged and 90 free sittings provided, the Incorporated Society having granted £80 in aid of the expense. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The substratum of the soil of this and the neighbouring parishes is coal, which is worked to a considerable extent.

LITTLETON, MIDDLE, a township, in the parish of NORTH LITTLETON, union of EVESHAM, Upper Division of the hundred of BLACKENHURST, Pershore and Eastern Divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 4½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Evesham: the population is returned with the parish.

LITTLETON, NORTH (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of EVESHAM, Upper Division of the hundred of BLACKENHURST, Pershore and Eastern Divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 5 miles (N. E.) from Evesham; containing 360 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, united to that of South Littleton, and valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 9.

LITTLETON-PANNELL, a tything, in the parish of WEST LAVINGTON, hundred of POTTERNE and CANNINGS, Devizes and Northern Divisions of the county of WILTS, 1½ mile (W.) from East Lavington; containing 532 inhabitants.

LITTLETON, SOUTH (*ST. MARY AND ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of EVESHAM, Upper Division of the hundred of BLACKENHURST, Pershore and Eastern Divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 3½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Evesham; containing 110 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of North Littleton united, valued in the king's books at £4. 1. 10½.; present net income, £258; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. Here is a National school.

LITTLETON-UPON-SEVERN, a parish, in the union of THORNBURY, Lower Division of the hundred of LANGLEY and SWINEHEAD, Western Division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 2 miles (W.) from Thornbury; containing 179 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 4. 9½.; present net income, £52; patrons, Trustees of the late Sir H. C. Lippincott, Bart. The navigable river Severn runs on the western side of this parish.

LITTLETON, WEST, a chapelry in the parish of TORMARTON, union of CHIPPING-SODBURY, Lower Division of the hundred of GRUMBALD'S-ASH, Western Division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 2½ miles (N.) from Marshfield; containing 128 inhabitants.

LITTLEWORTH (*HOLY ASCENSION*), an ecclesiastical district, in the union and hundred of FARRINGDON, county of BERKS, 2 miles (N. E.) from Great Farringdon. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Bishop of Oxford. The chapel was consecrated on the 29th of May, 1839; it contains 200 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £150 in aid of the expense. The Provost and Fellows of Oriel College, Oxford, gave £1000 towards its endowment. Here is a school supported by subscription.

LITTLEWORTH, an extra-parochial liberty, in the Middle Division of the hundred of DUDSTONE and KING'S-BARTON, union, and Eastern Division of the county, of GLOUCESTER, and adjacent to the city of Gloucester; containing 615 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

LITTLINGTON (*ST. CATHERINE*), a parish, in the union of ROYSTON, hundred of ARMINGFORD, county of CAMBRIDGE, 3½ miles (W. N. W.) from Royston; containing 622 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 13. 7.; present net income, £141; patrons and impropriators, Master and Fellows of Clare Hall, Cambridge. The church is principally in the early, with some insertions in the later, style of English architecture. A Roman cemetery has been discovered in this parish, whence many cinerary urns and other ancient vessels have been obtained: several Saxon coins, principally of the reign of Burhred, have also been found.

LITTLINGTON, a parish, in the union of EASTBOURNE, hundred of LONGBRIDGE, rape of PEVENSEY, Eastern Division of the county of SUSSEX, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Sleaford; containing 143 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the west by Cuckmere river, on the eastern bank of which the village is situated. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 13. 6.; present net income, £100; patron, Rev. Thomas Scutt.

LITTON, a hamlet, in the parish of TIDESWELL, union of BAKEWELL, hundred of HIGH PEAK, Northern Division of the county of DERBY, ¾ of a mile (E. S. E.) from Tideswell; containing 866 inhabitants. The celebrated non-conformist divine, Wm. Bagshaw, commonly called the Apostle of the Peak, was born here in 1628.

LITTON, a township, in the parish of PRESTEIGN, union of KNIGHTON, hundred of WIGMORE, county of HEREFORD, 3½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Presteign; containing, with part of Cascob, 92 inhabitants. This place forms a detached portion of the county of Hereford, which is locally situated in Radnorshire, South Wales, and for electoral purposes is annexed to that county.

LITTON (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of CLUTTON, hundred of WELLS-FORUM, Eastern Division of the county of SOMERSET, 6½ miles (N. N. E.) from Wells; containing 414 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 12. 8.; present net income, £187; patron, Prebendary of Litton in the Cathedral Church of Wells.

LITTON, a township, in the parish of ARNCLIFFE, union of SETTLE, Western Division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, West Riding of the county of YORK, 11 miles (N. E.) from Settle; containing 102 inhabitants.

LITTON-CHENEY (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BRIDPORT, hundred of UGGSCOMBE, Dorchester Division of the county of DORSET, 6½ miles (E. S. E.) from Bridport; containing 420 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £33. 7. 8½.; present net income, £800; patron, Rev. James Cox, D.D. In 1830, the rector's right to the tithe of milk and apples, for which a claim of modus had been set up, was confirmed by a decree of the Court of Chancery. The church is in the later style of English architecture, and has a fine tower with battlements and pinnacles. In 1690, Robert Thormer bequeathed £25 per annum for the maintenance of a free school, and part of £75 per annum for apprenticing poor children of the parish of Litton, the towns of Dorchester and Southampton, and the

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city of Salisbury. In 1771, Thomas Hollis gave two acres of land and a house for a schoolmaster's residence; and H. Mochett, in 1653, gave the interest of £25 to the poor.

LIVEDEN, county of NORTHAMPTON.—See ALDWINKLE (ST. PETER'S).

LIVERMERE, GREAT (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of THINGOE, hundred of THEDWASTRY, Western Division of the county of SUFFOLK, 5¾ miles (N. N. E.) from Bury-St.-Edmund's; containing 336 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with which that of Little Livermere is united, valued in the king's books at £15. 8. 11½; present net income, £443; it is in the patronage of the Dowager Lady Middleton. There is a National school, also a considerable feoffment estate for the benefit of the inhabitants.

LIVERMERE, LITTLE (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of THINGOE, hundred of BLACKBOURN, Western Division of the county of SUFFOLK, 6¼ miles (N. N. E.) from Bury-St.-Edmund's; containing 185 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, united to that of Great Livermere, and valued in the king's books at £6. 12. 11.

Arms.

LIVERPOOL, an eminent sea-port, borough, and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, locally in the hundred of West Derby, Southern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 53 miles (S. by W.) from Lancaster, and 205 (N. W. by N.) from London; containing 165,175 inhabitants, and including the four contiguous townships of Everton, Kirkdale, West Derby, and Toxteth Park, which are separated only by a boundary street, 205,964, exclusively of about 10,000 seamen. This town has, within the last century, by a progressive increase in extent, population, and commercial importance, obtained the first rank after the metropolis. Baxter, in his Glossary, calls Liverpool the "*Segantiorum Portus ad ostium Amnis Mersey sive Tinnæ*;" but this is contradicted by Whittaker, the Manchester historian, who places the Sistuntian port on the river Ribble. On the subject of the ancient name of the Mersey they also disagree; *Beli-sama* being adopted by Whittaker, whilst Baxter gives this name to the Ribble. Liverpool is not noticed in any of the Roman Itinera, nor does the name occur in the Norman Survey: its site, however, is contained within the limits of the West Derbyshire Forest, which, prior to the Conquest, was royal demesne, and in the possession of Edward the Confessor. After the Conquest it was granted by William to Roger de Poictiers, together with all the land between the Ribble and Mersey, by whom it was subsequently forfeited. It was thereupon granted to the Earls of Chester, and on forfeiture by their descendants, to Edmund, son of Henry III., as parcel of the Honour of Lancaster; and it continued an integral part of the Duchy possessions until its alienation by Charles I., in the year 1628. Regarding the etymology of the name, various opinions have been hazarded, without reference to the most ancient documents in which it has been discovered. John, whilst Earl of Moreton, and in possession of the Honour of Lancaster, confirmed a grant made by his father, Henry II., to Warin de Lancaster of *Liverpul*, with other places, under a certain *reddendum*. In subsequent records it is written *Lyrpul*, *Lytherpul*, *Lytherpole*, &c., signifying, probably, in the ancient dialect of this county, the "lower pool." Some have deduced its etymology from a pool frequented by an aquatic fowl called a "Liver," or from a sea weed of that name: others again, and with more reason, from the ancient British word *Sir*, "the Sea," and a spreading water or pool, viz., the Sea pool or Sea water pool.

Camden says that the castle was built by Roger de Poictiers, about the year 1089, and that he appointed Vivian de Molines, the ancestor of the Earl of Sefton's family, the castellan. In October 1323, Edward II. dates his orders, &c., from Liverpool castle; and in April 1358, Henry, Duke of Lancaster, made it his domicile for upwards of a month. It was demolished by order of parliament during the Commonwealth, and in 1715 its site was granted by Queen Anne to the corporation, who erected St. George's church upon it. The tower formerly at the bottom of Water-street was, most probably, built by some of the de Latham family. Isabella de Latham, heiress of Sir Thomas de Latham, married Sir John Stanley about the latter end of the 14th century, who, in the 7th of Henry IV., obtained permission from the king to embattle and fortify his house built of stone and mortar at Liverpool. It was subsequently the occasional residence of the Stanleys, Earls of Derby, and after having been converted successively into a suite of assembly-rooms and a prison, was taken down in 1819, and warehouses were erected on its site. King John, in the 9th year of his reign, gave to Henry Fitzwarin de Lancaster an estate near Preston, part of the possessions of the Honour of Lancaster, in exchange for Liverpool, and thereupon granted it a charter. Henry III., in 1229, made the town a free borough, instituted a Guild Merchant, and granted additional privileges. But little is known of the state of the town during the 15th and 16th centuries. Leland, in 1558, describes it as a paved town, which, as a good haven, was much frequented by Irish merchants, and as supplying Manchester with yarn imported from Ireland. From this period, however, till the latter part of the reign of Elizabeth, it appears to have declined, probably from the baneful consequences of the protracted wars between the houses of York and Lancaster. In 1571, the inhabitants petitioned the Queen to be relieved from a subsidy imposed on them, and in their petition described it as "Her Majesty's poor decayed town of Liverpool." In 1630, when writs were issued by Charles I. for the levying of ship-money, this town was rated only at £26, while Bristol was rated at £1000. During the civil war in the reign of Charles I., the town was defended for the parliamentarians by Col. Moore, against Prince Rupert, by whom it was besieged, and to whom, after an obstinate resistance, it was surrendered, June 26th, 1644, but was soon after retaken by the parliament. During the rebellion in 1745, Liverpool raised several regiments to oppose the Pretender; and within twelve months after the war with France broke out, in 1778, 120 privateers, carrying in the aggregate 1986 guns, and 8754 seamen, were equipped here.

The most important feature in the history of this

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place is the extraordinary rapidity with which it has risen into a degree of splendour and importance without example in the history of any commercial country. Among the causes which have produced its elevation to a rank but partially inferior to that of the metropolis are, its situation on the shore of a noble river, which expands into a wide estuary; its proximity to the Irish coast; its central position with respect to the United Kingdom; its intimate connection with the principal manufacturing districts, and with every part of the kingdom, by numerous rivers, canals, and rail-roads; and the persevering industry and enterprising spirit of its inhabitants. For the collection of customs, &c., due to the crown, Liverpool was anciently a member of the port of Chester; but, as is evident from records belonging to the corporation, it was an independent port so early as the year 1355. The commerce of the port may be divided into three distinct branches: of these, the first and most important is its trade with Ireland, which appears to have been established, or greatly promoted, by the settlement here of several mercantile families from that country, about the middle of the sixteenth century, at which time there were only fifteen vessels, of the aggregate burden of 259 tons, belonging to the port. Liverpool enjoys about two-fifths of the Irish trade, the gross value of the Irish produce imported averaging about five millions annually. The second principal branch of the trade is that with the United States of America, of which it engrosses more than three-fourths of the whole commerce of the kingdom. Of this, the chief article is cotton wool, which may be considered as forming the staple trade of the town; and from this port Manchester and the cotton manufacturing districts are supplied with the raw material: the sales of cotton, which upon an average exceed 17,000 bales per week, are negotiated by brokers, of whom there is a considerable number. The port enjoys great facility and frequency of intercourse with the principal sea-ports of the United States, by regular lines of packets: the old line of New York packets, consisting of eight vessels, sail on the 7th and 19th of every month; the new line, consisting of twelve vessels, sail on the 1st, 13th, and 25th of each month; and a steam-vessel, called the "Liverpool," sailed on her first voyage from this port to New York on the 28th of October, 1838, and continues to sail on the 28th of each alternate month; this vessel is of 1150 tons' burden, and 461 horse-power. The first steam-vessel that crossed the Atlantic to New York from Liverpool was the "Royal William," 617 tons' burden, and 276 horse-power. The Philadelphia packets sail from Liverpool on the 8th and 21st of the month; and those for Boston sail always monthly, and sometimes twice in the month. The average annual import of tobacco from the United States to Liverpool is 7500 hogsheads. The trade with the South American states is also very considerable. The next in importance is the trade which Liverpool carries on with the West Indies, which had its commencement about the middle of the seventeenth century, and which was previously shared between London and Bristol. It carries on also a considerable trade with the East Indies and the principal ports in the Mediterranean and Levant seas, also with the British colonies in North America. A limited, but rapidly increasing, intercourse is maintained with New South Wales and South Shetland; and in that with the Isle of Man about 130 vessels are employed. The coasting trade is very important; the number of arrivals in 1829 was not less than 4250. The fisheries do not appear ever to have been very extensive; in 1764, three ships were engaged in the Greenland whale fishery, which number had increased, in 1788, to 21, but from that time the trade began to decline, and has now ceased to exist, and the home fishery has diminished materially. The exports are principally the manufactured articles of the neighbouring districts, the official declared value being about £22,000,000 annually, exceeding the similar export of London, and being nearly one half of that of the United Kingdom. In addition to the regular packets for America, there are packets for Rio Janeiro, Havannah, Montreal, Naples, Genoa, Leghorn, Smyrna, Constantinople, Lisbon, and Oporto. There are 70 steam-vessels established between this port and Ireland, Isle of Man, Scotland, Wales, Carlisle, Whitehaven, and Lancaster; besides which there are twenty to the different ferries on the Mersey: steam-packets sail regularly to Dublin morning and evening, on the arrival of the mail train from London.

The harbour is capacious and secure: at the entrance of the river is the Black Rock lighthouse, erected on a point of rock on the western coast, which is covered at quarter flood, the water at high spring tides rising 20 feet above the surface of the rock. This lighthouse was built at the expense of the corporation, from a design by the late Mr. John Foster, at an expense of £34,500, and assigned to the Dock estate at a nominal rent: the building, which is of limestone brought from Beaumaris, was completed, and the light first exhibited, on the 1st of March, 1830. A floating light has also been placed eleven miles seaward from the mouth of the river, by the corporation, in their character of trustees of the docks; and pilot boats stationed there are constantly on the look-out. A new channel, called the Victoria channel, near Formby Point, has been lately opened by means of a dredging process; and a lighthouse has been erected at Crosby Point, which, in conjunction with a light-vessel moored in the Crosby channel, renders the port easy of access at all times of the tide either by day or night. A telegraph has been established, by means of which communications have been interchanged between this town and Holyhead, distant 72 miles, in the short space of three minutes.

Seal of the Trustees of the Docks.

For the security of the shipping in the port, and for the greater facility of loading and unloading merchandise, an immense range of docks and warehouses, extending upwards of two miles along the eastern bank of the river, has been constructed, on a scale of unparalleled magnificence, and forming one of those characteristics of commercial greatness in which this town is unrivalled. The docks are of three kinds, the wet docks, the dry docks, and the graving docks, and there are also half-tide docks: the wet docks are chiefly for

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ships of great burthen, employed in the foreign trade, and which float in them at all states of the tide, the water being retained by gates: the dry docks, so called because they are left dry when the tide is out, are chiefly appropriated to coasting vessels; and the graving docks, which admit or exclude the water at pleasure, are adapted to the repair of ships, during which they are kept dry, and when completed are floated out by admitting the tide. The Old dock, which was the first of the kind constructed in England, was opened in 1699, and closed in 1826, when its site, having been filled up, was appropriated to the erection of the custom-house, and other offices connected with the trade of the port. The Canning dock, which was a dry dock till 1832, was constructed under the authority of an act passed in the 11th of George II., and is chiefly occupied by sloops from the North coast, which import corn, provisions, and slate, and convey back the produce of the West Indies, the Mediterranean, Portugal, and the Baltic: it has a quay 500 yards in length, and has communication with three graving docks. The Salthouse dock, so named from some salt-works formerly contiguous to it, was constructed about the same time as the Canning dock; the upper part of it is chiefly for ships that are laid up, and the lower part for vessels in the Levant, Irish, and coasting trades; the quay is 759 yards in extent, and is provided with convenient warehouses, with arcades for foot passengers on the east side, and extensive sheds on the west side. George's dock was constructed in the 2nd of George III., at an expense of £21,000: it was originally 246 yards in length, and 100 yards in breadth, with a quay of 700 yards in extent; but it has been enlarged, and the quay is now 1001 yards in length: on the east side is a range of extensive warehouses, in front of which is an arcade for foot passengers; at the north and south ends of the dock are handsome cast-iron bridges; and a parade is continued westward for a considerable distance into the river: this dock has a communication with the two preceding docks, and also with the Prince's dock, by basins, which preclude the necessity of returning into the river. The King's dock, constructed in the 25th of George III., is 270 yards in length and 95 in breadth, and is appropriated to vessels from Virginia and other parts, laden with tobacco, which article is exclusively landed here: the new tobacco warehouses extend the whole length of the quay, on the west side, and are 575 feet in length and 239 in depth; the old warehouses, on the opposite side, which were appropriated to that purpose, have been converted into sheds for the security of merchandise: ships from the Baltic, freighted with timber and naval stores, discharge their cargoes on the quay: across the entrance is a handsome swivel bridge of cast-iron: this dock has a communication on the south with a dry dock and two graving docks. The Queen's dock, constructed at the same time, is 470 yards long and 227½ in breadth, with a spacious quay, and is chiefly occupied by vessels freighted with timber, and by those employed in the Dutch and Baltic trades: at the south end it communicates with a basin of considerable extent, called the Brunswick half-tide dock, which is also connected with the Brunswick dry basin. On the south of the half-tide dock is a new dock of larger dimensions than any of the preceding, for vessels laden with timber, called the Brunswick dock, with a basin to the west of it; also the Harrington dock and three graving docks for the repairing of vessels. The Prince's dock, constructed under an act passed in the 51st of George III., was opened with great ceremony on the 19th of July, 1821, the day of the coronation of George IV.: it is 500 yards in length, and 106 in breadth: at the north end is a spacious basin belonging to it, and at the south end it communicates with the basin of George's dock: at the north end is a handsome dwelling-house for the dock-master, with suitable offices; and at the south end is a house, in which the master of George's dock at present resides. To the north of the basin belonging to this dock are three new docks, the Waterloo, Victoria, and Trafalgar docks: the Waterloo dock was opened in 1834, and the others on Sept. 8th, 1836. To the northward of these are the Clarence dock and basin, completed in September 1830, and appropriated solely to the use of the steam-vessels trading to and from the port; and also two capacious graving docks, which will probably for the present terminate the range of docks on the north side of the town. The Duke's dock, between Salthouse and the King's docks, is a small dock belonging to the trustees of the late Duke of Bridgewater, for the use of his flats, with commodious warehouses. The several carriers by water have also convenient basins on the river, for the use of their barges, with quays for loading and unloading their goods; and the Mersey and Irwell Navigation Company have a small dock, called the Manchester dock, for the flats employed in that extensive trade, and for the transport to this town of the productions of Cheshire and the adjoining counties. The Waterloo, Victoria, and Trafalgar docks are the means of establishing a communication between the line of docks from Clarence to the Salthouse. The whole range of the docks is 2½ miles in length, exclusively of the openings to them: the total area of water space contained in them is upwards of 90 statute acres; yet spacious as they are, they are still considered inadequate to the increasing commerce of the port, and measures are in contemplation for their further extension. The sums expended in the formation of these docks amount to more than £3,000,000 sterling. The internal management of each dock is entrusted to a master resident on the spot, and the government of the whole establishment is vested, by an act of parliament obtained in 1825, in a committee of 21 members, (13 of whom are members of the council, elected by that body, and the remaining 8 are elected by the dock rate-payers,) who meet every week, and oftener when circumstances require it. Application will be made to parliament in the next session by the trustees of the docks for power to purchase of the town council certain graving docks, with a view to make a wet dock, with basins, piers, wharfs, &c., to the west of the Salthouse dock, which is to be enlarged; to enlarge graving docks for the better accommodation of steam and other vessels; to make new graving docks, and to erect inclined planes or patent slips, warehouses, &c., with various other improvements.

The new custom-house, the foundation stone of which was laid on the 12th of August, 1828, was erected on the site of the Old dock, at the joint expense of government and the corporation, and under the superintendence of Mr. John Foster: it is in the Grecian style of architecture, and presents, from every point of view, an object of beautiful magnificence, unrivalled by

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any public building of the kind. The eastern wing has apartments allotted for the dock-trust, the excise, and post-office: the western wing and centre are occupied by the customs; in the eastern wing, upon the landing-place, is a large model of a man-of-war. The exchange buildings, erected by the late Mr. John Foster, at an expense of £110,848, subscribed in shares of £100 each, were completed in 1809: they occupy three sides of a quadrangular area, the north front of the town-hall forming the fourth side. The three sides of the quadrangle have a piazza 15 feet in width; and in the centre of the area is a monument to the memory of Lord Nelson, erected by subscription in 1813, at an expense of £9000, and placed on a circular pedestal of marble, round the base of which are four figures of captives, emblematical of the four principal victories gained by that admiral; in the spaces between these figures are representations, in basso relievo, of some of his naval exploits; and on the pedestal is the figure of the admiral, receiving on his sword a fourth naval crown from Victory, while, at the same moment, a figure of Death appears rising from behind the drapery of the fallen standards of the vanquished enemy.

The manufactures of the town are principally such as are connected with the port and the shipping, the promotion of its commerce, and the supply of the inhabitants: there are several sugar refineries upon a very large scale, extensive potteries, glass-houses, breweries, tanneries, salt and copperas works, iron and brass foundries, foundries for cannon, anchors, chain cables, the several parts of machinery connected with steam-engines, and various others; manufactories for steam-engines, steam-boilers, and machinery of all kinds, also guns, small arms, nails, files, ropes, sails, cordage, watches, tobacco, snuff, and soap; there are numerous corn-mills, and others for grinding mustard, colours, and dye-woods: the manufacture of soap exceeds that of any place in England, and that of tobacco and snuff is very extensive: the number of watches made annually, on an average, amounts to 11,500, a number greater than that of any town, except London. Numerous shipwrights are constantly employed in repairing the vessels in the docks, and ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent. The building of steam-packets, and the manufacture of engines and boilers for their use, have been greatly increasing within the last few years. The trade of the town is greatly facilitated by an extensive line of inland navigation in every direction, by which it is connected with the manufacturing districts and the principal towns in the kingdom. No less than five water conveyances fall into the Mersey; viz., the Mersey and Irwell navigation, the late Duke of Bridgewater's canal, the Sankey canal, the Chester and Ellesmere canal, and the Weaver navigation: the first communicates with Manchester, and with Bolton and Bury by a canal to those towns. The Duke of Bridgewater's communicates also with Manchester, and, by the Rochdale canal, with Hull and the southern parts of Yorkshire; and, by means of the Grand Trunk canal, with almost every other canal or inland navigation to the south of Lancashire. The Sankey canal has a communication with the extensive coal-mines of St. Helen's and its neighbourhood. The Chester and Ellesmere canal, now united to the Birmingham canal in Worcestershire, will open a communication with all the southern parts of England, and with the mining districts of North and South Wales. The Weaver is the great medium of conveyance for the produce of the salt mines at Northwich and its neighbourhood. In addition to these is the Leeds and Liverpool canal, communicating, by the Lancaster canal, with all the north part of Lancashire; by means of a cut lately made to the Duke of Bridgewater's canal, with Manchester; and, as the same imports, with Leeds, and consequently with the principal manufacturing towns in Yorkshire. The Liverpool and Manchester railway has, at different points of junction, several lines branching from it. Trains to Manchester start, excepting Sundays, when the times of departure differ, 11 times every day; to Preston and Wigan 5 times; to Bolton, 4 times; to St. Helen's, 5 times; and to Runcorn Gap, 3 times. The trains to Birmingham and London leave Liverpool 7 times every day, except on Sundays, when there are four departures. The railway entrance in Lime-street forms an extensive range of buildings of the Corinthian order, comprising four lofty archways.

The town is beautifully situated on the east bank of the river Mersey, along which it extends for more than three miles. On its west side are the immense ranges of docks, wharfs, and warehouses, in the neighbourhood of which the streets are mostly narrow, and the houses of inferior appearance to those of more recent erection: on the east side, to which it extends for upwards of a mile, are spacious streets, squares, and crescents of modern houses, built chiefly of brick and roofed with slate, of which many are elegant mansions. The town is well paved, and brilliantly lighted with gas, by two companies, one established in 1818, for the supply of coal gas, and the other for the preparation of oil gas, in 1823. The inhabitants and the shipping in the docks are supplied with water from the springs at Bootle, about four miles distant, by the company of the Bootle water-works, and from springs in or contiguous to the town, by the company of the Liverpool and Harrington water-works. The air is highly salubrious, and the convenience of sea-bathing is afforded by the construction of baths of every description, erected by the corporation, and furnished with every accommodation; by private establishments of a similar nature; by a floating-bath, and by numerous machines. Steam-boats are constantly sailing to and from the ferries on the Cheshire shore; and every facility of aquatic excursions may be obtained by packets and pleasure boats, which are in constant attendance. The docks afford delightful promenades, commanding extensive views of the river and of the shipping. Prince's pier, or Marine parade, is perhaps one of the finest marine walks in the kingdom. The public buildings, which are highly beautiful, give an air of grandeur to the town; and its numerous sources of refined amusement and social intercourse render it, independently of its mercantile attractions, a desirable place of residence. The environs are pleasant, abounding with interesting scenery, and with numerous handsome seats and beautiful villas.

The public subscription libraries are numerous and well selected. The Athenæum, a neat building of stone, erected in 1799, at an expense of £4400, contains a news-room, and a library of 16,500 volumes, which is at present being improved and enlarged. The Lyceum, a handsome edifice of the Ionic order, was

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erected by public subscription, in 1802, at an expense of £11,000: it contains a well-selected library of 31,000 volumes, conveniently arranged in a circular room, tastefully decorated with busts, and lighted by a spacious dome; also a coffee-room, and a lecture and committee room. The Union news-room, a substantial and neat building, was erected by public subscription, in 1800, at an expense of £6000: it contains a spacious coffee-room, with two recesses at the end, ornamented with Ionic pillars: over the entrance to the bar is a painting, by Fuseli, emblematical of the union; and on the parapet above the entrance are the union arms, finely sculptured. The Exchange news-room occupies the lower story of the east wing of that splendid edifice. The Royal Institution, a spacious and handsome edifice, the purchase and adaptation of which to its purpose cost £14,000, raised in shares of £100, consists of a centre and two wings, and contains on the ground-floor reading, lecture, and committee rooms, and classical and mathematical school-rooms; and on the first floor, a large room for the Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society, a library, a museum, a spacious exhibition-room for the members of the Liverpool academy of painting, an exhibition-room for casts from the Elgin and Egina marbles, a drawing school-room, and a committee-room: on the roof is an observatory, and behind the principal building are a laboratory and a theatre for chemical and philosophical experiments. This institution was formed in 1814, for the advancement of literature, science, and the arts, and the members were incorporated by royal charter, in 1822. The Mechanics' Institute, opened in 1837, is on the south side of Mount-street, and contains a library, reading-room, museum, &c.; the cost of erection was about £10,000. The Medical Institution is a new edifice at the angle between Hope-street and Mount-street, in the south-eastern part of the town, and contains a lecture-room, library, and three museum rooms. An Apothecaries' Company was formed in 1837, and a hall in Colquit-street was completed for it in 1838. The Botanic gardens, situated in Edge-lane, about a mile from the town, afford not only a practical illustration of the lectures delivered on that subject at the Royal Institution, but an interesting and pleasing recreation. The Museum, in Church-street, consists of two apartments, in one of which a collection of natural productions is tastefully displayed, and in the other is a variety of ancient armour and warlike weapons and instruments. An extensive Zoological garden was opened in the summer of 1833, and is laid out with great taste. The new baths, on the west side of George's dock, built by the corporation at an expense of about £30,000, form a neat range of stone building, 239 feet in length and 87 in depth; and in front is a good promenade on the margin of the river. The theatre royal, on the east side of Williamson-square, was opened in 1772: it is a neat edifice of brick, with a circular stone front, ornamented with the royal arms, and with emblematical figures in bas relief: in 1837 it was entirely re-decorated and embellished: the season commences in May, and closes in December. The amphitheatre, in Great Charlotte-street, is the largest theatre in the town, and is open during the winter. The Liver theatre was opened in 1825. The Wellington rooms were built by subscription, in 1815: in the centre of the front, which is of stone, is a lofty circular portico of the Corinthian order, from which two doors open into an octangular vestibule, beyond which is an ante-room, from which doors on the right and left lead into the card and supper rooms, and in the centre into the ball-room. The rotunda is a handsome circular building of brick, now used as a billiard-room by a select number of subscribers. At the entrance into the town from London is an equestrian statue of George III., the first stone of the pedestal for which was laid in Great George-square, by the mayor and corporation, on the 25th of October, 1809, but it has been since removed to its present site: it is of bronze, and a copy of that of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius at Rome: the expense, amounting to nearly £4000, was raised by subscription. A public hall, to be called St. George's Hall, for which the designs have been approved, is about to be built. The races take place in May, July, and October: the course at Aintree, five miles to the north-north-east of the town, is a mile and a half in length, and is enclosed by railing; there is a smaller course used as a training ground, in the inner circle: six common stands have also been built, capable of accommodating 6000 persons. The grand stand, erected in 1829, is four stories in height; the leads, commanding a view of the whole course, and a most beautiful and extensive prospect of the surrounding country, can accommodate 2000 persons.

The chartered market-days are Wednesday and Saturday, but there are markets for provisions every day in the week: the market-days for corn are Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday, from ten in the morning till one o'clock, the market being held in the corn-exchange, a neat building, opened August 4th, 1808, with an entrance in the centre into the lower area, and the basement story ornamented with Doric columns, supporting a cornice and entablature; it was erected by subscription. Numerous covered market-places have been formed, and buildings erected, for the accommodation of persons attending them; of these, the principal is St. John's market-place, nearly in the centre of the town, begun in August 1820, and completed in February 1822, by the corporation, at an expense of £36,813: the building is of brick, with entrances and cornices of stone. St. James' market, erected by the corporation at an expense of £13,662, accommodates the south part of the town, Harrington, and the Park; whilst St. Martin's, also erected by the same body at an expense of £16,500, accommodates the north end of the town, Everton, and Kirkdale. At the north end of St. John's market is the fish-hall, the property of an enterprising company. In addition to these are a new fish-market built opposite to the eastern entrance of St. John's market, in Great Charlotte-street, and opened February 8th, 1837; the partially-covered market of Islington, and the open market in Cleveland-square; the cattle and hay markets in Lime-street, and a pig market in Great Howard-street. The fairs are, July 25th and November 11th; ten days before and ten days after each fair, a hand is displayed in front of the town-hall, during which time every person entering or leaving the town on business connected with the fairs is free from arrest for debt within its liberties. An extensive cattle market has been formed by subscription, about two miles and a half from the town, covering an area of five statute acres, with pens for 14,000 sheep, 1600 head of cattle, six offices for salesmen, and with a good hotel attached.

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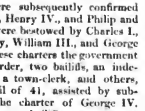
King John, in the 9th year of his reign, gave to Henry Fitzwarin de Lancaster an estate near Preston, part of the possessions of the Honour of Lancaster, in exchange for Liverpool, and thereupon granted it a charter. Henry III., in 1229, confirmed this charter, made the town a free borough, instituted a guild merchant, and granted additional privileges. These charters were subsequently confirmed by Edward III., Richard II., Henry IV., and Philip and Mary; and other charters were bestowed by Charles I., James II., William and Mary, William III., and George II., III., and IV. Under these charters the government was vested in a mayor, recorder, two bailiffs, an indefinite number of aldermen, a town-clerk, and others, composing a common council of 41, assisted by subordinate officers. Under the charter of George IV. the junior alderman and the two bailiffs were coroners. The mayor and aldermen were justices of the peace for the borough, and the mayor was also *ex officio* a magistrate for the county palatine of Lancaster, and is now usually appointed such by the Chancellor of the Duchy. The borough is now governed by a mayor, 16 aldermen, and 48 councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76 (for an abstract of which see the Appendix, No. I.): it is divided into 16 wards, each electing three councillors, and the municipal boundaries are made co-extensive with those for parliamentary purposes. The mayor, ex-mayor, and recorder, are justices of the peace *ex officio*, and there are 29 others appointed under a separate commission of the Crown, besides a stipendiary police magistrate, who is a barrister. The freedom is inherited by birth, and acquired by servitude: among the privileges are the exemption from payment of the town duties. The borough first exercised the elective franchise in the 23rd of Edward I., but made no other return till the reign of Edward VI, since which time it has continued to send two members to parliament. The right of election, as appears by the journal of the House of Commons in 1729, was vested in the freemen generally not receiving alms, in number about 5000; but, by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, freemen, non-resident, except within seven miles, are not entitled to vote, and the privilege of voting was extended to the £10 householders of an enlarged district, which, by the act of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., cap. 64, was made to constitute the new parliamentary borough, comprising an area of 4570 acres, of which the limits are described in the Appendix, No. II.: the old borough included only 2160 acres. The present number of registered electors is 14,970, of whom 3426 are freemen: the mayor is the returning officer. Six courts of sessions of the peace are held in each year before the recorder, for all offences not capital. The borough court (a court of record for the trial of causes to any amount) is regulated by several local acts: it is held every Thursday before the mayor or town-clerk, for the transaction of general business (process, &c., being issued daily), and on the second Thursday in every month for inquiries to assess damages. Five courts of Passage (so called), for the trial of causes, are also held every year before the assessor (a barrister), and are attended by a numerous bar. A court of requests is held four days in the week under a local act of the 6th and 7th of William IV., cap. 135, before a salaried commissioner, being a barrister, appointed by the corporation, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £5. A regular system of police has been established under the Municipal Reform Act, and the two police forces formerly distinguished as Borough and Dock Police formed into one body. The stipendiary police magistrate, assisted by the borough magistrates, one of whom acts in weekly routine, attends daily at the police-office, for the transaction of police business. The police force consists of 2 head constables (one out-door, the other in-door), 8 superintendents, 37 inspectors, and 508 constables. The estates belonging to the corporation may be estimated at upwards of £4,000,000 (subject to a debt of £1,050,000), producing an income averaging about £120,000 per annum. This income is subject, under the Municipal Reform Act, to various payments and expenditure, and the surplus is appropriable for the benefit of the inhabitants and the improvement of the town. The Dock Estate is a separate trust, and the income may be estimated at £200,000 per annum, applicable to the payment of the interest on a large bonded debt and to the annual expenditure in the maintenance of the trust. This dock trust, however, differs from the London and St. Katherine dock trusts in this material point, that there is no beneficial interest arising to any corporate body or individual; and the income is strictly applicable to the trust purposes alone. Liverpool is a polling place for the southern division of the shire.



Corporation Seal.

The town-hall, commenced in 1749, and of which the ground-floor was originally designed for an exchange, occupies an elevated situation at the north end of Castle-street; the whole of the interior was destroyed by fire in 1795, and has been since restored by the corporation upon a more improved plan, at an expense of £110,000: it is a stately and magnificent structure, in the Grecian style of architecture, with four elegant fronts, of which the north forms one side of the Exchange buildings, and the south, which is the principal, forms the grand entrance; a rustic basement surrounds the whole building, from which rise handsome ranges of Corinthian pillars, supporting an entablature and cornice; between the pillars are tablets, in which the emblems of commerce are finely sculptured in bas relief. The interior of this noble building contains on the ground floor a council-room, apartments for the mayor, committee-rooms, and offices for the town-clerk, treasurer, and other officers of the corporation. The grand staircase leads into a spacious saloon splendidly furnished, opening on the east and west sides into two magnificently furnished drawing-rooms, and on the north and east sides into two spacious ball-rooms, superbly decorated. On the west of the saloon is the banquet-room, the arched ceiling of which is richly panelled in compartments, and the whole is fitted up in a style of the most costly magnificence. The refectory, adjoining the smaller hall-room, is in a style of proportionate elegance. The whole suite of rooms, for convenience of arrangement, and for splendour of decoration, are in perfect harmony with the general character of the building, which, for the magnitude of its dimensions, and the beauty of its architecture, is, perhaps, unparalleled by any edifice of

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the kind in Europe. The borough sessions-house, near the west wing of the Exchange buildings, built by the corporation at an expense of £18,269, exclusively of the purchase of the land, is a neat plain structure, in the Grecian style of architecture. The borough prison, built by the corporation at an expense of £67,348, consists of six wings, and comprises three divisions for male and one for female debtors, five for male and two for female criminals, with fourteen wards, day-rooms, and airing-yards, and separate apartments for the sick; and is capable of containing from 500 to 600 prisoners, but is not adapted for separate confinement, though, from the additions and improvements made in it, it is, for general classification, equal to most prisons. The county house of correction at Kirkdale, recently erected, is of circular form, with two large wings, and is capable of receiving 800 prisoners, for the classification of whom there are 21 wards, day-rooms, and airing-yards: the governor's house occupies the north front, and in the centre of the area are the chapel and the schools: it contains a tread-mill with ten wheels, and hospitals for males and females. The sessions-house for the hundred of West Derby forms the south front of the house of correction, and is handsomely built of stone, with a portico of six lofty Ionic pillars; the sessions are held in a handsome room, to which are attached apartments for the magistrates, barristers, and witnesses: the petty sessions for the hundred are held on alternate Fridays, in a smaller room in this building, which was completed in 1821, at a cost of £80,000. A refuge for discharged female prisoners has been established; and assize courts are about to be built, at an estimated expense to the corporation of £50,000.

Liverpool was formerly a chapelry in the parish of Walton, from which it was separated in 1698, and constituted a distinct parish and a rectory, to be "called and esteemed a mediety, that is to say, equal betwixt the two rectors that shall preach at the new church (*St. Peter's*) and the parochial chapel (*St. Nicholas'*);" but in 1838 an act was passed for uniting these mediieties after the decease of one of the present rectors, and for the better endowment thereof, and of certain other churches in the town, which, on the decease of the present incumbents will alter in perpetuity the stipends, &c., of their successors. Since the period of its separation from Walton, many new churches have been erected, and it has of late, by act of parliament, been divided into 22 districts, for ecclesiastical purposes. The original, and the only church prior to 1698, was that of St. Nicholas: the time of its foundation is not known; but, in 1361, a licence was obtained from the Bishop of Lichfield to bury in the churchyard during the plague, which then raged in the town: the body of the church was rebuilt in 1774; in 1810, the spire and the upper part of the tower fell upon the roof, a few minutes before the hour of service, and killed several persons who had assembled in the church, and were entering at the time: a new tower, in the later style of English architecture, has been erected, surmounted by a lantern, from a design by the late Mr. Harrison, of Chester: there were anciently four chantries in this church, but few monuments of antiquity are now remaining. St. Peter's church is a plain edifice, with a low square tower surmounted by an octagonal turret crowned with pinnacles: the interior contains some good specimens of carving in oak, and on the south side of the chancel is a costly marble monument to Foster Cunliffe, merchant. The living is a rectory not in charge, formerly in the patronage of the Corporation, who have lately disposed of the advowson to John Stewart, Esq., for £8150: the present income of each mediety is £710, exclusively of £46. 18. 10. arising from pew rents; and £720 per annum is paid in addition to four curates.

The livings of the following churches are all perpetual curacies, formerly in the patronage of the Mayor and Corporation, but the advowsons have been all sold under the Municipal Reform Act, except that of one now advertised, and except the patronage of several churches which will fall to the Council after certain periods of primary presentation by subscribers and others, but which will on such events be immediately offered for sale: net income of St. George's, £370, and of the lectureship, £315; of St. Thomas', £220, and of the lectureship, £165; of St. Paul's, £170 for the senior minister, and £100 for the second minister; of St. Anne's, £140; of St. John's, £150, and of the lectureship, £180; of St. Michael's, £250, and of the chaplain, £250; of St. Luke's, and of the chaplain, also £250 each; and of St. Martin's, £300, and of an assistant minister, £200. The foregoing are exclusive of surplice fees and other ecclesiastical emoluments and parish dues, and also of pew-rents in the parish churches payable to the incumbents. St. George's was erected in 1734, on the site of the ancient castle, and was rebuilt in 1821, under the superintendence of Mr. John Foster; the prevailing character is the Doric, and in the elevation of the steeple that style has been blended with the Ionic and the Corinthian: the mayor and council usually attend divine service at this church. The church dedicated to St. Thomas, built under the authority of an act passed in the 21st of George II., and consecrated in 1750, is a handsome edifice, in the Grecian style of architecture, with a tower formerly surmounted by a very lofty spire, which was taken down in consequence of the damage it sustained from a storm, in 1822: the interior is neatly fitted up, and the exterior walls are ornamented with duplicated columns of the Corinthian order, supporting a cornice surmounted by a balustrade. St. Paul's church, erected at the expense of the inhabitants, in 1769, is a handsome edifice, with a dome rising from the centre, and porticoes of the Ionic order, forming the principal entrances. St. Anne's, erected in 1772, under an act passed in the 36th of George III., at the expense of two gentlemen of the town, is a neat building of brick, in the early style of English architecture, with a square brick tower crowned with pinnacles: the east window is of painted glass. St. John's church, erected in 1784, under an act passed in the 2nd of George III., is a neat structure, with a square embattled tower, crowned with pinnacles. St. Michael's, erected under an act passed in the 54th of George III., and amended by a subsequent act in the 4th of George IV., is an elegant structure, completed in 1834, in the Grecian style of architecture, with a lofty steeple of two receding turrets, surmounted by a neat spire: it has a noble and boldly-projecting portico of six lofty Corinthian columns, supporting a triangular pediment: at the east end are four Corinthian columns supporting an entablature and cornice, which are continued round the building; the whole expense of its erection was £46,267. 10. 6., of which sum, £10,267. 10. 6. was paid

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by the corporation. St. Luke's, erected in 1831, at an expense to the corporation of £53,418, after a design by Mr. Foster, is an elegant structure, in the later style of English architecture, with a square embattled tower, having turrets at the angles, which rise considerably above the battlements: the walls are strengthened by richly-empanelled buttresses crowned with pinnacles in the lower stages, and carried up above the roof of the chancel, forming a series of highly-ornamented turrets. The interior is richly decorated, and the chancel, which is after the model of the Beauchamp chapel at Warwick, is a beautiful specimen of the decorated style. The church of St. Martin's in the Fields was erected in 1828, by grant from the parliamentary commissioners, at an expense of £20,037. 3. 8.; it is a handsome structure, in the later style of English architecture, having a square embattled tower with angular turrets, surmounted by an octagonal spire: the chancel, of which the roof is finely groined, is separated from the nave by a lofty and richly-moulded arch; and the whole structure forms a striking ornament at the entrance into the town from the Ormskirk road.

The following churches, the livings of which are likewise perpetual curacies, will, at the expiration of sundry terms, be in the patronage of the Council, but the right cannot be exercised by them, as, in case of lapse before sale, the Bishop presents. The church dedicated to the Holy Trinity, erected by private subscription, under an act passed in the 32nd of George III., in 1792, is a neat edifice of stone, with a tower: net income, £250; present patron, Rev. R. Formby. Christ Church, erected under an act of parliament passed in the 40th of George III., is an elegant building of brick ornamented with stone, and having a light and handsome cupola and dome: the chancel is lighted by a large Venetian window, and contains a marble tablet to the memory of John Houghton, Esq., by whom the church was built, at an expense of £21,000, and by whom it was endowed with £105 per annum: present patron, Edward Gibbon, Esq. The church dedicated to St. Mark, erected in 1803, at an expense of £18,000, raised by subscription, is a plain edifice of brick, with a square tower crowned with a balustrade, and ornamented with vases at the angles: net income, £370; present patrons, five Trustees. St. Andrew's church, erected in 1815, by John Gladstone, Esq., at an expense of £12,000, is a neat edifice, with a turret surmounted by a dome supported on eight columns: net income, £295; present patron, John Gladstone, Esq. The church dedicated to St. Philip, erected in 1816, by John Cragg, Esq., at an expense of £12,000, is a neat edifice, in the later style of English architecture: net income, £200, and there is an assistant minister, with a like income; present patron, John Cragg, Esq. St. David's church is a neat edifice, erected in 1827 for the accommodation of the Welsh residing in the town: the service of the church of England is regularly performed in the Welsh language: net income, £120; present patrons, Trustees. St. Catherine's church, in Abercromby-square, was erected by subscription in 1831, at an expense of £10,000: the entrance is through a portico of six handsome Ionic columns: the interior is lighted by a dome in the centre, supported by Corinthian columns: net income, £250; present patrons, Trustees. St. Bride's church, erected also by subscription in 1831, at an estimated expense of £5000, is in the Grecian style, with a handsome portico of six Ionic columns: net income, £305; present patrons, Trustees.

St. Stephen's church, originally built for a congregation of Protestant Dissenters, but purchased and fitted up for the established religion, is a plain building, with a small turret surmounted by a cupola: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £120; patrons, Rectors of St. Nicholas' and St. Peter's. St. Matthew's was also purchased from a congregation of Dissenters: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £107; the patronage is at present vested in certain Trustees, but will eventually lapse to the two Rectors. St. Mary's, the church for the school for the indigent blind, with which it communicates by a subterraneous passage, was erected by subscription, after a design by Mr. Foster, in 1819: it is an elegant structure, in the Grecian style of architecture, with a noble portico of six massive columns of the Doric order, supporting an enriched entablature and triangular pediment, an exact copy of the portico of the temple dedicated to Jupiter Panhellenius, in the island of Egina: the interior is beautifully arranged, and contains a splendid monumment to the late Pudsey Dawson, Esq.: one half of the pews is reserved for strangers, whose contributions are received for the benefit of the charity: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of five Trustees, of whom the mayor and the two senior aldermen are three. All Saints' church, in Grosvenor-street, was built in 1798; and there is also an episcopal chapel, dedicated to St. Simon. In George's dock is a floating chapel connected with the established church, and in King's dock is one in connection with dissenters. In addition to the churchyards are three public cemeteries: the one near Edge hill is spacious, and contains a small chapel of brick, in the ancient style of English architecture, in which the funeral service is performed. The other, which is called St. James' cemetery, and of which the site was given by the corporation, is a large tract of ground excavated as a quarry for stone used in the building of the docks, and converted into a depository for the dead, at an expense of £21,000: it contains 44,000 square yards, enclosed by a stone wall and handsome iron palisades, having four stately entrances: in the centre is Mr. Huskisson's tomb. The interior is intersected by roads wide enough to admit a carriage, which lead to catacombs excavated in the rock: the oratory, or chapel, is an elegant edifice, in the Grecian style and of the Doric order; at the west end is a noble portico of six massive columns supporting a rich entablature, which is carried round the building, and surmounted by a triangular pediment: it was built after a design by Mr. Foster. The third cemetery, called St. Mary's, has lately been formed in the parish of Kirkdale. St. James' church, erected in 1775, nearly adjoining St. James' cemetery, and from which it takes its name, is in the parish of Walton. St. Matthias' church, in the Grecian style, was erected in Love-lane in 1834, at an expense of £3173. 10. There are six places of worship for Baptists, two for Welsh Baptists, four for Welsh Calvinists, one for the Society of Friends, six for Independents, two for Welsh Independents, six for Wesleyan Methodists, one for Welsh Methodists and one for those of the New Connection, two for Swedenborgians, and two for Unitarians; four in connection with the church of Scotland, and two chapels for Seceders; six Roman Catholic chapels, and a synagogue. Of these, several are

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handsome buildings, among which may be noticed the Scotch church in Rodney-street, dedicated to St. Andrew, and built after a design by Mr. Foster, with a receding portico of the Ionic order, and a handsome balustrade, and having, at each end of the front, a turret surmounted by a dome; the Roman Catholic chapels on Copperas hill and in Scotland-road, in the early style of English architecture, strengthened on the sides by buttresses crowned with crocketed pinnacles; and the synagogue, an elegant structure, with a handsome Ionic portico, and in every respect decorated in a style characteristic of the opulence of that portion of the inhabitants.

The Blue-coat hospital, established in 1709, for the clothing and instruction of poor children, was, in 1714, extended also to their entire maintenance, and the present substantial building, occupying three sides of a quadrangle, was erected for that purpose by subscription: the endowment arises from a bequest by William Clayton, Esq., of £1000, a bequest by the Cleveland family of premises which sold for £1706. 13. 9., and donations by the late Mr. John Horrocks, amounting to £3022, its support being further provided for by subscription: 250 boys and 100 girls are clothed, maintained, and educated on the National system. There are also fifteen National schools, in which about 2800 boys and about 2000 girls are educated; and numerous other schools for the education of the children of the poor, in various parts of the town, are supported by subscription. The school for the indigent blind was established in 1791, and the present spacious buildings were erected by subscription in 1808: they consist of a substantial dwelling-house for the conductor, behind which is a spacious range of building for the residence and employment of the inmates, for whose accommodation, and as a means of increasing the funds for their support, the handsome church already noticed has been erected. An institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb was established in 1825. Many children of the poor are also instructed in various branches of trade in the house of industry, established in 1770. To the east of the building is a house of recovery from fever, a spacious stone building, occupying an elevated situation. A school of industry for females was established in 1809; in which year also the female penitentiary was instituted, and a handsome brick building has been erected by subscription. The infirmary was originally established in 1749, but the building being found inadequate to the object, the present spacious and handsome edifice of stone was erected, by public subscription, in 1824: it consists of a centre and two receding wings, comprising three lofty stories; and the whole, from the chaste elegance of its design, produces a pleasing effect: 234 beds are made up; the cost, exclusively of the land, was £27,800. This institution is an excellent school of medicine and surgery, and is gratuitously attended by the medicinal professors of the town and neighbourhood: it is open to all who may need its aid. There are two public dispensaries, supported by subscription. The lunatic asylum, near St. John's church, originally founded in 1792, was found inadequate to the accommodation of the patients, and a new building was erected in 1830, from a design by Mr. Foster, at a cost of £11,000: opposite to it is the Lock hospital, opened in 1834. A marine humane society was established in 1823, for the encouragement of boatmen and fishermen to adventure for the relief of vessels in distress in the river and upon the coast, by the distribution of suitable rewards for their success in rescuing the lives of the crew: it has, since its formation, been productive of great benefit. The strangers' friend society originated with the Wesleyan Methodists, and is open, without distinction of religious denomination, to all objects of distress: it was established in 1789, and has afforded material assistance in the clothing and relief of numerous indigent and friendless strangers. The marine society was instituted for the relief of reduced or aged masters of vessels, and for the support of their widows and children. The seamen's hospital was established in 1752, for the maintenance of decayed seamen, their widows, and children: it is conducted on the plan of the Trinity-house, and is supported by a permanent fund of £35,000, the amount of unclaimed prize money, and by a contribution of sixpence per month from the wages of every seaman belonging to the port: there are 700 individuals who receive monthly pensions from the funds. An hospital for the relief of sick and wounded American seamen was opened in 1820, and is supported entirely by the American government; and a military hospital, for the relief of any regiment either quartered at or marching through the town, is supported at the expense of Government. The Liverpool merchant society consists of 274 members, associated for the relief of widows of its decayed members.

There are numerous provident and benefit societies; and the Liverpool charitable society administers relief to the poor at their own houses. The society for ameliorating the condition and increasing the comforts of the poor is under the direction of a committee of twenty-one members, who have established a savings' bank in Bold-street, a handsome building with a rustic basement story, from which rise four Doric columns supporting an enriched entablature and triangular pediment, with an ornamented architrave. The Diocesan Society, for the relief of the widows and orphan children of the clergy, has been established for several years, and has been productive of considerable benefit. The charitable institution house, a commodious building, was erected at the joint expense of John Gladstone, James Cropper, and Samuel Hope, Esqrs., for the gratuitous accommodation of the several committees of the various charitable institutions in the town: the lower part of the building is used as a depository by the Liverpool Auxiliary Bible Society.

Among the distinguished natives of the town may be noticed, Jeremiah Horrox, an eminent astronomer, who was born at Toxteth Park, in 1619; George Stubbs, a celebrated painter of animals, and author of a work on comparative anatomy, and of a series of drawings and engravings illustrative of the anatomy of the horse, born in 1724; William Sadler, who invented the method of applying copper-plate prints to the embellishment of earthenware; Edward Rushton, an admired poet, born in 1756; John Deare, an eminent sculptor, born in 1760; Joseph Whidbey, civil engineer; Matthew Dobson, M.D., F.R.S., and his wife, both respectable authors; Dr. William Enfield; Dr. John Bostock; the celebrated Mrs. Hemans; Wm. Roscoe, Esq., author of the life of Leo. X., and of Memoirs of Lorenzo de Medici; and the Rev. Legh Richmond, author of the "Dairy-

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man's Daughter." Liverpool gives the title of Earl to the family of Jenkinson.

LIVERSEDGE, a chapelry, in the parish of BIRSTALL, union of DEWSBURY, wapentake of MORLEY, West Riding of the county of YORK, 6½ miles (N. E.) from Huddersfield; containing 5265 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £93; patron and incumbent, Rev. H. Roberson. The chapel is dedicated to Christ. During the disturbances in the manufacturing districts, and the prevalence of the Luddite system, in 1812, a mill belonging to Mr. William Cartwright, at Rawfolds in this township, became the object of hostile attack, but was vigorously defended by its proprietor, when two of the assailants were killed, and several wounded. None of the efforts at demolition, however, proved successful, and, in admiration of the bravery of Mr. Cartwright on the occasion, a public subscription, amounting to upwards of £3000, was made, and presented to that gentleman. The High Town school was erected by subscription among the inhabitants; and in 1722, Josias Farrer devised a rent-charge of £8, for the instruction of sixteen poor children; and in 1723, Edward Beaumont bequeathed £100, the interest to be applied in teaching six others of this township: the annual income is £14, for which 22 are educated at a National school established here in 1821.

LIVERTON, a chapelry, in the parish of EASINGTON, union of GUILSBROUGH, Eastern Division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, North Riding of the county of YORK, 7½ miles (E. by N.) from Guilsbrough; containing 239 inhabitants.

LIVESEY, a township, in the parish, union, and Lower Division of the hundred, of BLACKBURN, Northern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 3¾ miles (S. W.) from Blackburn; containing 1787 inhabitants.

LLANARTH (*St. Teilaw*), a parish, in the union, and partly in the Lower Division of the hundred, of ABERGAVENNY, but chiefly in the Lower Division of the hundred of RAGLAND, county of MONMOUTH, 3¾ miles (N. W.) from Ragland; containing 655 inhabitants. The living is a disebarged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Bettws-Newydd annexed, valued in the king's books at £10. 3. 4.; present net income, £285: it is in the patronage of the Chapter of Llandaff: impropriator, J. Jones, Esq.

LLANBADOCK (*St. Madocus*), a parish, in the union of PONT-Y-POOL, Lower Division of the hundred of USK, county of MONMOUTH, 1 mile (W. S. W.) from Usk; containing 374 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £5. 8. 9.; present net income, £72; patron and incumbent, Rev. T. A. Williams; impropriator, Duke of Beaufort. There is a Roman Catholic chapel.

LLANBEDER, a chapelry, in the parish of LANGSTONE, union of NEWPORT, Lower Division of the hundred of CALDICOTT, county of MONMOUTH, 3½ miles (E.) from Caerleon: the population is returned with the parish. The chapel, now in ruins, was dedicated to St. Peter.

LLANCILLO (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of DORE, hundred of EWYAS-LACY, county of HEREFORD, 14½ miles (S. W.) from Hereford: containing 76 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £105; patron and incumbent, Rev. James Morris.

LLANDEGVETH (*St. Thomas*), a parish, in the union of PONT-Y-POOL, Lower Division of the hundred of USK, county of MONMOUTH, 3½ miles (N. by E.) from Caerleon; containing 105 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 4. 9½.; patron, W. A. Williams, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £120, subject to the payment of rates; the glebe comprises 29 acres, valued at £40 per annum.

LLANDENNY (*St. John*), a parish, in the Lower Division of the hundred of RAGLAND, union and county of MONMOUTH, 4 miles (N. E.) from Usk; containing 404 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage valued in the king's books at £5. 15. 5.; present net income, £50; patron and impropriator, Duke of Beaufort.

LLANDEVAND, a chapelry, in the parish of LLANMARTIN, Lower Division of the hundred of CALDICOTT, county of MONMOUTH: the population is returned with the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £5; present net income, £40; patron, Prebendary of Warthacwm in the Cathedral Church of Llandaff. The chapel is in ruins, and the inhabitants attend Llanmartin church.

LLANDEVENNY, a hamlet, in the parish of ST.-BRIDE-NETHERWENT, union of NEWPORT, Lower Division of the hundred of CALDICOTT, county of MONMOUTH; containing 37 inhabitants.

LLANDINABO (*St. Dinebo*), a parish, in the union of ROSS, Upper Division of the hundred of WORMELOW, county of HEREFORD, 6½ miles (N. W.) from Ross; containing 53 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £2. 18. 6½.; present net income, £104; patron, Kedgwyn Hoskins, Esq.

LLANDOGO (*St. Dochoe*), a parish, in the Upper Division of the hundred of RAGLAND, union and county of MONMOUTH, 7½ miles (S. S. E.) from Monmouth; containing 646 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £72; patron and appropriator, Prebendary of Caire in the Cathedral Church of Llandaff. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

LLANELLEN (*St. Helen*), a parish, in the union and Upper Division of the hundred, of ABERGAVENNY county of MONMOUTH, 3½ miles (S.) from Abergavenny; containing 372 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with a moiety of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £8. 10. 7.; present net income, £105; patron, T. Swinnerton, Esq.; impropriators of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, Corporation of Abergavenny.

LLANFOIST (*St. Faith*), a parish, in the union, and Upper Division of the hundred, of ABERGAVENNY, county of MONMOUTH, 1½ mile (S. W. by W.) from Abergavenny; containing 891 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 4. 4½.; present net income, £174; patron, Earl of Abergavenny.

LLANGARRAN (*St. Deinst*), a parish, in the union of ROSS, Lower Division of the hundred of WORMELOW, county of HEREFORD, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from ROSS; containing 1125 inhabitants. The living is annexed, with those of Little Dewchurch, Hentland, and St. Weonard's, to the vicarage of Lugwardine.

LLANGATTOCK (*St. Cadocus*), a parish, in the

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union of NEWPORT, Lower Division of the hundred of USK, county of MONMOUTH; containing, with the market-town of Caerleon, 1362 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 1. 5½.; present net income, £296; patrons and appropriators, Bishop and Chapter of Llandaff. The church is partly in the early style of English architecture.

LLANGATTOCK-LLINGOED (*ST. CADOCUS*), a parish, in the union, and Lower Division of the hundred, of ABERGAVENNY, county of MONMOUTH, 6 miles (N. E.) from Abergavenny; containing 191 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the great tithes, and valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 5½.; present net income, £172: it is in the patronage of the Crown.

LLANGATTOCK-NIGH-USK (*ST. CADOCUS*), a parish, in the union, and Upper Division of the hundred, of ABERGAVENNY, county of MONMOUTH, 3½ miles (S. S. E.) from Abergavenny; containing 164 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 7. 3½.; present net income, £274; patron, Earl of Abergavenny.

LLANGATTOCK-VIBON-AVEL (*ST. CADOCUS*), a parish, in the Lower Division of the hundred of SKENFRETH, union and county of MONMOUTH, 6 miles (N. W.) from Monmouth; containing 449 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacies of Llanvanair and St. Maughan's annexed, valued in the king's books at £6. 18. 11½.; patron and impropriator, Thomas Phillips, Esq. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £175. 10., and the vicarial for £209, subject to the payment of rates; the glebe comprises 5½ acres, valued at £3. 15. per annum. Here is a National school.

LLANGEVIEW (*ST. DAVID*), a parish, in the union of PONT-Y-POOL, Upper Division of the hundred of USK, county of MONMOUTH, 1 mile (E.) from Usk; containing 180 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £81; patron, incumbent, and impropriator, Rev. J. Blower.

LLANGIBBY (*ST. CUBI*), a parish, in the union of PONT-Y-POOL, Lower Division of the hundred of USK, county of MONMOUTH, 2¼ miles (S. by W.) from Usk; containing 515 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 10. 10.; patron, W. A. Williams, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £504. 7. 6., subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £23; the glebe comprises 33 acres, valued at £51 per annum. There is a place of worship for Independents. The petty sessions for the division are held here and at Panteague alternately.

LLANGOVEN (*ST. GOFEN*), a parish, in the Upper Division of the hundred of RAGLAND, union and county of MONMOUTH, 3½ miles (E. S. E.) from Ragland; containing 136 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Pen-y-Clawdd annexed, valued in the king's books at £3. 7. 1.; present net income, £120; it is in the patronage of the Chapter of Llandaff, the appropriators.

LLANGUA (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of DORE, Upper Division of the hundred of SKENFRETH, county of MONMOUTH, 11 miles (N. E. by N.) from Abergavenny; containing 76 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £2. 15. 10.; patron, J. L. Scudamore, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £77. 14., subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £2.

LLANGWYM (*ST. HIERON*), a parish, comprising the Higher and Lower Divisions, in the union of CHEPSTOW, Upper Division of the hundred of USK, county of MONMOUTH, 3½ miles (E.) from Usk; and containing 292 inhabitants, of which number, 25 are in the Higher, and 267 in the Lower, Division. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 16. 8.; present net income, £82; patron and appropriator, Prebendary of Llangwym in the Cathedral Church of Llandaff.

LLANHENNOCK (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT, Lower Division of the hundred of USK, county of MONMOUTH, 1½ mile (N. E. by N.) from Caerleon; containing 187 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £64: it is in the patronage of the Chapter of Llandaff, the appropriators. A school is partly supported by Major Mackworth.

LLANHILETH (*ST. ILTYD*), a parish, in the union of PONT-Y-POOL, Upper Division of the hundred of ABERGAVENNY, county of MONMOUTH, 11 miles (W. by N.) from Usk; containing 545 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 15. 7½.; present net income, £109; patron, Earl of Abergavenny. Coal is obtained in the parish.

LLANISHEN (*ST. DENIS*), a parish, in the Upper Division of the hundred of RAGLAND, union and county of MONMOUTH, 8 miles (S. S. W.) from Monmouth; containing 296 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £64; patron and impropriator, Duke of Beaufort. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

LLANITHOG, an extra-parochial liberty, in the Upper Division of the hundred of WORMELOW, county of HEREFORD; the population is included in that of Kent-Church parish.

LLANLLOWELL, a parish, in the union of PONT-Y-POOL, Upper Division of the hundred of USK, county of MONMOUTH, 1½ mile (S. E.) from Usk; containing 78 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £2. 13. 1½.; patron and incumbent, Rev. J. A. Williams. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £105. 10., subject to the payment of rates; the glebe comprises 22 acres, valued at £22 per annum.

LLANMARTIN (*ST. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT, Lower Division of the hundred of CALDICOTT, county of MONMOUTH, 3½ miles (E. S. E.) from Caerleon; containing 158 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Wilcriek annexed, valued in the king's books at £4. 6. 10½.; present net income, £208; patrons, T. and J. Perry, Esqrs.

LLANOVER (*ST. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, comprising the Higher and Lower Divisions, in the union, and Upper Division of the hundred, of ABERGAVENNY, county of MONMOUTH, 3½ miles (S. by E.) from Abergavenny; and containing 2124 inhabitants, of which number, 1776 are in the Higher, and 348 in the Lower, Division. The living is a discharged vicarage, with those of Mamhilad and Trevethan united, valued in the king's books at £15. 3. 6½.; present net income, £591: it is

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in the patronage of the Chapter of Llandaff, the appropriators. A school was endowed by Mrs. Sarah Hopkins with £3000 in the 4½ per cents., and a small farm, the rent of which is £15 per annum; another school is partly supported by subscription. Here are extensive iron-works; and a railway passes in the vicinity.

LLANROTHALL, a parish, in the union of MONMOUTH, Lower Division of the hundred of WORMELOW, county of HEREFORD, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from Monmouth; containing 128 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £3. 15. 5.; present net income, £190; patron, Joseph Price, Esq. A college was founded here early in the sixth century, by St. Dubricius, Archbishop of Caerleon, and King of Ergin: extensive foundations of buildings may be traced on an eminence rising from the western bank of the Wye.

LLANSAINTFREAD (*ST. BRIDE*), a parish, in the union, and Upper Division of the hundred, of ABERGAVENNY, county of MONMOUTH, 3¾ miles (S. E.) from Abergavenny; containing 24 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £2. 13. 11½; present net income, £73: it is in the patronage of Mrs. Jones. The rivers Tannat and Verniew form a junction near the village.

LLANSOY, a parish, in the union of CHEPSTOW, Upper Division of the hundred of RAGLAND, county of MONMOUTH, 4¾ miles (E. N. E.) from Usk; containing 148 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 10. 10.; present net income, £170; patron, Duke of Beaufort.

LLANTHEWY-RYTHERCH (*ST. DAVID*), a parish, in the union, and Lower Division of the hundred, of ABERGAVENNY, county of MONMOUTH, 4 miles (E.) from Abergavenny; containing 359 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with a moiety of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £7. 15. 5.; present net income, £195: it is in the patronage of the Crown; impropriators of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, Corporation of Abergavenny.

LLANTHEWY-SKIRRID (*ST. DAVID*), a parish, in the union, and Lower Division of the hundred, of ABERGAVENNY, county of MONMOUTH, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Abergavenny; containing 100 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 10. 2½.; present net income, £187; patron, Rev. M. H. Jones.

LLANTHEWY-VACH (*ST. DAVID*), a parish, in the union of PONT-Y-POOL, Lower Division of the hundred of USK, county of MONMOUTH, 3½ miles (S. W.) from Usk; containing 163 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £77; patrons and impropriators, Principal and Fellows of Jesus' College, Oxford.

LLANTHONY, an extra-parochial liberty, in the Middle Division of the hundred of DUNSTONE and KING'S-BARTON, adjacent to the city, and in the Eastern Division of the county of GLOUCESTER. A priory, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. John the Baptist, was founded here, in 1136, by Milo, Earl of Hereford, for Black canons, refugees from Llanthony abbey in Monmouthshire, to which it was at first a cell, but afterwards became the superior, and had, at the dissolution, a revenue of £748. 19. 11.

LLANTHONY-ABBEY, a chapelry, in the Upper Division of the parish of CWMYOY, Lower Division of the hundred of ABERGAVENNY, county of MONMOUTH, 10 miles (N. by W.) from Abergavenny: the population is returned with the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £55; patron, Bishop of St. David's; impropriator, W. S. Landor, Esq. Here was formerly a priory of Black canons, for an account of which see CWMYOY.

LLANTILLIO-GROSSENNY (*ST. TEILAW*), a parish, in the Upper Division of the hundred of SKENFRETH, union and county of MONMOUTH, 7½ miles (W. N. W.) from Monmouth; containing 589 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with that of Penrose annexed, valued in the king's books at £10. 10. 5.; present net income, £270: it is in the patronage of the Chapter of Llandaff, the impropriators. The church is a handsome structure of stone, with a tower surmounted by a lofty spire, and standing on part of the site of an ancient intrenchment. A school is endowed with £40 per annum from bequests by James and John Powell, in 1645. On the crest of an eminence, about one mile and a half from the village, are the stately ruins of White castle, encompassed by a deep moat.

LLANTILLIO-PERTHOLEY (*ST. TEILAW*), a parish, in the union, and Lower Division of the hundred of ABERGAVENNY, county of MONMOUTH, 1¾ mile (N. N. E.) from Abergavenny; comprising the Citra and Ultra divisions, and containing 749 inhabitants, of which number, 360 are in the Citra, and 389 in the Ultra division. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 3. 9.; present net income, £242: it is in the patronage of the Chapter of Llandaff, the impropriators. A school is partly supported by subscription. There is a chapel of ease at Bettws.

LLANTRISSENT (*ST. PETER, ST. PAUL, AND ST. JOHN*), a parish, in the union of PONT-Y-POOL, Upper Division of the hundred of USK, county of MONMOUTH, 2½ miles (S. by E.) from Usk; containing 304 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Pertholey annexed, valued in the king's books at £6. 8. 9.; present net income, £131; patron and incumbent, Rev. R. Davies.

LLANVACHES (*ST. DUBRITIUS*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT, Lower Division of the hundred of CALDICOTT, county of MONMOUTH, 6 miles (E.) from Caerleon; containing 327 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10; present net income, £194; patron, Sir Charles Morgan, Bart. There is a place of worship for Independents.

LLANVAIR-DISCOED (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of CHEPSTOW, Upper Division of the hundred of CALDICOTT, county of MONMOUTH, 6½ miles (W. by S.) from Chepstow; containing 206 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, united, with the vicarage of Caerwent, to the vicarage of Mathern; appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Llandaff.

LLANVAIR-KILGIDIN (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union, and Upper Division of the hundred, of ABERGAVENNY, county of MONMOUTH, 5¾ miles (N. by W.) from Usk; containing 261 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 1. 10½.;

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present net income, £395; patron, Sir Charles Morgan, Bart.

LLANVAIR-WATERDINE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Knighton, hundred of Purslow, Southern Division of the county of Salop, 4½ miles (N. W.) from Knighton; containing 566 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £78; patron and impropriator, Earl of Powis. The church is a mean building without a steeple. This was formerly a chapelry in the parish of Clun, from which it was separated in 1593: the river Teme forms the boundary between it and Radnorshire.

LLANVANAIR, a parish, in the hundred of Abergavenny, county of Monmouth, 9 miles (N. W.) from Monmouth. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed, with that of St. Maughan's, to the vicarage of Llangattock-Vibon-Avel.

LLANVAPLEY (*St. Mapley*), a parish, in the union, and Lower Division of the hundred, of Abergavenny, county of Monmouth, 4 miles (E.) from Abergavenny; containing 99 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 5. 2½.; patron, Earl of Abergavenny. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £150, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £11; the glebe comprises 49 acres, valued at £100 per annum. There is a place of worship for Independents.

LLANVETHERINE (*St. James the Elder*), a parish, in the union, and Lower Division of the hundred, of Abergavenny, county of Monmouth, 5 miles (N. E. by E.) from Abergavenny; containing 214 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 17. 8½.; present net income, £260; patron, Earl of Abergavenny.

LLANVEYNOE, a chapelry, in the parish of Clodock, union of Dore, hundred of Ewyaslacy, county of Hereford, 17 miles (W. S. W.) from Hereford; containing 298 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Peter.

LLANVIHANGEL-CRUCORNEY (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Abergavenny, partly in the Upper Division of the hundred of Skenfreth, but chiefly in the Lower Division of the hundred of Abergavenny, county of Monmouth, 5 miles (N. by E.) from Abergavenny; containing 365 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £5. 19. 7.; present net income, £281: it is in the patronage of the Queen, as Princess of Wales; impropriators of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, Governors of the school at Abergavenny.

LLANVIHANGEL-LLANTARNAM (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Newport, Lower Division of the hundred of Usk, county of Monmouth, 2 miles (N. W. by W.) from Caerleon; containing 626 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £108; patron, E. Blewitt, Esq., who, with Sir M. Wood, Bart., is the impropriator. There is a school with a trifling endowment. Here was a Cistercian abbey, the revenue of which was valued at the dissolution at £71. 3. 2.

LLANVIHANGEL-NEAR-ROGGIET (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Chepstow, Lower Division of the hundred of Calicott, county of Monmouth, 8 miles (S. W. by W.) from Chepstow; containing 46 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 9. 4½.; present net income, £95; patron, Sir C. Morgan, Bart.

LLANVIHANGEL-NEAR-USK (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union, and Upper Division of the hundred, of Abergavenny, county of Monmouth, 6½ miles (N. N. W.) from Usk; containing 117 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 8. 9.; present net income, £123; patron, Sir Samuel Fludyer, Bart.

LLANVIHANGEL-PONT-Y-MOILE (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Pont-y-Pool, Lower Division of the hundred of Usk, county of Monmouth, 5 miles (W. by N.) from Usk; containing 149 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £87; patron and impropriator, Capel Hanbury Leigh, Esq.

LLANVIHANGEL-TOR-Y-MYNYDD (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Chepstow, Upper Division of the hundred of Ragland, county of Monmouth, 6½ miles (E. by N.) from Usk; containing 204 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £2. 15. 5.; present net income, £89; patron, Archdeacon of Llandaff.

LLANVIHANGEL-YSTERN-LLEWERN (*St. Michael*), a parish, partly in the Lower Division of the hundred of Ragland, and partly in the Upper Division of the hundred of Skenfreth, union and county of Monmouth, 5½ miles (W. by N.) from Monmouth; containing 163 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 8. 4.; present net income, £211; patron, Earl of Abergavenny.

LLANVRECHVA, a parish, comprising the Lower and Upper Divisions, in the union of Pont-y-pool, Lower Division of the hundred of Usk, county of Monmouth, 2 miles (N.) from Caerleon; and containing 1167 inhabitants, of which number, 881 are in the Lower, and 286 in the Upper Division. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £85: it is in the patronage of the Chapter of Llandaff, the appropriators. Here is a National school.

LLANWARNE (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of Ross, Upper Division of the hundred of Wormelow, county of Hereford, 7 miles (N. W. by W.) from Ross; containing 390 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15: present net income, £277: it is in the patronage of the Governors of Guy's Hospital.

LLANWENARTH (*St. Peter*), a parish, comprising Llanwenarth Citra in the Lower, and Llanwenarth Ultra, in the Upper, Division of the hundred of Abergavenny, union of Abergavenny, county of Monmouth, 2¼ miles (N. W. by W.) from Abergavenny; and containing 2203 inhabitants, of which number, 247 are in the Citra, and 1956 in the Ultra, Division. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26. 6. 3.; present net income, £470; patron, Earl of Abergavenny. There is a place of worship for Baptists. At Carn-y-Derris, in this parish, coal and iron works have been established.

LLANWERN (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Newport, Lower Division of the hundred of Caldicott, county of Monmouth, 3½ miles (S. E.) from Caerleon; containing 22 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 0. 10.; patron, Sir Thomas Salusbury, Bart. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £82. 7. 11., subject to

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the payment of rates; the glebe comprises 16½ acres, valued at £22 per annum.

LLANYBLODWELL (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the hundred of Oswestry, Northern Division of the county of Salop, 6 miles (8. W. by S.) from Oswestry; containing 915 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 1.; present net income, £271; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph. The church, a plain structure, with a small wooden turret rising from the roof of the west end, contains handsome monuments to the Bridgemsn and Godolphin families. The small river Tannat flows through the parish, and Offa's dyke bounds it on the east. Here are quarries of limestone and several limekilns; copper and lead ore also abound, though no regular mines of either seem to have been wrought since the time of the Romans, of whose works there are still considerable traces in this and the adjoining parishes. In the township of Llynclys, a name derived from Llyn, a lake, and Llys, a palace, is a lake of extraordinary depth. Ursula, Sir John, and Judith Bridgeman, bequeathed £100 each, vested in Old South Sea Annuities, for the endowment of a school: in 1827 the school-room was rebuilt out of the accumulations of the dividends, and £6 per annum is now paid for teaching 15 children.

LLANMYNECH (*St. Agatha*), a parish, chiefly in the hundred of Oswestry, Northern Division of the county of Salop, but partly in the hundred of Chirk, county of Denbigh, North Wales, 6 miles (8. by W.) from Oswestry; containing 525 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 13. 4.; present net income, £394; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph. A National school has been established. In this parish commences the principal limestone range of North Wales, originating in an abruptly precipitous elevation of 900 feet, and extending northward through the country. In these limestone rocks are found sulphate and carbonate of lead, copper, and zinc of superior quality, and a green dusty ore of copper, called by the miners "copper malm." Great quantities of limestone are burnt here, and calamine is found in abundance. The curious ancient mining level called the "Ogo" consists of caverns of unequal form and dimensions, connected by veins of ore which serve as guides to the miners. A branch of the Ellesmere canal from Frankton extends to this place, where it joins the Montgomeryshire canal. A railway has been formed extending from the limestone rocks for nearly two miles and a half, communicating with these canals, of which the latter crosses the river Vyrnwy by an aqueduct of five arches, with several smaller arches to carry off the water in the valley after floods. Offa's dyke passes through the parish, near the church, to the precipitous rock above noticed, and thence towards Oswestry.

LLOYNDU, a hamlet, in the parish, union, and Lower Division of the hundred, of Abergavenny, county of Monmouth; containing 163 inhabitants.

LLWYNLLANAN, a township, in the parish of Llanymynech, hundred of Oswestry, Northern Division of the county of Salop, 5½ miles (S. by W.) from Oswestry: the population is returned with the parish.

LOAD, a chapelry, in the parish and hundred of Martock, Western Division of the county of Somerset, 4½ miles (S. S. W.) from Somerton. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Martock. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. The navigable river Yeo, or Ivel, is here crossed by a bridge.

LOAN-END, a township, in the parish of Norham, otherwise Norhamshire, union of Berwick-upon-Tweed, county palatine of Durham, though locally to the northward, and for electoral purposes annexed to the Northern Division, of Northumberland, 4½ miles (W. S. W.) from Berwick-upon-Tweed; containing 147 inhabitants.

LOBB, a hamlet, in the parish of Great Haseley, hundred of Ewelme, county of Oxford: the population is returned with the parish.

LOCKERIDGE, a hamlet, in the parish of Overton, hundred of Selkley, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and Northern, Divisions of the county of Wilts, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Marlborough: the population is returned with the parish.

LOCKERLEY (*St. John*), a parish, in the union of Romsey, hundred of Thorngate, Romsey and Southern Divisions of the county of Southampton, 6 miles (N. W.) from Romsey; containing 560 inhabitants. The living is annexed, with that of East Dean, to the rectory of Mottisfont. There is a place of worship for Baptists, and two schools are partly supported by the clergyman. The Salisbury and Southampton canal passes through the parish.

LOCKHAY, or LOCKO, a chapelry, in the parish of Spondon, hundred of Appletree, though locally in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, Southern Division of the county of Derby, 4½ miles (E. N. E.) from Derby: the population is returned with the parish. Here was an hospital of the order of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, and subordinate to a house in France: in the reign of Edward III. it was seized by the Crown, and given to the Society of King's Hall, Cambridge.

LOCKING (*St. Augustine*), a parish, in the union of Axbridge, hundred of Winterstoke, Eastern Division of the county of Somerset, 6¼ miles (N. W.) from Axbridge; containing 212 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 10½.; patrons and impropriators, Society of Merchant Adventurers of Bristol. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £44, and the vicarial for £170, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have respectively amounted to £8 and £28; the glebe comprises 25 acres, valued at £40 per annum. The church is a modern structure, built principally at the expense of the above-named Society, who are trustees of Colston's charity at Bristol, and, as such, patrons of this benefice.

LOCKINGE-EAST (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Wantage, county of Berks, 2 miles (E. S. E.) from Wantage; containing 293 inhabitants, including 47 in the hamlet of West Ginge. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £31. 10., and annexed to the Wardenship of All Souls' College, Oxford, since 1764, by act of parliament; present net income, £480. A parochial school is supported by subscription.

LOCKINGTON (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of Shardlow, hundred of West Goscote, Northern Division of the county of Leicester, 7½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Loughborough; containing 624 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 7. 3½.; present net income,

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£149; patron and impropriator, John Bainbridge Story, Esq., who has a fine mansion in the parish. The navigable river Trent flows along the northern, and the Soar along the eastern, boundary of this parish, at the north-east angle of which they form a junction.

LOCKINGTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Beverley, Bainton-Beacon Division of the wapentake of Harthill, East Riding of the county of York, 6½ miles (N. N. W.) from Beverley; containing 475 inhabitants: it comprises part of the township of Aike, and part of that of Lockington, the remaining part being in the parish of Kilnwick. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20; present net income, £332; patron and incumbent, Rev. Francis Lundy. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A National school has been established.

LOCKTON, a chapelry, in the parish of Middleton, union and lythe of Pickering, North Riding of the county of York, 5 miles (N. E. by N.) from Pickering; containing 312 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

LOCKWOOD, a chapelry, in the parish of Almondbury, union of Huddersfield, Upper Division of the wapentake of Agbrigg, West Riding of the county of York, 1½ mile (S. W.) from Huddersfield; containing 3134 inhabitants. The living is a donative; net income, £60; patron, Vicar of Almondbury; impropriators, Trustees of Clitheroe school. The chapel, a handsome edifice, has recently been erected in the early style of English architecture, with a campanile turret, at an expense of £2950. 15. 3., by the parliamentary commissioners. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

LODDINGTON (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Billesdon, hundred of East Goscote, Northern Division of the county of Leicester, 7½ miles (N. by W.) from Uppingham; containing 164 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage; net income, £92; patron and impropriator, Charles Morris, Esq.

LODDINGTON (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Kettering, hundred of Rothwell, Northern Division of the county of Northampton, 1½ mile (S.) from Rothwell; containing 218 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 4. 4½.; present net income, £421: it is in the patronage of the Crown.

LODDISWELL, or LODDISWELL-ARUNDELL (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Kingsbridge, hundred of Stanborough, Stanborough and Coleridge, and Southern, Divisions of the county of Devon, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Kingsbridge; containing 826 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £26. 0. 2½.; patron, impropriator, and incumbent, Rev. Thos. Ercke. The impropriate and vicarial tithes have been commuted for rent-charges of £266 each, subject to the payment of rates; the glebe comprises 103 acres, valued at £200 per annum. The church contains some interesting monuments to the families of Fortescue and Arundell. There is a chapel of ease at Buckland-Toutsaints. In 1728, R. Phillips bequeathed a house and lands for the benefit of the poor of this parish. Blackdown camp, an ancient military post, is in this neighbourhood.

LODDON (*Holy Trinity*), a market-town and parish, and the head of the union of Loddon and Clavering, in the hundred of Loddon, Eastern Division of the county of Norfolk, 10 miles (S. E.) from Norwich, and 113 (N. E.) from London; containing 1175 inhabitants. This place is situated on the banks of an inconsiderable stream, called the Chet, which flows from the neighbourhood of Howe into the Yare at Hardley cross, on the direct thoroughfare from Norwich to Beccles: the streets are neither lighted nor paved, but the inhabitants are well supplied with water. Malting is carried on to a small extent; and the place has lately been made a post-town. The market is on Tuesday: fairs are held on Easter-Monday, and on Nov. 25th for horses; and a statute fair for hiring servants is held a fortnight before Michaelmas-day. The county magistrates hold their meetings monthly at the Swan Inn, and a court baron is held at the will of the lord of the manor. The living is a vicarage; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Ely. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £520, and the vicarial for £300, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have respectively amounted to £65 and £40; the glebe comprises 4 acres, valued at £1. 10. per annum. The church was erected at the expense of Sir James Hobart, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in the reign of Henry VII. It is a fine edifice of stone, surmounted by an elegant tower, in the later style of English architecture: in the chancel is a marble altar-tomb of the Hobart family, with heraldic devices; and another tomb for Dyonis Williamson, with a recumbent effigy. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A National school has been established. The poor law union of Loddon and Clavering comprises 42 parishes or places, containing a population of 13,680, according to the census of 1831, and is under the care of 44 guardians.

LODERS (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of Bridport, liberty of Loders and Bothenhampton, Bridport Division of the county of Dorset, 2 miles (N. E.) from Bridport; containing 812 inhabitants. This parish, which is about six miles in length, is situated for the greater part in a rich and well cultivated valley, encompassed by hills which rise immediately above it; the surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 5. 7½.; present net income, £235; it is in the alternate patronage of the Crown, and Sir Molyneux Hyde Nepean, Bart., who, with others, is the impropriator. The church is a handsome structure, in the later style of English architecture, with a low massive western tower. An alien Priory, subordinate to the abbey of Montsburgh in Normandy, was suppressed here in the reign of Richard II.; and its revenue, then valued at £80, was bestowed on the priory of St. Anne near Coventry: in the reign of Henry IV., it was restored to its ancient owners, and after its dissolution by Henry V., it formed part of the endowment of Sion abbey, in the county of Middlesex.

LODSWORTH, a liberty and parish, in the union of Midhurst, hundred of Easebourne, rape of Chichester, Western Division of the county of Sussex, 3½ miles (W. by N.) from Petworth, containing 599 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £75; patron, W. S. Poyntz, Esq., who, with the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, is the impropriator. The church is dedicated to St. Peter, and was enlarged in 1839 by the addition of a north transept, at the sole

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expense of H. Hollist, Esq., who is lessee of the Dean and Chapter's portion of the tithes, and has also established a school on the National system, which is supported solely by himself and family. The Rother, or Arundel, navigation is crossed by a bridge in this parish, through which also runs the road from Petworth to Midhurst. Part of the parish, under the Reform Act, is attached to the new boundary of the borough of Midhurst. The liberty is co-extensive with the parish, and consists of certain exemptions granted by the 3rd of Richard I. to the Bishop of London, to whom the manor formerly belonged.

LOFTHOUSE, a township, in the parish of ROTHWELL, Lower Division of the wapentake of AGBRIGG, West Riding of the county of YORK, 3 miles (N.) from Wakefield: the population is returned with the township of Carlton. A chapel has been lately built here; it contains 294 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £100 in aid of the expense.

LOFTHOUSE (*St. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of GUILSBROUGH, Eastern Division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, North Riding of the county of YORK, 8½ miles (E. N. E.) from Guilsbrough; containing 1638 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 11. 0½; present net income, £457: it is in the patronage of the Crown. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The vicinity abounds with stone and alum rocks, the latter being worked to a considerable extent. A customary market is held on Thursday. At Handale, or Greendale, in this parish, a priory of Benedictine nuns was founded, in 1133, by William de Percy, the third baron of that name, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary; at the dissolution the revenue was valued at £20. 7. 8.

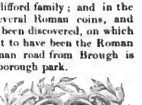
LOFTSOME, a joint township with Wressel, in the parish of WRESSEL, union of HOWDEN, Holme-Beacon Division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, East Riding of the county of YORK, 3½ miles (W. N. W.) from Howden: the population is returned with Wressel. This township lies near the Derwent, over which is a wooden bridge, so constructed as to admit the passage of vessels.

LOGASTON, a township, in the parish of ALMELEY, hundred of WOLPHY, county of HEREFORD: the population is returned with the parish.

LOLWORTH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of ST. IVES, hundred of NORTHSTOW, county of CAMBRIDGE, 6½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Cambridge; containing 129 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 2. 3½; present net income, £182; patrons, Sir J. Hawley, Bart., and P. Orchard and L. W. Buck, Esqrs. There is a small school, in which eight children are instructed at the expense of the vicar and curate.

LONDESBOROUGH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of POCKLINGTON, Holme-Beacon Division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, East Riding of the county of YORK, 3 miles (N.) from Market-Weighton; containing 259 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16; present net income, £798; patron, Duke of Devonshire. Here is a National school, chiefly supported by the Duke of Devonshire, and the rector. An hospital for twelve poor aged bachelors, widowers, or widows, was founded here by the first Earl and Countess of Burlington: it is now in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire. This place was, for several generations, the seat of the Clifford family; and in the village, park, and gardens, several Roman coins, and repositories of the dead, have been discovered, on which account Dr. Drake considers it to have been the Roman station *Delgovitia*. The Roman road from Brough is continued in a line to Londesborough park.

LONDON, the metropolis of the United Kingdom, the seat of Government, and the principal port of the empire, forming a city and county of itself, is situated on the northern bank of the Thames, about 60 miles from its mouth, in 51° 31′ (N. Lat.), and 5′ (W. Lon.) from the meridian of Greenwich observatory, 395 miles (S.) from Edinburgh, and 339 (S. E.) from Dublin, and contains, including some of the adjoining parishes, which may be considered as forming part of the metropolis, 1,471,941 inhabitants, according to the census of 1831; of this number, 55,778 are in the city of London Within the Walls, 67,905 in the city of London Without the Walls (not including any part of the borough of Southwark, in which there are 91,501 inhabitants), and 201,842 in the city of Westminster; the increase of the population during the thirty years preceding the last census is 607,096.



Arms.

The earliest notice that we find of London, which is now the most important, if not the most extensive, city in the world, is in Julius Cæsar's account of his two exploratory expeditions from Gaul to Britain, styled his Commentaries. It is identified with the *Civitas Trinobantum*, or "city of the Trinobantes," by which people it was probably selected on account of its peculiarly fine situation, being protected on the north by an eminence, a forest, and a morass; on the west, by the deep ravine called the Fleet; on the east, by another ravine, since called Wal-brook; and on the south, by the Thames, connected with extensive marshes, sheltered by the Kent and Surrey hills; thus combining, with other advantages, all the natural defences that could be desired by an uncivilized people. At a very early period it was considered peculiarly eligible as a seat of commerce, its proximity to the sea being sufficient to afford the full advantage of the tide, whilst the distance was great enough to furnish a perfect security against any sudden attack from the naval force of an enemy. The name *Londinium* is, according to the most prevailing opinion, a Latinization of the British compound *Lyndin*, "the town on the lake;" the vast estuary formed by the Thames here, at that time, being a peculiarity attached to no other British town; whilst *Lun-dun*, "the town in the grove," and *Llhong-din*, "the city of ships," the next two most probable etymons, are liable to insuperable objections; the former name expressing a feature said by Cæsar to have been common to all British towns, which he describes as fortified woods; and the latter being inapplicable before the place became known as a naval station. The Saxons called it *Lundencaster*, which affix, as well as those of *wick* and *byrg* or *burig*, occasionally used by them, appears to have been dropped at the time of the Norman Conquest.

The earliest event on record is its destruction by

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Boadicea, Queen of the Iceni, in the reign of Nero, in the year 60. Its progress since the time of Cæsar had been so rapid, that Tacitus describes it, at this period, as "the chief residence of merchants, and the great mart of trade;" though not then dignified, like *Camalodunum* (Maldon, or Colchester), and *Verulamium* (St. Alban's), with the name of a colony, nor as it, appears, fortified in the Roman manner. A few years afterwards, the Romans made it a permanent station, subject to the authority of their own laws. It is agreed to have been surrounded by a wall in the fourth century; and according to Dr. Stukeley, the Roman city occupied an oblong square, extending in length from Ludgate to Wal-brook, and in breadth from Maiden-lane, Lad-lane, and Cateaton-street, to the Thames. This space was between the river *Fleta*, on the west, and the stream called Wal-brook, on the east, and comprised about one-fifth of the area subsequently surrounded by a wall, the height of which, when perfect, was 22 feet, throughout its whole circuit. It commenced at the Palatine tower, proceeded in a straight line along the eminence of Ludgate-hill, as far as Newgate, and was then suddenly carried eastward to a spot a little beyond Aldersgate, running thence straight in a northerly direction, almost as far as Cripplegate, from which spot it returned, in a direct easterly course, as far as Bishopsgate, where a large remnant of the wall, called "London Wall," remained standing until the late removal of Bethlehem hospital. From Bishopsgate the wall assumed a gentle curvature to the Tower, over the site of which it originally passed, and probably finished in a castellum at this, as it did at the western, extremity. Another wall skirted the river, and ran the whole length of Thames-street. Fifteen towers and bastions, of Roman masonry, increased the strength of these fortifications, to which, in after times, was added a broad deep ditch; and at *Barbican* stood the Specula, or Watch-tower, so named. Four gates afforded entrance from the great military roads which then intersected South Britain. The *Prætorian* way, improved from the British Watling-street, passed under one of those gates, at the spot where Aldersgate formerly stood; whence it proceeded along that street to Billingsgate, and thence continued, on the opposite bank of the Thames, to its southern termination at Dover. The Ermin-street led from a *trajectus*, or ferry, which crossed from Stoney-street, Southwark, to Dowgate, and passing by Bishopsgate, pursued the course of the present road northwards to *Ad Fines* (Braughing). Another road passed through Newgate, by Holborn and Oxford-street, to *Ad Pontes* (Staines), from which there was a branch road, in a north-easterly direction, by Portpool-lane, Clerkenwell, Old-street, and Hackney, to *Durolcelon*, the modern Layton in Essex. Bishopsgate, Moorgate, Ludgate, &c., were added as new roads were formed. Temple-bar is modern, not having been built until after the great fire in 1670. Roman antiquities, consisting of foundations of houses, temples, walls and streets, tesselated pavements, sepulchral monuments, urns, glasses, coins, articles of dress, and numerous other remains of the same period, have been discovered on the site of the present metropolis. The London stone, in Cannon-street, is considered by most antiquaries as part of a Roman milliary, and the central point from which the great Roman roads diverged.

London continued to improve under the Romans, and had greatly increased in importance before the year 211, when we find it recorded as "a great and wealthy city, illustrious for the vast number of merchants who resorted to it, for its widely-extended commerce, and for the abundance of every species of commodity it could supply." Antoninus, at this period, makes seven of his fifteen *itinera* terminate here, and its early importance is further evinced by its having been a *municipium*, or free city, and the residence of the Vicars of Britain, under the Roman Emperors. In the year 359, no less than 800 vessels are said to have been employed in the exportation from London of corn alone, and its commerce is stated to have increased proportionally, until the end of the fourth century. On the abandonment of Britain by the Romans, a new and fierce race succeeded to their dominions. The warlike Saxons, under their leaders, Hengist and Horsa, landed in 448, at *Upwines fleet* (the present Ebbs-flete), in the Isle of Thanet. The Britons, however, remained masters of London at least nine years after that event; for, being defeated in 457 at *Creccanford*, now Crayford, they evacuated Kent, and fled to the capital. On Hengist's death, in 498, having then been for some time in the possession of the Saxons, it was retaken by Ambrosius, and retained by the Britons during a considerable part of the following century. In the year 604, it seems to have recovered from the ravages of the invaders, so that Bede terms it "a princely mart town;" and its chief magistrate was called *portgrave*, or *portreeve*.

London was the chief town of the Saxon kingdom of Essex, and, on the conversion of the East Saxons to Christianity, it became an episcopal see. Sabert was the first Christian king of Essex; and his maternal uncle, Ethelbert, King of Kent, founded here, about the commencement of the seventh century, a church, dedicated to St. Paul, of which Mellitus was consecrated the first bishop. In the years 764, 788, and 801, the capital suffered severely from fires, as it did also in 849, on an invasion of the Danes, who entered the Thames with 250 ships, plundered and burnt the city, and massacred the inhabitants. In a similar attempt with an increased naval force, two years afterwards, these invaders were completely defeated by Ethelwulph and his son Ethelbald; yet London suffered more from these two assaults than it had ever done before. Under Egbert, London, though not the seat of government, was advancing fast in importance, a witena-gemot having been held in 833, to consult on the means of repelling the Danes. Alfred restored this city, which he constituted *the* CAPITAL *of all England*, but had the mortification, in 893, to see it almost entirely reduced to ashes by an accidental fire, which raged with the more uncontrollable fury as the houses were, at that time, almost wholly built of wood. It was a second time rebuilt, and, for its better government, divided by Alfred into wards and precincts; that monarch also instituted the office of sheriff in London, as in other parts of the kingdom. In 925, King Athelstan had a royal palace here, and appointed eight mints for the coinage of money. The city increased in importance during the succeeding reigns, until the year 1015, when Canute the Dane, with his fleet, sailed up the Thames and besieged it: but he was repulsed, and after having

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blockaded it, and made several unsuccessful attempts, a compromise was effected between the two kings, Edmund Ironside and Canute, whereby London was conceded to the latter. The comparative opulence of the city, at this time, is evinced by its having paid a seventh part of the tax levied on the whole nation by that monarch, the total amount of which was £72,000. In a witena-gemot at Oxford, to determine the succession after the death of Canute, we find the "pilots of London" summoned, thereby meaning its magistrates, or leading men. Edward the Confessor granted to London the court of *Hustings*, and by his charter, in which the city is called *Tray-novant*, gave it pre-eminence over all his other cities: he moreover confirmed its right of manumission of slaves who had resided there a year and a day, from which is deduced the custom of calling the city "The King's Free Chamber."

On the successful invasion of England by William the Norman, the magistrates of London, in conjunction with the prelates and nobility, invited him to accept the title of king, and he was crowned at Westminster. In return, that prince granted to the city two charters, confirming the whole of the privileges it had enjoyed under the Saxon kings, and adding several others. The government of London, at this time, appears to have been vested in the bishop and a portreeve. In the year 1077, another fire having destroyed a great part of the city, with St. Paul's cathedral, Maurice, Bishop of London, laid the foundation of a new church, on a more extended scale than the former. That part of the city which had been destroyed by the last mentioned fire was soon rebuilt more magnificently than before; and the White Tower, now forming part of the Tower of London, was erected by William I., in 1078. Domesday-book contains no notice of London at this time, owing, it is supposed, to a separate survey having been made of it, which is now lost; but mentions, as part of the suburbs, a vineyard in Holborn, in the possession of the Crown, and ten acres of land, near Bishopsgate, belonging to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's: the latter is the present manor of Norton-Falgate, and both are now situated within the limits of the metropolis. In 1090, a tremendous hurricane overthrew about six hundred houses, with several churches, and damaged the Tower of London, which last was repaired and strengthened by additional works, by William Rufus, who, in 1097, also founded Westminster Hall. Henry I., as a reward for the ready submission of the men of London to his usurped authority, granted to the city the first charter in which its privileges were circumstantially detailed; amongst these was the perpetual shrievalty of Middlesex, which enabled the citizens to unite the power of the two shrievalties in freemen of their own nomination. The standard of weights and measures was granted to them about the same time; and, by the same king's charter, it was further stipulated, that the city of London should have all its ancient privileges, as well by land as by water. In the first year of the reign of Stephen, another fire, beginning near London stone, consumed all the houses eastward to Aldgate, and westward to St. Paul's, together with London bridge, which was then of wood. This occasioned, in 1192, an order to the mayor and aldermen, that "all houses hereafter erected in the city, or liberties thereof, should be built of stone, with party walls of the same, and covered either with slate or tiles, to prevent the recurrence of fires, which had been occasioned by the houses having been built of wood, and thatched with straw, or reeds;" but this order does not appear to have been extensively carried into effect.

Of the state of London at this early period an admirable picture is afforded in the description by Fitz-Stephen, a contemporary monk, wherein he informs us that the city was strongly walled and fortified; that it abounded with churches, convents, and public buildings; carried on an extensive commerce with distant parts of the world; and had a large disposable military force. The chief improvement during the reign of Henry II. was the foundation, in 1176, of a new bridge of stone, which was completed in 1209. The year 1189 is memorable in the metropolitan annals for the cruel massacre of the Jews, which took place at the coronation of Richard I. In 1210, King John empowered "the barons of London," as they are styled, to choose their mayor annually, or continue him from year to year at pleasure; but in 1252 a by-law was made, ordaining that no one should be mayor longer than one year. In 1212 occurred a destructive fire, wherein, according to Stowe, 3000 persons perished. In 1214, the Town ditch, surrounding the city walls, was commenced, and, after several hundred persons had been employed upon it for upwards of two years, was completed in 1218. In 1215, the citizens, taking part with the barons against King John, opened their gates to Louis the Dauphin and his army. In the same year happened a great fire, which began in Southwark, and extended to London bridge, where it destroyed 3000 persons, whose escape was prevented by another fire breaking out at the Middlesex end of the bridge.

The increase of the metropolis in buildings, from the reign of Henry I. to the period last named, had kept pace with the extension of its municipal privileges. In this interval, of little more than a century, twelve large monasteries were founded in London and its suburbs, including the magnificent establishments of the Knights Templars and the Knights Hospitallers, the superb priory of the Holy Trinity, in Aldgate, whose prior was one alderman of London, and others of nearly equal magnitude. Several additional gates had also been erected, in consequence of the formation of new roads; as well as magnificent mansions built by the wealthy citizens, such as Gerard's Hall, Basing Hall, the Ledyn Porch, &c.; and various parochial churches rebuilt on a grander and more substantial scale. In consequence of the extensive foundations above mentioned, and the increased number of private houses, in the reign of Henry III., the supply of water furnished from Old-bourne (Holborn), Wal-brook, and Ley-bourne, was found insufficient, and a new supply was obtained from the springs in the village of Tyburn: and, in 1285, a conduit in Cheapside was first supplied with this water, by leaden pipes. The fee-farm of Queen-hythe had, previously to this period, been purchased from Richard, Earl of Cornwall, by the corporation, subject to an annual quit-rent of £50, thus affording additional facilities for the increased commerce of the metropolis. In 1258, a dreadful famine was experienced, in consequence of the high price of corn, and 20,000 persons are said to

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have died of hunger. In 1262, a considerable part of West-cheap was reduced to ashes by a fire wilfully caused by some unknown incendiaries. In 1266, the Earl of Gloucester, in rebellion against Henry III., entered the city with an army, and built bulwarks, cut trenches, &c.

In 1296, in the reign of Edward I., the wards of London, first formed by Alfred, but uncertain as to their number, were extended to 24, with each a presiding alderman, and common-councilmen appointed to be chosen annually, as at present, for the several precincts: a common seal was also granted to the city. Edward III., who began his reign on the 25th of January, 1327, granted that the mayor should be one of the judges of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, or gaol delivery of Newgate; that the citizens should not be compelled to go to war ont of the city; and moreover that the liberties and franchises of the city should not, after this time, on any pretext, be taken into the king's hands: he also granted that the mayor should be the only escheator within the city. In 1338, the serjeants of the mayor and sheriffs were empowered to bear maces of silver gilt, with the king's arms engraven on them; and in 1340, tolls were imposed for paving the streets. In 1348 occurred a great plague; and in the course of the same year, Sir Walter Manny founded the Charter House, near Smithfield, with Pardon churchyard adjoining, to be a place of burial for such as died of it. In 1354, the aldermen having been hitherto changed yearly, it was ordained that they should not be removed without some special cause. In 1380 occurred Wat Tyler's rebellion, when William Walworth, mayor, was knighted in the field, together with several aldermen, for their gallant behaviour on the occasion; and the dagger is said to have been added to the city arms on account of Walworth having killed, with that weapon, the rebel Tyler in Smithfield. In 1406, London was afflicted with another great plague, which swept away upwards of 30,000 people. In 1416, Sir Henry Barton, mayor, ordained that lanterns, with lights, should be hung out on winter evenings, between Hallowtide and Candlemas; and in the following year this custom was general. In 1417, a new guildhall was built on the site of the present edifice, in lieu of a mean cottage, formerly occupied as such, in Alderman-bury; and in 1419 Leadenhall was erected, as a public granary. The supply of water being found insufficient, in 1443, pipes were laid from Paddington. In 1449, the Kentish rebel, Jack Cade, made his entry into London.

About the year 1460 occurs the earliest notice of the use of brick in the buildings of London: this material was first made in Moorfields, and afterwards gradually superseded wood, and became generally used in erecting dwelling-houses. New conduits, and cisterns for water, were also constructed. In 1469, the Tower being delivered to the mayor and his brethren, the aldermen, they set at liberty King Henry VI., who was confined there. Under Richard III. and Henry VII. various additions were made to the royal palace at Westminster; and the latter monarch, besides founding his magnificent chapel at the abbey adjoining, also rebuilt Baynard's castle, in Thames-street. In the thirteenth year of his reign, several gardens in Finsbury were destroyed, and formed into a field for archers, whence the origin of the present Artillery Company. During this reign also the river Fleet was made navigable, Houndsditch was arched over, and many less works of utility, or ornament, completed. Henry VIII. continued the improvements of the metropolis; and during his reign the police was better regulated, many nuisances were removed, the streets and avenues were mended and paved, and various regulations were carried into effect for supplying the metropolis with provisions sufficient to answer the demands of its increasing population. The greatest alteration made in the aspect of the city, during this reign, was effected by the dissolution of religious houses, of which there had been upwards of 20 founded between the reign of Edward I. and the period of the dissolution, besides those before mentioned, amounting in all to 54 larger monasteries, exclusively of minor establishments: this event took place in the year 1535, and rendered London entirely a commercial city. The religious establishments, usually occupying large plots of ground, now gave way to the erection of schools, hospitals, manufactories, noblemen's mansions and other edifices. Two royal palaces, St. James' and Bridewell, were among the splendid buildings erected by Henry VIII.: and to the same monarch is to be attributed a considerable part of the buildings in New Palace Yard, Westminster, and at Whitehall, particularly the Cock-pit, and the fine gateway by Holbein, which formerly stood at the latter palace, as also the laying out of St. James' park. Until the Reformation, the government of Westminster had been vested solely in its abbot, but in the settlement of that great revolution it was placed first in the hands of a bishop, and subsequently in those of the Dean of Westminster, in whom it still, in some degree, continues. Near this period, notwithstanding a recent revival of commerce, and the enlargement of the metropolis, it is stated that there were not above four merchant vessels exceeding 120 tons' burden in the river Thames; and afterwards it is observed, in a letter from a London merchant to Sir William Cecil, that there was "not a city in Europe, having the occupying that London had, that was so slenderly provided with ships:" yet a spirit of enterprise was then very general among our merchants. By an act in the seventh of Edward VI., for the general regulation of taverns and public-houses, it was directed, that there should be only *forty* in the city and liberties of London, and *three* in Westminster. In this reign also Southwark was annexed to London, and constituted a 26th ward, under the name of "Bridge ward Without."

The commencement of Elizabeth's reign was distinguished by the building of the Royal Exchange, and various other works of public utility. In 1580, from the great increase of the city, that queen prohibited the erection of any new buildings within three miles of the city gates, and ordained that only one family should inhabit each house; and another proclamation, in 1583, commanded that no new building should be erected within three miles of London and Westminster, that one dwelling-house should not be converted into two or more, and that the commons within three miles of London should not be enclosed. At this period, notwithstanding the danger that was anticipated by increasing the size of the metropolis, it appears, from contemporary plans, that the greater part of London was contained within the walls, and even in those narrow

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limits there were numerous gardens, upon the sites of which have since been formed lanes, courts, and alleys. In the whole of the space now constituting the parishes of St. Margaret, Westminster; St. Martin in the Fields; St. Paul, Covent Garden; St. Anne, Soho; St. Giles in the Fields; St. George, Bloomsbury; and even including the extensive parish of St. Mary-le-bone, there were not at that time 2000 houses. All the north side of the city, continuing through Clerkenwell, as far as Shoreditch church, was very thinly scattered with dwellings; the whole of Spitalfields, Goodman's-fields, Bethnal-green, and Stepney and Limehouse fields, were, what their names import, open spaces of ground, having here and there groups of cottages and gardens; and on the Surrey side of the river, with the exception of the Borough of Southwark, Bermondsey, and part of Lambeth parish next to the Thames, the entire space was devoid of houses. In 1594, the Thames water was first conveyed into houses, by means of an engine of a pyramidal form, erected at Broken wharf, to which succeeded the "London-Bridge Water-Works;" and, in 1613, that great work of public benefit, the New River, which was projected and executed by Sir Hugh Myddelton, was brought to its head at Clerkenwell, from Amwell in Hertfordshire. In 1616, the sides of the principal streets, which had before been laid with pebbles, were paved with broad stones and flags.

Building continued to advance after the death of Elizabeth; and we find that most part of Spitalfields, and about 320 acres to the south and south-east of it, were then covered with houses. James I., alarmed at this rapid growth of the metropolis, issued his proclamation, in 1618, against the erection of new buildings. The suburbs, notwithstanding, had greatly increased in 1640, especially to the westward, in the parishes of St. Giles in the Fields, and St. Paul, Covent Garden. In 1643, Cheapside cross was demolished, by the authority of the common council, as a relic of superstition, thus increasing unintentionally the width and accommodation of that great central thoroughfare. Another attempt was made, during the Protectorate, in 1656, to prevent the enlargement of the metropolis; for which purpose, all houses built since the year 1620, within ten miles of it, were taxed, and fines were imposed on those who raised new buildings within that distance. About 1661, many streets, on the site of St. James' parish, were built or finished, particularly St. James'-street, Pall-Mall, and Piccadilly; other streets were ordered to be widened; and candles, or lights in lanterns, were to be hung out by the occupier of every house fronting the street, between Michaelmas and Lady-day, from nightfall until nine o'clock, when it was presumed that people retired to bed. The dreadful plague, in 1665, put a temporary stop to the increase of the metropolis. This infection was generally thought to have been brought from Holland, about the close of the year 1664, and made its appearance in the neighbourhood of Drury-lane: 68,596 persons are calculated to have perished in the course of the year 1665, during which, London was so far deserted by its inhabitants, that grass grew in the principal streets.

"The great fire of London," the most terrible conflagration that the metropolis ever suffered, succeeded "the Plague year," as it is emphatically styled: it broke out on Sunday, the 2nd of September, 1666, at the house of a baker in Pudding-lane, Thames-street. The houses being then for the most part of wood, with projecting stories, the uppermost of which, from the narrowness of the streets, almost met each other, and a strong easterly wind blowing at the time, the fire spread rapidly and continued raging until Thursday, when it was nearly extinguished, having destroyed 13,200 houses and 89 churches, exclusively of the venerable Cathedral of St. Paul, the greater part of the corporation halls, London bridge, and other public edifices, covering a plot of 436 acres of ground with ruins. The value of the property involved in this destruction was calculated at upwards of £10,000,000. To perpetuate the remembrance of this melancholy event, "The Monument," on Fish-street-hill, was erected by order of parliament: it was commenced in 1671, and finished in 1677, from a design by Sir Christopher Wren. In rebuilding the city, many improvements were effected: the streets which were before so narrow that, according to Sir William Davenant's facetious remark, "they seemed to have been contrived in the days of wheelbarrows," were widened; many conduits and other obstructions were removed; and the buildings in general were constructed on a more substantial and regular plan. An increased number of houses, amounting to nearly 4000, was added, by building on the sites of the gardens belonging to the halls and merchants' residences; and although the noble plans of Wren and Evelyn, for rebuilding the metropolis, were rejected, it arose, on the whole, with increased splendour. Many houses in Southwark having been destroyed by an extensive fire, in 1676, an act was passed for rebuilding them of brick instead of wood.

In 1685, the population in Spitalfields and St. Giles' was much increased by the settlement of French Protestant manufacturers, who had left their native country in consequence of the revocation of the edict of Nantes; and the same year, the western suburbs increasing, two new parishes were formed, namely, those of St. Anne, Soho, and St. James, both of which were previously parts of the parish of St. Martin in the Fields. In 1689, the district called the Seven Dials was built on a spot called Cock and Pye Fields. In consequence of the great increase of the commerce and shipping of London, the suburbs to the east of the Tower were become so populous, in 1694, that a new parish was constituted, by the name of St. John's, Wapping. Soho-square and Golden-square were built at the close of this century. At this time, also, that useful institution called the Penny Post had its origin, a proof of the enlargement of the capital; and the number of hackney coaches, which in Cromwell's time had been limited to 300, had increased to 900, exclusively of 200 sedan chairs. A few years afterwards, in the reign of Queen Anne, 50 new churches were erected in the metropolis and its vicinity. In 1722, the Chelsea Water-Works Company was established, for supplying the city of Westminster and the western suburbs with water. In a few years afterwards, Hanover-square, Cavendish-square and the streets adjacent, Bedford-row, Red-Lion-square, Hatton Garden, &c., were built. The streets from Leicester-square and St. Martin's-lane to the Haymarket and Soho, and thence nearly to Knightsbridge, were finished in the reign of George II. In 1729, the north side of Oxford-street was partly built, and many streets near it were

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completed. In 1730, the hamlet of Spitalfields became so populous, in consequence of the prosperity of the silk manufacture, as to make it necessary to form it into a distinct parish, which received the name of Christ Church. About the same period the parishes of St. George in the East, St. Anne (Limehouse), and St. Matthew (Bethnal-green), were separated from Stepney, and the parish of St. Luke was formed out of that of St. Giles, in Farringdon ward Without.

The improvements in the construction of the buildings, and in the local regulations of the metropolis, during the period last described, and principally in the reign of George III., were as follows. About the year 1760, most of the city gates were taken down. In 1762, an act was passed to remove the shop signs, which, projecting from almost every house into the middle of the street, materially obstructed the light and air; and at the same time the water-spouts, which projected in like manner, were taken down: by this act also the names of the streets were ordered to be affixed at the corners of each. In the building of dwelling-houses great improvement, both as regarded safety and uniformity of appearance, was effected by the Building Act. In 1768, commissioners were appointed by act of parliament for paving, cleansing, lighting, and watching the streets, and for regulating the stands of hackney coaches. In 1774, an act was passed for placing fire-cocks in the water-pipes, with conspicuous notices of their distances and situations, and for keeping fire-engines and ladders in every parish. About 1795, in pursuance of an act of parliament authorising a lottery for the purpose, called "The City Lottery," Snowhill, and the western side of Temple bar, were materially widened and improved. During this period also, several new companies were established for supplying the metropolis with water, and subsequently for lighting the streets, shops, &c., with gas.

London is eminently fortunate in being situated on rising ground, and on a river of ample extent, which, flowing through the town, is agitated twice in 24 hours, by a tide which ascends 15 miles above it, and, by its winding in this part of its course, greatly contributes not only to the embellishment, but to the healthful ventilation, of the metropolis. The mean breadth of the Thames here is about 400 yards, and it is crossed by five magnificent stone bridges, besides a sixth of cast-iron. Occupying a gentle slope on the north side of the river, which extends from east to west in a kind of amphitheatre, together with a level tract on the southern bank, it is surrounded on every side, for nearly 20 miles, by thickly-scattered villages and seats. The streets are regularly paved, having a central carriage way, and a foot-path on each side; the pavement of the former is composed of small square blocks of granite, and the latter is laid with large flags: some of the wider streets in the western part of the metropolis are macadamized. The foot-paths are in general broad, particularly those of the principal thoroughfares, and have a regular curb-stone, raised some inches above the carriage way, which latter has a slight convexity in the middle, to allow the water to pass off into channels on each side. Underneath are large vaulted sewers, communicating with every house by smaller ones, and with every street by convenient openings and gratings, to carry off to the river all impurities that can be conveyed in that manner. All mud and rubbish accumulating on the surface of the streets are taken away by scavengers employed for that purpose. Nearly all the streets and principal shops are lighted with gas, supplied by several incorporated companies. Almost the whole of the houses, those of ancient date excepted, are constructed of brick; the more modern and larger edifices being built of stone, or stuccoed to resemble it. Excellent water is plentifully conveyed from the Thames and the new river and other reservoirs to almost every house; spring water is obtained from pumps, erected in various parts of the town.

Strictly speaking, London is still confined within its ancient bounds, and the limits of the corporate jurisdiction of the city; but as a continuity of buildings has connected it with Westminster, Southwark, and all the neighbouring villages and hamlets, the name is, in common usage, given to them all collectively, their respective proper names being no more than subdivisions of one great metropolis. In this general view, therefore, London may be said to consist of the following several divisions:—

"*The City*," properly so called, comprehends the most ancient and central part of London, and is almost exclusively occupied by shops, warehouses, counting-houses, and public offices devoted to business. *The East End of the Town* includes Wapping, Shadwell, Ratcliffe-highway, &c., extending from Tower hill, eastward, to the East India Docks; the inhabitants of this large district being in general connected with the shipping interests, and consisting of shipwrights, shipowners, and captains of vessels, merchants, sailors, shopkeepers and others, who are supported by the business of the port. This division of London has, within the last 30 years, assumed an importance unknown to preceding ages, and vast commercial docks and warehouses have been here constructed. *The West End* is the most modern and elegant part of London: it is inhabited by the nobility and gentry, and is the seat of Government and of the Court, and the centre of fashion, and consists principally of handsome squares and streets; it may be said to extend westward from the meridian of Charing Cross. *Southwark*, which lies on the south bank of the Thames, comprehends five parishes connected with others by extensive ranges of houses. Its population chiefly consists of merchants, traders, and manufacturers. It had formerly only one main street, called the Borough High-street, extending from London bridge towards Newington, but the increase of buildings has since added numerous others, stretching in various directions, and has formed it into a town, several miles in extent.

That part of the metropolis lying on the north-west, and which may be considered as the latest enlargement, and the most elegant, as well as the most systematic in its arrangement of squares and streets, comprehends an immense mass of new buildings, between Holborn and Somers-town, and in the parishes of St. Mary-le-bone and Paddington. Besides which, the villages of Chelsea, Knightsbridge, Paddington, Camden-town, Pentonville, Islington, Mile-End, Limehouse, Rotherhithe, Bermondsey, Newington, Camberwell, Lambeth, &c., united by the contiguity of their buildings, may be considered as appendages to this immense capital. Thus regarded, the extent of London,

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from west to east, along the banks of the Thames, or, from the upper end of Knightsbridge to the lower end of Poplar, is seven miles and a half; and its breadth from north to south, or from Islington to Kennington, is about five miles and a half: its circumference is full 30 miles, and hence it may be fairly estimated, that the buildings of this metropolis cover at least 20 square miles, extending in length seven miles. This space contains between 8000 and 9000 streets and smaller avenues, more than 70 squares, and 170,000 houses, besides an immense number of public buildings. The town, in the direction of east and west, is traversed by two principal ranges of streets, which may be termed the great southern and northern lines, forming, under different names, a communication from one end to the other. The streets running north and south, which connect the above-mentioned lines, are comparatively short, as are also those from the southern line to the river. Those from the northern line to the New-road are longer; but, with the exception of Tottenham-Court-road, and its continuation to Camden-town,—St. John's street, to the extremity of Islington,—and Bishopsgate-street, Shoreditch, and some others, they are all of moderate length.

The beauty of the environs is greatly enhanced by a chain of hills to the north of the town, forming a second amphitheatre, entirely enclosing the first, of which Hampstead, Highgate, and Muswell hills are the most prominent features. On the east and west are extensive plains, stretching twenty miles, in each direction, along the banks of the Thames, and forming a most fertile, populous, and interesting valley; those which lie eastward of the town feed numerous herds of cattle, and those westward are chiefly employed in the production of fruit and vegetables for the supply of the London market. That part of the metropolis which is situated south of the Thames occupies a flat surface, bounded by a landscape beautifully varied from west to east by the heights of Richmond, Wimbledon, Epsom, Norwood, and Blackheath, and terminating in the horizon with Leith hill, Box hill, the Reigate hills, the Wrotham hills, and Shooter's hill. On every side the approaches are spacious and kept in admirable order, and, like the town, lighted at night with gas, and well watched and patrolled. Country houses of opulent merchants and tradesmen, or the mansions of the nobility, standing detached and surrounded by plantations, or arranged together in successive handsome rows, are everywhere to be seen, either on the sides, or in the vicinity, of these roads, together with numerous villages, some of which imitate the commercial activity of the metropolis.

The increase of London since the commencement of the present century has exceeded, if possible, that of the last in celerity and extent. It is visible on all sides, but perhaps more especially on the western and northern, where the buildings in the parishes of Paddington, St. Mary-le-bone, Bloomsbury, and St. Pancras, have been amazingly extended, by the formation of an incredible number of new streets, squares, and places, for the most part after elegant designs. In the same quarter of the town also the Regent's park has been laid out, and surrounded with stately ranges of brick buildings stuccoed so as to resemble stone. A great number of excellent residences has been lately completed on the space behind Gower-street, formerly called the Long Fields, and these again are adjoined eastward by the new church of St. Pancras, and the elegant streets in its neighbourhood, together with a continued mass of building, extending along the south side of the New-road, on the City-road, as far as Old-street. On the Southwark side of the Thames is Newington, with the streets adjacent to it, connecting Camberwell with Southwark; while Kennington, Brixton, Clapham, and Battersea-fields, have numerous, extensive, and continually increasing ranges of building. Proceeding along the outskirts, towards the east, we perceive the village of Islington to have joined London on one side, St. Pancras on the other, and to have stretched itself over the White Conduit fields (formerly celebrated amongst our early places of amusement) to the hamlet of Holloway, and through that link to Highgate and Hornsey. In the parishes of Shoreditch, Hackney, Stratford-le-Bow, &c., the extent of building has every where immensely increased; and at the direct eastern extremity of London are the East and West India, the London, and the St. Katherine's docks. On viewing the surface of the parishes of Rotherhithe, Bermondsey, Walworth, Newington, Camberwell, and Lambeth, on the south side of London, much ground is yet occupied as fields or gardens; these parishes may be said, however, to form an immense connected town in many places, and are again joined to Deptford and Greenwich, to the east; and Peckham, Stockwell, Clapham, Battersea, &c., to the south and south-west. On that part of Chelsea called the Five Fields the Marquess of Westminster has lately erected several beautiful squares and uniform lines of streets, on what was formerly waste ground, constituting one of the handsomest and most extensive recent metropolitan improvements. The improvements in the western part of the metropolis include the recent widening of the Strand, &c.; the new and elegant buildings on the site of Carlton House and Gardens; the erections and embellishments in the vicinity of Whitehall; the laying-out of St. James' Park and various alterations and buildings in the interior, and at the entrances to Hyde Park; the immense mass of new streets and mansions on the north side of Pimlico, before mentioned; and various additions to the buildings of the Regent's Park and its neighbourhood, as well as on the intermediate space connecting Westminster with St. Mary-le-bone, formed by the fine line of Regent-street, and the various streets and places branching from it. As evidence of the great extent of building mentioned, it is conjectured that, within the last 50 years, 60,000 houses, at least, have been erected in London and its neighbourhood; and that these afford habitations for nearly 300,000, additional persons.

To particularise the public buildings included in the above-mentioned improvements would far exceed the limits of this article; but their number and consequence may be inferred from the circumstance that no less than 80 new churches have been erected by the commissioners appointed under the late act of parliament, and from the Bishop of London's fund for building new churches in and near London, nearly all having districts allotted to them, many of which already contain a vast and daily increasing population. So numerous are the improvements constantly being projected and carried into effect, that scarcely a month

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passes in which there is not brought forward some plan of elegant embellishment, of public or private utility, or of civil or commercial advantage. In size, population, and wealth; in the extent, grandeur, and number of its religious edifices, its public establishments, its charitable institutions, its commercial docks and its bridges; in the elegance of its squares, and the commodiousness of its habitations, the superiority of the English metropolis over that of every other country is manifest.

Royal Palaces and Houses of Parliament.

St. James' is an ancient building, and though, from the irregularity of its parts, its appearance is not imposing, yet, from its great extent and the number of fine apartments it comprises, it is said to be the best adapted for royal parade of any in Europe. Carlton House, the splendid residence of George IV. when Prince of Wales, was demolished a few years since for the purpose of effecting the *Park Improvements*; and on the site of Buckingham House, a new palace has lately been completed and is now the town residence of the Queen: it consists of a centre and large wings projecting from it at right angles, forming, with the principal entrance, which is a detached marble gateway of great cost and splendour, a spacious and magnificent quadrangle. Marlborough House, a noble building near St. James' palace, and the late residence of the King of the Belgians, is now occupied by the Dowager Queen Adelaide. The Lords' and Commons' houses of parliament, which were destroyed by a fire that broke out in the evening of the 16th of October, 1834, occupied parts of the old palace of Westminster, and, though possessing a certain degree of splendour, were chiefly venerable for their age and the purposes to which they were appropriated. The *House of Lords* was a large oblong room, formerly the Court of Requests, and was fitted up for its recent purpose on the union with Ireland, when the fine tapestry of the old House of Lords, representing the defeat of the Spanish Armada, was removed thither, and the apartment was otherwise handsomely and appropriately decorated: at the upper end of the room was the throne, which had been renovated in a style of great magnificence: a new entrance had lately been added, with a superb staircase and gallery by Mr. Soane. The old *House of Commons* was originally the chapel of St. Stephen, out of which it was formed chiefly by raising a floor above the pavement, and adding an inner roof, considerably below the ancient one. In its recent state the House of Commons was a large plain apartment, of which the Speaker's chair, with its appendages, formed the chief decoration: around it were galleries, supported by slender iron columns with gilt capitals, into one of which, namely, that at the lower end, over the bar of the house, strangers were admitted to hear the debates. The house was wainscoted to the ceiling; and the benches for the members rose in regular gradation behind each other. Since the destruction of these two interesting edifices, and prior to their re-erection (which is now in progress) on a scale of appropriate magnificence, preparations have been made for the temporary accommodation of the Lords and Commons, by fitting up the library of the old House of Lords, which had escaped the effects of the conflagration, for the former, and by roofing anew and otherwise adapting the old House of Lords for the latter.

The Parks, Squares, &c.

St. James' Park, so called from the palace of the same name, contains about 200 acres, the central part being laid out in a pleasing manner, and varied with water, shrubberies, and intersecting gravel walks, and the sides adorned with several avenues of stately trees. The eastern extremity of the park is occupied by the Horse Guards, the Treasury, and other government offices, which have a noble appearance; the ground plot of the entire park is oblong, and nearly two miles in circuit. *The Green Park* is a triangular piece of ground lying south of the western part of Piccadilly, and adjoining St. James' Park and the gardens of Buckingham House. On the north side of it is a large basin, with a promenade round it, near which is the Ranger's house, embowered in a fine plantation, which adds greatly to the beauty of the prospect. *Hyde Park*, which extends from the western extremity of the metropolis to the walls of the Kensington Gardens, contains about 400 acres: it is a spot of great rural beauty, the drives round it forming one of the chief amusements of the gay and fashionable, and is adorned, in the lower part, by a large bending sheet of water, called the Serpentine river. The entrances have been greatly improved within the last few years: at the Piccadilly entrance a handsome screen of the Ionic order, consisting of three arches, united by an open colonnade, with two side arches, has been erected; facing it is a new and magnificent arched gateway (an imitation of the arch of Severus at Rome, the architecture from the temple of Jupiter Stator, in the same city), leading into the gardens belonging to Buckingham Palace. Kensington Gardens are beautiful and extensive pleasure grounds attached to the palace at Kensington, and were formerly part of Hyde-Park; they are open to all well-dressed people, and the promenade in them forms one of the most delightful and fashionable amusements of the metropolis during the months of summer. *The Regent's Park* is a newly-formed park, on the site of what was formerly Mary-le-bone fields, containing about 450 acres. For the magnificence of the buildings by which it is surrounded, and the picturesque style in which it is laid out, this park indisputably excels the others, and it will do so in a still greater degree as the trees with which it is planted approach maturity. The residences of the nobility, though formerly scattered all over the town, and particularly along the northern bank of the Thames, from the Temple to Whitehall, are now almost exclusively confined to the western portion of it; and such of the higher class as have not separate detached mansions, occupy spacious residences in the several squares and streets which are too numerous to describe. *Portland Place* was, some years ago, almost the only street that, in point of width, length, and the uniform grandeur and elegance of its buildings, would have been deemed worthy of especial notice. But the construction of the new line of street extending northwards from the site of Carlton House, under the names of Waterloo-place, the Quadrant, and Regent-street, and communicating with Portland-place by means of Langham-place, forms a new era in our domestic architecture; and for

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vast length, width, and uniform elegance, this immense range of buildings, as a whole, is not exceeded by any in Europe. Carlton-terrace, recently built on the site of Carlton House, corresponds in beauty of style with the noble avenue last named; and eastward of the fine street called Pall-Mall an opening has been formed, to obtain a view of the noble portico of St. Martin's church. Beyond this church, on the north side of the Strand, to the site of Exeter Change, lately demolished, eastward, the Strand improvements have been made, which impart to the whole neighbourhood a character of magnificence that it did not in any degree before possess. The most important public improvement recently effected in the city is the formation of a new line of street from the New London Bridge to the Mansion House and the Bank, and along by the latter northward to the extension of the City Road through Moorfields, which, with the improvements at both extremities of the bridge, give to this entrance into the metropolis a character of magnificence corresponding with the embellishments in other parts; and the example which has been manifested in the western and northern parts of the town, and in various parts of the city, will be soon followed in other neighbourhoods, and impart, at no distant period, a new aspect of beauty to the principal streets and thoroughfares of the metropolis.

Theatres and Places of Amusement.

The Italian Opera House, a magnificent edifice, situated at the bottom of the Haymarket, on the western side, is appropriated exclusively to the performance of Italian operas, and ballets. The original edifice was burnt down in 1790, soon after which it was rebuilt, though not externally completed till 1818, from a design by Mr. Nash; it is built of brick cased with stucco, and is surrounded by a colonnade supported on cast-iron pillars of the Doric order; the front is decorated with figures in bas relief, representing the origin and progress of music, executed in 1821: the boxes, of which there are five tiers, will accommodate about 900 persons, and the pit and gallery about 800 each. *Drury-Lane Theatre* had its origin in a cock-pit, which was converted into a place of theatrical entertainment, and pulled down and rebuilt, under the name of the Phœnix, in the reign of James I. A patent for dramatic performances having been granted to Killigrew by Charles II., a new theatre was erected on the site of the present structure, and the actors having belonged to the king's household, their successors at this theatre have ever since been styled "His Majesty's Servants." The theatre was burnt in 1671, and rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren, but was displaced, in 1793, by one much larger, from a design by Holland, which, however, was burnt down in 1809, and the present edifice erected, in 1811, under the superintendence of Mr. B. Wyatt. The portico, supporting a statue of Shakespeare, was added in 1820; and a new colonnade, along the side extending from Brydges-street to Drury-lane, was erected in 1832: the building is the property of a number of shareholders. The interior of the house was rebuilt in 1822, on a scale of great splendour: the boxes will accommodate 1828 spectators; the pit, 800; the lower gallery, 675; and the upper gallery, 308; making a total of 3611 persons. *Covent Garden Theatre* was established by Sir W. D'Avenant, who received a patent in 1662, under which successive companies acted at the theatre in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, until the erection of the original theatre in Covent Garden, in 1733, which was burnt down in 1808, the present magnificent structure having been opened Sept. 18th, 1809: it is of the Doric order, in imitation of the Temple of Minerva, situated in the Acropolis at Athens, and was built from a design by Mr. Smirke, Jun., at an expense of £150,000; it is computed that it will afford accommodation to upwards of 3000 persons.—*The Haymarket Theatre* was erected originally in 1702, and the present edifice was built from a design by Mr. Nash, and opened in 1821: it is licensed for the performance of regular dramas during the summer, at which period only it is open. The other minor establishments, most of which are summer theatres, are, the *English Opera-House*, or *Lyceum*, in the Strand, originally opened June 15th, 1816, and lately destroyed by fire, but since rebuilt from a design by Mr. Beazley, and re-opened in July 1834; the *Adelphi Theatre*, also situated in the Strand; the *Strand Theatre*, opened in the year 1832; the *Royal Circus*, or *Surrey Theatre*, in Blackfriars' road, originally used for equestrian performances, destroyed by fire in 1805, and rebuilt in a superior style, since which it has been appropriated to the performance of melo-dramas, ballets, &c.; the *Royal Victoria Theatre*, formerly called the *Royal Coburg Theatre*, in the Waterloo-road, first opened in 1818; *Sadler's-Wells*, in St. John's street road, so called from some wells anciently situated there, and from the name of a person who, in 1683, first opened a theatre in that neighbourhood (the present edifice was erected in 1765, since which the interior has been rebuilt); *Astley's*, or the *Royal Amphitheatre*, opened about 1767, as a riding-school, and converted into a regular theatre in 1780, burnt down in 1794, and again in 1803, having been since rebuilt in a neat and commodious manner, and now pre-eminently distinguished for equestrian exhibitions; the *Olympic Theatre*, in Wych-street, built in 1806; the *Queen's Theatre*, in Tottenham-street, formerly called the Regency Theatre; the *St. James's Theatre*; the *City of London Theatre*, in Norton-Falgate; the *Pavilion*, in Whitechapel: and other establishments of inferior note.

Vauxhall Gardens, now the only place of amusement of the kind adjoining the metropolis, are situated at Lambeth. They were formerly little more than tea gardens, enlivened with instrumental music; but their easy access rendered them so great a place of resort, that dramatic representations, fireworks, and other entertainments have been added, and attract large companies in the summer months.

Among the higher class of amusements are the nobility's balls, held at Willis' rooms, King-street, St. James', commonly called Almack's, from the name of their former proprietor; where also, and at Hanover-square rooms, concerts take place. Oratorios and selections of miscellaneous music are performed at Drury-lane and Covent-garden theatres, on Wednesday and Friday evenings during Lent, and at other periods; the present age being distinguished, above all others in England, for the patronage bestowed upon the art of music. There are various other miscellaneous public performances, but they are so multifarious and changeable, as to preclude a particular description.

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Commerce.

The commerce of London has three principal branches: 1st. The port of London, with the foreign trade and domestic wholesale business; 2ndly, the manufactures; and, 3rdly, the retail trade. In 1268, the half-year's customs for foreign merchandise in the city of London was only £75. 6. 10.: in 1331, they amounted to £8000. In 1354, the duty on goods imported was only £580, and on exports, £81,624. In 1641, just before the commencement of the civil war, the customs yielded £500,000 per annum, the effect of a long series of peaceful days; and from the year 1671 to 1688 they were, on an average, £555,752. In 1709, they had increased to £2,319,320; and in the year ending April 1799, they amounted to £3,711,126. The astonishing increase in the extent of commercial intercourse in later years may be inferred from the following brief statement. The average number of British ships, and vessels of various kinds, in the Thames and docks, is estimated at 13,444, of which the barges and other small craft, employed in shipping and unlading, are not fewer than between 3000 and 4000: there are 2888 barges and other craft engaged in the inland trade; besides which, there are 3000 wherries or small boats, for passengers. About 8000 watermen are employed in navigating the wherries and craft, 4000 labourers in lading and unlading ships, and several thousand revenue officers are constantly doing duty on the river. The number of vessels which entered the port in the year ended January 5th, 1838, was 4079 British, and 1547 foreign; the former of an aggregate tonnage of 821,788, and the latter, of 240,135. The scene of this great traffic occupies a space more than four miles in length, reaching from London bridge to Deptford, and from 400 to 500 yards in average breadth, which may be described as consisting of four divisions, three of them called the Upper, Middle, and Lower pools, and the fourth comprising the space between Limehouse and Deptford. It is, besides, calculated that above 40,000 waggons and other carriages, including their repeated journeys, arrive and depart, laden in both instances with articles of domestic, colonial, or foreign merchandise; occasioning a transit, including cattle and provisions sent for the consumption of the inhabitants, of more than £50,000,000 worth of goods to and from the inland markets, making altogether a sum of £120,000,000 worth of property annually moving to and from the metropolis.

London has long been celebrated for its manufactures, as well as its commerce. So early as the reign of Henry I., the English goldsmiths had become so eminent for working the precious metals, as to be frequently employed by foreign princes; and the perfection of various other manufactures at this period appears both from history and antique remains. The manufacturers had, in that reign, become so numerous as to be formed into fraternities, or companies, some of which have ceased to exist, some have declined, as the Cappers, Bowyers, Fletchers, &c., and others still flourish, and are much increased in the number of their members, in the extent of their property and patronage, and in general importance. In 1556, a manufactory for the finer sorts of glass was established in Crutched Friars; and flint-glass, not exceeded by that of Venice, was made at the same time at the Savoy. About five years after, the manufacture of knit stockings was introduced, in consequence of the ingenuity of William Rider, an apprentice on London bridge, who, happening to see a pair from Mantua, at the house of an Italian, made another pair exactly similar to them, which he presented to William, Earl of Pembroke. The manufacture of knives was shortly after begun by Thomas Matthews, of Fleet bridge, and has since eclipsed that manufacture at Sheffield, where it was much earlier established. Silk-wove stockings were first made from the invention of Lee, a student at Oxford, in the reign of Elizabeth, which reign forms so splendid an era in the commercial and trading history of the metropolis. Coaches were introduced in 1564, and in less than 20 years they became an extensive article of manufacture. In the following year the manufacture of pins was begun, and, soon after, that of needles. The making of "earthen furnaces, earthen fire-pots, and earthen ovens, transportable," began about the 16th year of Elizabeth, an Englishman of the name of Dyer having brought the art from Spain; and in 1579, the same individual being sent to Persia, at the expense of the city of London, brought home the art of dyeing and weaving carpets. In 1577, pocket-watches were imported from Nuremberg, in Germany, and the making of them almost immediately commenced. In the reign of Charles I., saltpetre was made in such quantities as not only to supply the whole of England, but the greater part of the Continent. The manufacture of silk, as well as of various articles of plate, had also become extensive. The printing of calicoes commenced in 1676, and, about the same time, weaving-looms were brought from Holland. The other articles of manufacture, introduced or practised in the metropolis about the same time, are too numerous to particularise.

The silk manufacture, which, under its different modifications, now affords employment to so many thousands, was first established at Spitalfields by the expelled French Protestants, after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, in 1685. Since that period the productions of London have greatly increased, both in extent and value, in articles of elegance and utility, such as cutlery, jewellery, gold and silver ornaments, japan ware, cut glass, cabinet work, &c., as well as commodities requiring a great mart for their consumption, export, or sale, as porter, English wines, vinegar, refined sugar, soap, &c. In short, the manufactures of London, as well as its commerce, are vast and flourishing, many of the goods manufactured here surpassing in quality those of any other part of the country; and the coach-builders and harness-makers, who are very numerous, far excel those of any other city in the world. For the more scientific manufactures, such as those of machinery, optical and mathematical instruments, &c., London has always been celebrated. Ship-building is carried on to a great extent; and during the late war many frigates were built for the government by private individuals, and with greater rapidity than in the Royal Dock-yards.

The Commercial Docks, Canals, &c.

Intimately connected with the commerce of the metropolis is the establishment of enclosed docks, which

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were rendered necessary from the former insecurity of property on the river, and the daring plunder committed on it, and have yielded important service to the revenue and trade of the country.

The West India Docks, which were the first constructed, are situated on what may be called the isthmus of that peninsular part of the environs of London named the Isle of Dogs, and communicate with the Thames at Limehouse on the west, and at Blackwall on the east. They were commenced in June 1800, and finished in August 1802, and occupy, with the ground attached to them, an area of 294 acres. The import dock is 2600 feet long, 510 broad, and 29 feet deep; the export dock is of the same dimensions, except in breadth. Both are enclosed by walls five feet thick, and surrounded by a series of very lofty and extensive warehouses: they are stated to have cost £12,000,000. The proprietors are an incorporated body, under the title of the West India Dock Company. In the vicinity is a school, established by the Company, for instructing apprentices in the West India navigation, whilst the vessels are in dock. Parallel with the docks is a canal, which cost between £300,000 and £400,000, to enable merchant vessels of any burden to avoid the circuitous navigation round the Isle of Dogs. *The East India Docks*, commenced in 1804, and completed in 1806, are lower down the river, but at no great distance from the former, and, like them, consist of an import and an export dock, the former about 1400 feet long, and 560 wide; and the latter 780 feet long, and 520 wide; the depth of each is 30 feet; and the space which they occupy is 28 acres: a basin was added to the export dock in 1817. The largest dock is capable of containing, at one time, 28 Indiamen, with double that number of smaller vessels. The goods from both these docks are conveyed to town by a railway running parallel with the Commercial road; but this mode of conveyance will be superseded by the London and Blackwall, or Commercial railway, now in progress. The establishment of the East and West India Docks, which afford employment to many thousand individuals, has occasioned in their immediate vicinity a very numerous resident population.

The London Dock.—This is also an extensive dock, situated between Ratcliffe-highway and the Thames; it covers 20 acres of ground, and belongs to a company whose capital is £12,000,000. It is capable of containing 200 sail of merchantmen, and is not appropriated to any particular branch of commerce. It was opened February 1st, 1805, and is surrounded, like the former, with immense warehouses, beneath which are capacious cellars: another branch dock was opened in 1827 or 1828. *St. Katherine's Docks* were commenced in 1825, and completed in 1829, by the merchants, shipowners, and traders of London, for securing additional accommodation to the great increase of shipping in the port, and a reduction in the rates and charges. These docks receive annually about 1400 merchant-vessels, besides craft for loading and discharging; and afford an improved mode of ingress and egress which no other docks in the kingdom possess, as vessels drawing 20 feet of water may be locked from two to three hours after high water, and small vessels and lighters at all periods of the tide; the total outlay attending their construction (including the purchase of considerable property, capable of returning its price on re-sale) amounted to £1,827,113. The warehousing, bonding, and quay-room, are nearly equal to the London Docks; and from an improved construction of the warehouses, which are within a few feet of the docks and basin, a considerable saving is effected in the expense of labour. These docks are also enclosed with walls, and are entitled to all the privileges of the warehousing system, and of legal quays, preventing goods lodged there, on exportation, from being chargeable with the duties on deficiencies. *The Bermondsey Collier Dock* is calculated to relieve the river from an obstruction to navigation by the number of small craft, which, in course of time, must otherwise have prevented ships with general cargoes approaching convenient places of discharge near the Custom House, and which had afforded serious matter of complaint for many years.

Notwithstanding the numerous canals which intersect the interior of the kingdom, the inland navigation to the metropolis is at present confined; owing, it is supposed, in a great measure, to the policy which prohibits the carriage of coal by that conveyance, and which would be the grand inducement to undertakings of this nature. *The Paddington canal*, which was the first, was not opened till July 10th, 1800. It leads from Paddington, and unites with the Grand Junction canal, whence the two are frequently mentioned by the joint name of the Grand Junction and Paddington canal. From the basin at Paddington it extends nearly 100 miles, to the Oxford canal at Branston, in Northamptonshire, by which it is connected with the Coventry and Birmingham canal, the Grand Trunk canal, &c.; thus forming a regular line of water conveyance from London into Lancashire and Yorkshire; another branch of the Grand Junction enters the Thames at Brentford. *The Regent's canal*, opened August 1st, 1820, connects the Paddington Grand Junction, and other canals west of London, with the Thames on the east or mercantile side of the city, and, skirting the northern suburbs, has occasioned a vast influx of trade, with its accompanying warehouses, wharfs, &c., at Paddington, Battle-Bridge, the City-road, and other places: it branches out of the Grand Junction at Paddington, and, passing by a tunnel under Maida-hill, continues through the Regent's park and St. Pancras' parish to Islington, when it passes through a tunnel above three quarters of a mile long, immediately under the village and the bed of the New River, to the grand basin in the City-road, and proceeds on by Hoxton, Hackney, and Mile-End, to Limehouse, uniting all the principal canals in the kingdom with the Thames. The whole length of this canal is nine miles, and within that space are comprised twelve locks and 37 bridges: the former are so admirably constructed, that a large barge can pass through each in three minutes and a half; they are capable of admitting barges 23 feet long and 14 wide: this canal cost upwards of half a million of money, and was seven years in construction: it was executed under the superintendence of Mr. Nash. On the Surrey side of the river is the *Grand Surrey canal*, which passes through the south-eastern suburbs, from Camberwell to the Thames at the lower extremity of Rotherhithe. The railways, either completed or in progress, which have their termini in London, are the London and Birmingham, the North-Eastern, the Eastern Counties, the Blackwall; the Greenwich, which has a common terminus with the Croydon railway, from

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which latter the Brighton railway branches off at a point near Croydon, and from it the South-Eastern railway at Reigate; the London and Southampton, and the Great Western railways.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS DEVOTED TO COMMERCE.

The Royal Exchange, situated on the north side of Cornhill, was built in the reign of Charles II., from the design of an architect named Jerman, in lieu of the original Royal Exchange, founded in 1566, by Sir Thomas Gresham, an eminent merchant, nearly on the spot where the ancient Tun prison stood, and at first named Britain's Bourse, which was destroyed by the great fire in 1666: the entire building, erected at an expense of £80,000, occupied a quadrangular area, 203 feet long and 171 broad, the interior of which was surrounded by piazzas divided into walks, bearing the names of different countries, the merchants connected with which usually assembled at those particular spots. Above the piazza was an ornamented entablature, over which were twenty-four niches, nineteen of them occupied by statues of the English sovereigns, from Edward I. down to George III., excepting Edward II., Richard II., Henry IV., and Richard III. The south and north fronts had lofty central gateways, richly decorated with sculpture, and stately piazzas. The galleries over the four sides of the building, originally divided into 200 shops, were occupied by the Royal Exchange Assurance and other offices, and by Lloyd's Coffee-house, celebrated as a place of meeting for underwriters and insurance brokers. This noble building was consumed by a fire which broke out in the night of the 10th of January, 1838, and a new one is about to be erected on the same spot, for which a wider space will be made by pulling down several adjoining houses. —*The Bank of England* was commenced in 1732, when the central part of the present building was erected on the site of the house and garden of Sir John Houblon, the first governor: the east wing was completed about the year 1786; and the north front and the side towards Prince's-street, were added in 1825, when considerable alterations and improvements were made throughout the whole of the interior. The buildings, which are chiefly of stone, are included in an area of irregular quadrangular form, the exterior wall of which measures 365 feet in front, 440 feet on the western side, 410 feet on the northern side, and 245 feet on the eastern side; and the area comprises, together with the various buildings and offices, eight open courts, with apartments stored with bullion, coin, &c., under ground. Prior to the erection of the present huge edifice, the business of this great national corporation was transacted at Grocers' Hall, in the Poultry.—*The Stock Exchange*, situated in Capel-court, opposite the eastern entrance to the Bank, was completed in 1804; and an additional building for the transfer of foreign stock was subsequently erected. No person can transact business but such as are balloted for annually by a committee; the number of Jew brokers is limited to twelve, who, before they are entitled to admission, must purchase a ticket of the lord mayor, which, being sold to the highest bidder, generally costs from £1200 to £1500, and is a perquisite of the chief magistrate.—*The South Sea House* is a substantial and handsome building of brick, ornamented with Portland stone, with a noble gateway entrance leading into a court having a piazza: the company was incorporated in 1711, for an exclusive trade to the South seas.—*The East India House*, which ranks amongst the most magnificent public structures in the city, may, in consequence of the important additions of late years made to the old building erected in 1726, be considered almost a new edifice. It contains numerous apartments and offices, of the former of which several are of large dimensions and stately architecture, especially the grand court-room, the new sale-room, the old sale-room, the rooms for the committee of correspondence, the library, and the museum, all embellished with emblematical designs and paintings, statues, portraits, &c.; but in consequence of the company's charter having expired without a renewal, a great reduction has taken place in the establishment, and comparatively little business is now transacted.—*The Custom-House*, or place where all the king's duties are collected on goods imported to, and exported from, London, stands on the north bank of the river, at a small distance to the westward of the Tower, having been removed to its present situation after the destruction of the former edifice by fire in 1814: it was begun in 1815, and occupies a great extent of ground, reaching from Billingsgate eastward, nearly to the site of the former Custom-House, being 489 feet long by 107 feet wide, and erected at an expense of £167,050. It contains numerous apartments and offices appropriated to the vast extent of business carried on, of which the principal is the Long Room, 190 feet in length, 66 feet in breadth, and about 55 feet in height. The vaults and store-cellars beneath the building are very extensive. Attached to the establishment are about 650 clerks and officers, besides 1000 tide-waiters and servants.—*The Corn Exchange*, instituted as a mart for the disposal of all kinds of grain through the medium of corn-factors, until lately consisted only of a handsome brick building, on the east side of Mark-lane; but the vast increase of business requiring additional space, a new and commodious edifice of stone was erected in 1828, adjoining the former. The market is held on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, the first being the principal day.—*The Coal Exchange*, in Thames-street, comprises a spacious rotunda, with convenient divisions for the business of the coal-merchants and dealers.—*The Excise Office*, in Broad-street, was erected in 1763, to which the business of the excise, established in 1643, and at first carried on in the Old Jewry, was transferred. In this office the town business of the excise is transacted by nine commissioners, having under them numerous clerks and officers.—*The Commercial Hall*, in Mincing-lane, was built by subscription in 1811, for the sale of the various kinds of colonial produce: it contains five public sale-rooms, a large coffee-room, several show-rooms, and numerous counting-houses let to merchants.—*The Auction Mart*, in Bartholomew-lane, was opened in 1810, principally for the sale of estates by public auction: it is built of Portland stone, and, though not very large, is unsurpassed in the metropolis for airiness, lightness, and gracefulness of design. Particulars of all sales are preserved here for the sake of public reference, as are also all charters and legislative enactments regarding canals, railroads, bridges, &c. Prior to its erection, the principal sales took place at Garraway's Coffee-house, in Change-alley, where a great part of the business is

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still transacted.—*The Trinity-House*, Tower Hill, was completed in 1795, the company having previously occupied a house in Water-lane, near the Custom-House. This company was incorporated by Henry VIII., in 1516, when the English navy began to assume an ascendancy, and was invested with extensive powers, which it still exercises in full vigour, with a view to foster and protect the shipping, both military and commercial. The members examine those children in Christ's Hospital intended for the sea service, also the masters of king's ships, appoint pilots for the Thames, and settle the rate of pilotage, erect lighthouses and landmarks, grant licences to poor seamen not free of the city, to navigate on the Thames; besides transacting a variety of other business connected with that river and maritime affairs generally.—*The New Post Office* was completed in 1829, from a design by Sir Robert Smirke, and under an act passed in 1815, a great portion of the interval having been consumed in the purchase and removal of the houses which were crowded upon its site. It is an isolated massive structure of large dimensions, composed externally of Portland stone, being about 389 feet long, 130 broad, and 64 high, and stands in an enclosed area of irregular figure, at the junction of the street called St. Martin's-le-Grand with Newgate-street, a more central and convenient situation than that which the old building occupied in Lombard-street, where, however, there is still a branch office. The façade towards St. Martin's-le-Grand is the only one in which there is any architectural display, and this is confined to three porticoes of the Ionic order, one at each end consisting of four columns, and one in the centre of six, the latter being surmounted by a pediment; on the frieze over the columns is the inscription, *Georgio Quarto Rege*, MDCCCXXIX. Under the central portico, by an ascent of several steps, is the entrance to the grand public hall of the establishment, which extends through the building into Foster-lane, and is 80 feet long by about 60 feet wide, being divided by Ionic columns into a centre and two aisles.

Markets and Fairs.

The markets, held in different parts of the metropolis, amount to 16 flesh markets, and 25 for corn, hay, vegetables, &c. Smithfield has of late years been considerably enlarged and improved, and is the grand mart for the sale of live stock, which takes place on Mondays and Fridays, on which latter day there is also one for horses: upwards of 100,000 bullocks and 800,000 sheep are, on an average, annually sold here. Covent Garden market is celebrated for its early and abundant supply of fruit, vegetables, herbs, and flowers: the incommodious and mean buildings which crowded the large area of this market have all been removed, and a new and handsome market-place completed at the cost of the Duke of Bedford, who is the sole proprietor. The old Fleet market has been removed by the corporation of the city of London, and a new and commodious market-place constructed, which was opened in 1829, at an expense of £80,000, exclusively of £200,000 laid out in the purchase of houses previously occupying the site: it is now called Farringdon market; and the street, Farringdon-street, forms a fine line in connection with Bridge-street and Great Surrey-street, which will be continued northward to Islington, the corporation having recently commenced pulling down the houses with that view. Hungerford market has also been rebuilt on an enlarged and exceedingly commodious plan, the expense having been defrayed by subscriptions on shares. London has at present only one fair, well known by the name of Bartholomew fair, which is held in Smithfield, and though anciently famous for the sale of cloth and other commodities, is now resorted to merely for amusement: it was granted by Henry II. to the prior and convent of St. Bartholomew, and its opening is proclaimed by the lord mayor in civic state, on the 3rd of September, after which it continues three days more, a court of pie-powder being held during the time.

Municipality and Legal Jurisdiction.

City.—The City of London, properly so called, consists of that part anciently *within the walls*, together with that termed *the Liberties*, which immediately surround them: the liberties are encompassed by an irregular line, called *the line of separation*, which is the boundary line between them and the county of Middlesex. Their superficial extent does not exceed 300 acres; their boundaries are marked by *the Bars*, which formerly consisted of posts and chains, but are now marked by lofty stone obelisks, bearing the city arms, which may be seen eastward in Whitechapel, the Minories, and Bishopsgate-street; northward, in Goswell-street, at the end of Fan-alley, and in St. John's-street; and westward, at Middle-row, Holborn; while at the western end of Fleet-street the boundary is the stone gateway called Temple Bar.

It is divided into 25 wards, exclusive of Bridge ward Without, comprehending the liberties of the borough of Southwark, which were granted to the city in 1550, and constituted a distinct ward. Their names are as follows:—*Aldersgate* (Within and Without), which has eight precincts (four in each division), and an alderman, two deputies (one for each division), and eight common-councilmen; *Aldgate*, having seven precincts, and an alderman, a deputy, and six common-councilmen, including the deputy; *Bassishaw*, having only two precincts, and an alderman, a deputy, and four common-councilmen; *Billingsgate*, having twelve precincts, and an alderman and ten common-councilmen; *Bishopsgate* (Within and Without), having nine precincts (five within and four without the gate), an alderman, two deputies (one for each division), and six common-councilmen; *Broad-street*, having twelve precincts, and an alderman, a deputy, and twelve common-councilmen; *Bridge* (Within), so named from its contiguity to London-bridge (which, at the time it had houses upon it, formed three of its precincts), divided into fourteen precincts, and having an alderman, a deputy, and nine common-councilmen, including the deputy; *Broad-street*, having ten precincts, and an alderman, a deputy, and nine common-councilmen; *Candlewick*, having seven precincts, and an alderman, a deputy, and seven common-councilmen; *Castle-Baynard* (comprehending the soke, or liberty, anciently attached to a castle originally built by William Baynard, one of the followers of William the Norman, on the site of the present Carron wharf, the possessors of which, by virtue of their castellanship, were hereditary standard-bearers to the city), having ten precincts, and an alderman and ten common-councilmen; *Cheap*, having nine precincts,

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and an alderman and twelve common-councilmen; *Coleman-street*, having six precincts, and an alderman, a deputy, and six common-councilmen; *Cordwainers'*, having eight precincts, and an alderman and nine common-councilmen; *Cornhill*, having four precincts, and an alderman, a deputy, and six common-councilmen, including the deputy; *Cripplegate* (Within and Without), having thirteen precincts, and an alderman, and (Within) eight common-councilmen, and (Without) also eight common-councilmen; *Dowgate*, having eight precincts, and an alderman and eight common-councilmen; *Farringdon* (*Within*), having seventeen precincts, and an alderman, a deputy, and eight common-councilmen; *Farringdon* (*Without*—this ward of Farringdon having been divided in the 17th of Richard II.) having sixteen precincts, and an alderman, three deputies, and sixteen common-councilmen; *Langbourn*, having twelve precincts, and an alderman, a deputy, and ten common-councilmen; *Lime-street*, having four precincts, and an alderman, a deputy, and four common-councilmen, including the deputy; *Portsoken*, having five precincts, and an alderman, a deputy, and five common-councilmen, including the deputy; *Queen-hythe* (which takes its name from the harbour of Queen-hythe, formerly a place for shipping and landing goods, and so called because the customs payable there were assigned by King John to his queen Eleanor and her successors for their private use: the ground for a considerable space around the harbour formed a soke, governed by the queen's bailiffs; and in the time of Henry III., having come into the possession of Richard Earl of Cornwall, it was conveyed by him, for an annuity, to the mayor and corporation), having six precincts, and an alderman and six common-councilmen; *Tower-street*, having twelve precincts, and an alderman and twelve common-councilmen; *Vintry*, comprising a space on the north bank of the Thames, where the merchants of Bordeaux formerly bonded and sold their wines, and near which anciently stood a spacious and stately edifice, called the Vintry, from its being appropriated to the stowage of wine,—having nine precincts, and an alderman and nine common-councilmen; and *Walbrook*, so called from the brook which intersected the city wall at Dowgate, and flowed into the Thames,—having seven precincts, and an alderman and eight common-councilmen. In addition to the officers above named, all the wards have inferior officers. *Bridge ward Without*, although so long annexed to London, was never entirely incorporated with it, and is wholly unrepresented in the common council. Its civil government is administered by a steward and a bailiff appointed by the court of the lord mayor and aldermen. The Surrey magistrates, notwithstanding the royal grants to the city, retain the power of appointing constables and licensing victuallers, and exercise other magisterial authority within the limits of the ward. Whenever a vacancy occurs in the office of alderman of this ward, it is customary for the lord mayor and aldermen to appoint to it the senior alderman, who then has the title of "Father of the City," this nominal office being regarded as an honourable sinecure, which relieves him from the fatigues of business. That portion of the borough of Southwark situated without the city jurisdiction, or borough liberty, is called the Clink Liberty, and is under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Winchester, who appoints a steward and bailiff for its government.

Corporation Seal.

Obverse. *Reverse.*

The entire civil government of London is vested, by successive charters of the English sovereigns, in its own corporation, or body of citizens, confirmed for the last time by a charter passed in the 23rd of George II. As then settled, the corporation consists of the lord mayor, two sheriffs for London and Middlesex conjointly, 26 aldermen, the common-councilmen of the several wards, and the livery, assisted by a recorder, chamberlain, common-serjeant, comptroller, city remembrancer, town-clerk, and various other officers.

The *Lord Mayor* is elected annually on September 29th: the livery in Guildhall, or common assembly, choose two aldermen by show of hands, who are presented to a court called the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, by whom one of the aldermen so chosen (usually the senior) is declared lord mayor elect, and on the 9th of November following he enters on his office. He is supreme magistrate of the city: his title since the reign of Edward III. has been "The Right Hon. The Lord Mayor." It is necessary that the nominee shall be free of one of the great city companies, shall have served the office of sheriff, and be alderman at the time of election. The prerogatives are of great extent and importance: as the immediate representative of the Sovereign, the lord mayor takes precedence of every other subject within the limits of the city, and, in the event of the monarch's decease, becomes the first officer in the realm, takes his seat at the privy council board, and signs before all other subjects in the kingdom. According to a custom which has prevailed nearly 300 years, he sits every morning at the mansion-house, to hear and determine causes of offence within the jurisdiction of the city. He is a perpetual coroner and escheator for London, the Liberties, and Southwark; chief justice in all commissions for trial of felony and gaol delivery; and judge of all courts of wardmote for the election of aldermen. In other respects, his ordinary authority extends all over the city, and to part of the suburbs; and, as conservator of the Thames, it extends eastward on the river as far as Yardale, or Yantlet, and the mouth of the river Medway; and westward to Colne ditch, above Staines bridge; and he is perpetual commissioner in all affairs relating to the river Lea. To the lord mayor also belongs the ancient court of Hustings, which preserves the laws, rights, franchises, and customs of the city. He acts as chief butler at all coronations, receiving a golden cup and ewer for his fee; and is first commissioner of the lieutenancy, being invested with powers similar to those possessed by the lord-lieutenant of a county.

The *Aldermen* are chosen for life, by the free house-

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holders of every ward, that of Bridge Without excepted, to which the aldermen themselves elect. The lord mayor presides at the election of an alderman, and, if a poll be demanded, it terminates in three days. Those aldermen who have filled the civic chair are justices of the *quorum*; and all the other aldermen are justices of the peace within the city. They are subordinate governors of their respective wards, under the jurisdiction of the lord mayor, and they exercise an extensive power within their own districts. They hold courts of wardmote, for the election of common-councilmen and other ward officers, the regulation of the business of the ward, the removal of obstructions, &c., and are officially addressed by the title of "Your Worship."

The *Common-Councilmen* represent the inhabitants of their respective wards. Their office is annual, and their number, which formerly varied, is at present fixed at 236, for the whole of the wards. They are chosen by the inhabitant householders being freemen, in the same manner as the aldermen, except that the lord mayor presides at the election of an alderman, and the alderman at the election of a common-councilman. The election for each ward takes place on St. Thomas' day, the aldermen deciding on disputed votes, and declaring the return.

The representatives of the wards, with the lord mayor and aldermen, constitute what is called the court of *Common Council*, or "Three City Estates," the powers of which are extensive. This court has the entire disposal of the funds of the corporation, makes such by-laws as are necessary for the regulation of its concerns, and possesses the right of nomination to several of the subordinate city offices; and, in addressing it by petition, or otherwise, it has the style of "Honourable." The sittings of the court are usually public, but it has the power, though rarely exercised, of excluding strangers. The common council cannot assemble without a summons from the lord mayor, and then for one sitting only; but it is his duty to call a meeting whenever it is demanded by requisition, and the law compels him to assemble the court a certain number of times during his mayoralty. The common council annually elect six aldermen and twelve common-councilmen, as a committee for letting the city lands, and this committee generally meets at the guildhall, on Wednesdays; it also appoints another committee of four aldermen and eight common-councilmen, for transacting the affairs of Gresham college, who usually meet at Mercers' hall, according to the appointment of the lord mayor, who is always one of their number. Besides the appointment of these and several other committees, this court, by virtue of a royal grant, annually chooses a governor, deputy, and assistants, for the management of the city lands in Ireland. In short, the civil administration, in all its branches, within the jurisdiction of the corporation (which in all cases embraces the city, and part of the borough of Southwark, and in some extends beyond), is exercised by the corporation, or its officers.

The *Sheriffs* of London and Middlesex, who are, strictly speaking, officers of the queen, are chosen by such citizens as are of the livery, out of their own number, in the guildhall, upon Midsummer-day, but are not sworn into office until Michaelmas-day, when each sheriff enters into a bond of £1000 to the corporation to serve it faithfully; after which, they proceed in state to Westminster, to be accepted on behalf of the sovereign, by the barons of the Exchequer. The mode of nominating the sheriff is for the lord mayor to drink in succession to fourteen respectable citizens, two of whom are elected, and who are obliged to serve, according to a by-law made in 1748, under a penalty of £600, to be forfeited to the city, and £13. 6. 8. to the officers of the city prisons, unless the person chosen will swear that he is not worth £15,000. Of this £600, £100 is given to him who first agrees to fill the office. In the election of a sheriff, the opinion of the livery in common hall is not decisive, and if a poll be demanded, it continues open for seven days. The lord mayor cannot properly nominate a commoner as sheriff, if there be an alderman who has not served that office, though it is frequently done; but if the citizen drank to pays the fine, he is excepted from being again nominated for three years, unless within that term he becomes an alderman. No alderman can be exempted for more than one year after a previous payment, without the consent of the common council. The jurisdiction of the two sheriffs is, to a considerable extent, perfectly separate; but if either die, the other cannot act until a new one be chosen; for there must be two sheriffs for London, which, by charter, is both a city and a county, though they make but one jointly for the county of Middlesex. By grant of Edward IV., in 1473, the sheriffs are appointed to have sixteen serjeants, and every serjeant his yeoman; also a secondary, six clerks, a clerk of the papers, four under-clerks, and two under-sheriffs. In serving writs of process, where the sovereign is a party, the sheriffs may break open doors, or unroof houses, to gain admittance, if entrance be denied; but not upon private process, except upon outlawry after judgment.

Of the officers associated with the corporation in the government of the city, the principal is the *Recorder*, who is appointed by the lord mayor and aldermen for life, with a salary of £2500 per annum. He usually acts as judge at the Old Bailey and other courts, and takes precedence in councils and courts before all aldermen who have not filled the office of mayor. The *Chamberlain*, *Common-Serjeant*, and *Town Clerk*, are officers ranking next to the recorder, and have respectively duties to perform of great importance, as have also the *City Comptroller* and *City Remembrancer*. There are various other inferior city officers.

Common-Halls, which are assemblies of the livery, are convenable on requisition of several of its members to the lord mayor, who presides, and are only called on extraordinary occasions. The *Livery*, about 12,000 in number, are composed of the respective liverymen of the city companies, of which there are 91. The first twelve on the list are called the Chief or Twelve Great Companies, viz., Mercers, Grocers, Drapers, Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, Skinners, Merchant-Taylors, Haberdashers, Salters, Ironmongers, Vintners, and Clothworkers, and are sometimes styled "The Honourable." The less important have the title of "Worshipful." Nearly 50 of the companies have halls, some of which are remarkable as buildings, and others for their curiosities and paintings; most of them have "clerks," or solicitors, with offices on the premises, who have the custody of the Company's records, and transact its legal business. Several of these Companies attend the lord

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mayor on his inauguration, in their livery gowns, with banners, streamers, music, &c., and on the water, conveyed in elegant state barges, concluding the ceremonies of the procession with sumptuous dinners at their respective halls. The freedom of the city is obtained by apprenticeship to a freeman; by redemption, fine, or ransom; and by gift of the corporation: to be a liveryman, however, it is necessary to be free of one of the incorporated companies. The city returns four members to parliament, who are elected by the liverymen, and, under the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, the £10 householders: the number of registered liverymen, at the first general election under the Reform Act, was 9597, and of £10 householders, 9057; but the number polled was only 11,500: the sheriffs are the returning officers.

The Guildhall, or common hall of the corporation of London, where all their courts, meetings, and festivals are held, is situated at the upper end of King-street, Cheapside, and comprises numerous buildings and apartments. It was originally erected by subscription, in 1411, prior to which period the corporation meetings were held in a small structure in Aldermanbury, which having been greatly damaged by the fire in 1666, the present pile was formed from such parts as remained, excepting the new front facing Kingstreet, which, with several additions and repairs was completed in 1789. The magnitude and grandeur of the hall may be estimated from the fact that it is capable of holding 6000 or 7000 persons, and actually accommodated that number at the great feast given to the allied sovereigns in 1814. Of the apartments in the rear of the hall, appropriated to the use of the corporation, the principal is the council-chamber, a large room, the ceiling of which forms a dome, with a sky-light in its centre: in this room the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council, hold their courts, or city parliaments. Over the entrance in the front of the hall a library of works relative to the history of London and the counties immediately adjoining has been recently formed, and is already of considerable extent. The courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Commissioners of Bankrupts and Review, occupy the site of the ancient guildhall, chapel, and Blackwell hall; and near the same spot are the Court of Requests, the Irish Chamber, and other offices of the corporation, forming a mass of convenient, though not very elegant, buildings.

Mansion House. This building was finished in 1753, at an expense of £42,638. 18. 8., as a residence for the chief magistrate, who before had no suitable dwelling in which to exercise the duties and maintain the state and dignity of his office. It stands on the site of the Stocks market, at the western end of Lombard-street, and in the most central part of the city, and is a spacious and stately edifice, constructed entirely of Portland stone, but of rather ponderous aspect. In front is a fine portico, composed of six large fluted Corinthian columns, which rise from a massive rustic basement, and are surmounted by a pediment, the tympanum of which exhibits a good piece of sculpture by Taylor, emblematic of the dignity and opulence of the city of London, and the various virtues by which they have been established and maintained. The body of the building presents two tiers of lofty windows, and over these, and above the portico, is an attic story surmounted by a balustrade; the cornices are rich and deep, and supported by Corinthian pilasters. These parts, in themselves elegant and complete, have been universally allowed to be deformed by a supplementary piece of building (formerly two) raised on the top contrary to the architect's wish, to give a loftier ceiling to a ball-room, and from which he has derived unmerited censure. The interior is arranged with taste and judgment, possessing, amongst other state apartments, a magnificent banquet-room, called "The Egyptian Hall," 90 feet long, the whole width of the mansion, and 60 feet broad, with a lofty and richly ornamented concave roof; a hall-room, with a drawing-room; and a state chamber, containing a magnificent state bed.

Courts of Law, &c.

The Lord Mayor's Court is held in the Queen's Bench, Guildhall, by the lord mayor, recorder, and aldermen, for actions of debt and trespass, for appeals from inferior courts, and for foreign attachments; giving decision in all cases whatsoever, in fourteen days, at an expense not exceeding 30s. The Court of Hustings is the ancient and supreme court of the city, for pleas of land and common pleas. The sheriffs hold courts of record, every Wednesday and Friday, for actions entered at Giltspur-street Compter; and on Thursday and Saturday for actions entered at the Poultry Compter, which are for debt, trespasses, accounts, covenant-breaking, attachments, and sequestrations to any amount. The sheriffs, or their deputies, may sit with the judges of these courts upon trials, if they please. The Court of Requests and of Conscience formerly took cognizance of no cause above 40s., but now extends to all debts under £5: the process is by summons; and if the party do not appear, the commissioners have power, after judgment is obtained, to apprehend and commit: the commissioners examine the witnesses on oath, and according to their own judgment pronounce a verdict, from which there is no appeal. The Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen appoints monthly such aldermen and commoners for commissioners as they think fit; and these, or any three of them, compose a court, held on Wednesday and Saturday, from 12 till 2 o'clock, in the new court-room near Guildhall. The other city courts are—the Chamberlain's Courts, held every day, to determine differences between masters and apprentices, and to admit such persons as are duly qualified to the freedom of the city; the Court of Orphans, held before the lord mayor and aldermen, as guardians of the children of deceased freemen under 21 years of age; the Pie-Powder Court, held only during the continuance of Bartholomew fair; a Court of Conservancy, held by the lord mayor and aldermen four times a year, as before stated; a Court of Petty Sessions, for small offences, held daily at the Mansion House in the forenoon, by the lord mayor and one alderman, and daily at Guildhall, by two aldermen in rotation; the Coroner's Courts, to inquire into the causes of sudden death; and the Court of the Tower of London, held within the verge of the city, by a steward, appointed by the Constable of the Tower, by whom are tried actions of debt, trespass, and covenants.

The exercise of its own military government is one

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of the peculiar privileges possessed by the city of London from the earliest times; its forces formerly consisted of what were termed the trained bands, but now of two regiments of militia, raised, according to an act of parliament passed in 1794, by ballot, and consisting of 2200 men. The officers are appointed by the commissioners of the queen's lieutenancy for the city of London, of whom the lord mayor is the principal; and one regiment may in certain cases be placed by the queen under any of her general officers, and marched to any place not exceeding twelve miles from the capital, or to the nearest encampment; the other being at all such times to remain in the city.

By an act of the 4th and 5th of William IV., cap. 36th, the city of London and the county of Middlesex, and certain adjacent parts of the counties of Essex, Kent, and Surrey, were formed into a district to be comprehended within the limits of the jurisdiction of a new court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, called the "Central Criminal Court," to be held at the sessions-house in the Old Bailey, twelve times in the year at least, or oftener if necessary. The justices and judges of this court have power to summon grand and petty juries from London or from the counties, or from both indiscriminately; and exclusively to try persons accused of various crimes specified in the act, of which the justices of the peace for the cities of London and Westminster, the liberty of the Tower, the borough of Southwark, and the above-named counties, are restrained from taking cognizance; they have also the power to try for offences committed on the high seas. The act renders it lawful for the justices and coroners in Essex and Kent to commit offenders to Newgate, and in Surrey to Horsemonger-lane gaol, from which they are to be removed to Newgate prior to trial. Persons convicted may be imprisoned either in the county gaol or in Newgate. The justices of the peace for the above-named divisions are still allowed to hold their respective general quarter sessions; and by an especial clause the rights and privileges of the city of London are reserved.

The government of Westminster, until the Reformation, was arbitrary under the abbots and monks; then under a bishop, and dean and chapter; and subsequently, by an act passed in the 27th of Elizabeth, the civil government was placed in the hands of the laity, the dean being at the same time empowered to nominate the chief officers: the principal magistrates are, a high steward, usually a nobleman, the office being generally held for life; a high bailiff, chosen by the high steward, also for life, and having the chief management of parliamentary elections for Westminster, as well as the control of all the other bailiffs: he summons juries, and in the courts leet sits next to the deputy steward. To him all fines and forfeitures belong, which renders the situation very lucrative, and occasions a considerable sum to be given for it. Besides these, there are sixteen burgesses and their assistants, whose functions in all respects resemble those of the aldermen's deputies of the city of London, each having his proper ward under his jurisdiction; and from these are elected two head burgesses, one for the city, and the other for the liberties, who in the court leet rank next to the high bailiff. There is also a high constable, who is chosen by the court leet, and to whom all the other constables are subordinate. The four principal courts for the city and liberties of Westminster are, the Court of the Duchy of Lancaster, held in Somerset-place; the Court of Quarter Sessions of the peace, held by the justices for the city and liberties, four times a year, at the guildhall, Westminster; St. Martin's-le-Grand; and the Westminster Court, or court leet. The three first are courts of record; the duchy court being for all matters of law and equity relating to the duchy of Lancaster; that of quarter sessions, for all trespasses, petty larcenies, and other minor offences committed in Westminster and its liberties; that of St. Martin's-le-Grand, for the trial of all personal actions appertaining to that particular liberty; and the court leet, which is held by the Dean of Westminster, or his deputy, for choosing parochial officers, preventing and removing nuisances, &c. The city and liberties of Westminster return two members to parliament, who are elected by the inhabitant householders. The number of voters registered in 1832 was 11,579, but many of the names were twice inserted in the register by parties claiming to vote both under the old right of scot and lot and in respect of property occupied; the high bailiff is the returning officer.

Southwark was governed by its own bailiffs until 1327; but the city suffering great inconvenience from the number of malefactors that escaped thither from the jurisdiction of the city magistrates, the mayor of London was then, by charter, constituted bailiff of Southwark, and empowered to govern it by his deputy. Edward VI. granted the "Borough, or Town of Southwark," to the city of London, for a pecuniary consideration, and afterwards, for a further consideration of the same kind, it was made a twenty-sixth ward to the city, by the name of Bridge ward Without. It became, in consequence, subject to the lord mayor, who has under him a steward and a bailiff, the former of whom holds a court of record every Monday at St. Margaret's hill, for debts, damages, and trespasses. Here is also a court of record for the Clink liberty, held near Bankside, in Southwark, by the Bishop of Winchester's steward, for actions of debt, trespass, &c., within that liberty. The borough returns two members to parliament, who are chosen by the inhabitant householders of the old borough, which comprised 401 acres, and by the £10 householders of an enlarged district, which, by the act of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., cap. 64, has been added thereto for elective purposes, and the limits of which, including by estimation an area of 1649 acres, are minutely described in the Appendix, No. II. The number of £10 householders that registered at the first general election under the Reform Act was 4775, of whom only 2810 polled; the high bailiff is the returning officer.

For the suburbs there are three principal courts, *viz.*, the Sheriffs' Courts for the county of Middlesex, for actions of debt, trespass, assault, &c.; East Smithfield Court, which is a court leet and court baron held for that liberty, to inquire into nuisances, &c.: in the court baron pleas are held to the amount of 40*s.* General and Quarter Sessions of the peace, for the liberty of the Tower of London, are held by the justices of that liberty, eight times a year, for petty larcenies, trespasses, felonies, misdemeanours, &c. A court of Requests is held for the Tower Hamlets, for the recovery of debts under £5.

In the metropolis are also held the four great law

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courts of the kingdom, viz., The Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, Exchequer, and High Court of Chancery. The two first are held alternately at Westminster hall and Guildhall in the city; the Exchequer court at Westminster hall only; and the Court of Chancery, alternately at Westminster hall and Lincoln's Inn, where causes are heard by the chancellor or vice-chancellor. There is also the Rolls' court, held by the Master of the Rolls in the Rolls' chapel, Chancery-lane. Civil and ecclesiastical causes are tried at Doctors' Commons, at which place are also held the Courts of Admiralty. The ecclesiastical courts are, The Court of Arches, for appeals from inferior ecclesiastical courts in the province of Canterbury, of which the Court of Peculiars here is a branch; the Prerogative Court, for causes relative to wills and administrations; the Faculty Court, empowered to grant dispensations to marry, &c.; and the Court of Delegates, for ecclesiastical affairs.

London also contains, besides the courts already described, the following: The Palace Court, or Marshalsea, held formerly at the Old Court-house in the Borough, but now in Scotland-yard, opposite the Admiralty: it has jurisdiction of all civil suits within twelve miles of Whitehall, the city of London excepted, and taking cognizance of debts to any amount above 40*s.*; but all actions for debts above £20 may be removed into any of the superior courts. The High Court of Admiralty, Doctors' Commons, which takes cognizance of all maritime pleas, criminal and civil, the latter being determined according to the civil law, the plaintiff giving security to prosecute, and, if cast, to pay what is adjudged: but the former being tried by special commission, at the sessions-house in the Old Bailey, by a judge and jury, a judge of the common law assists. A Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, instituted a few years since, by an act of parliament, for the purpose of releasing debtors in England and Wales, who have been imprisoned and apply by petition to be liberated, upon surrendering their effects to their creditors; the commissioners, who preside as judges, hold their sittings at a newly-erected court-house, in Portugal-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields. Courts of Request for the summary recovery of debts not exceeding 40*s.* are situated in various parts of the town: there is one in Vine-street, Piccadilly; one in Kingsgate-street, Holborn; one in Osbourne-street, Whitechapel; one in Castle-street, Leicester-square; and one in Bowling-Green-lane, Southwark; that in Trinity-street, Stones-end, Borough, is for debts not exceeding £5. In addition to the parliamentary representation already described, four new metropolitan boroughs, each inserted under its own head, namely, Finsbury, Mary-le-bone, Tower Hamlets, and Lambeth, comprising a most numerous and enlightened constituency, have been created under the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, each empowered to send two members, who are elected by the £10 householders.

Prisons, and Police of the Metropolis.

The prisons for criminals are Newgate, Cold-bath-fields, the Penitentiary at Milbank, New Prison (Clerkenwell), Tothill-fields bridewell, and the gaol for the county of Surrey, Southwark. The prisons for debtors are, Giltspur-street Compter, Debtors' prison (White Cross-street), the King's Bench, the Fleet, the Marshalsea, and the Borough Compter. Of these, the majority are extensive, and in several instances, though gloomy not inelegant piles of building. Newgate, the general criminal prison for the city of London and the county of Middlesex, and, since the establishment of the Central Criminal Court, for divers populous districts adjacent to the metropolis, may be particularly mentioned as such: it is of stone, divided within into several court-yards, and possesses a handsome uniform front towards the west, consisting of two wings, with the governor's house forming the centre. Criminals are executed on a temporary scaffold fixed in front of this prison. The city of London, as already stated, is under the control of its own magistracy, consisting of the lord mayor and aldermen, &c.; and an act of parliament has recently been obtained for the formation of an effective police force. By the new metropolitan police act the whole of the metropolis, exclusively of that part immediately denominated "the City and Liberties," is consolidated into one district, called "The Metropolitan Police district," and is not intended to interfere in any way with the city police, but has been established with a view to the better security of the persons and property of the inhabitants, and to supersede the inefficient local police previously existing in the several parishes within the district, which has been formed into several divisions, comprising the whole of the metropolis, and extending eastward to Stratford, Poplar and Greenwich; southward to Streatham, Tooting, and Wandsworth; westward to Acton, Ealing, and Brentford; and northward to Hampstead, Islington, Newington, and Hackney. Each of the divisions is under the charge of a superior officer, named a superintendent of police, who is considered responsible for the activity and good conduct of the men acting within his division: the total amount of this force is upwards of 3300. The annual expense of the establishment is about £206,000, which was originally raised by a rate of 8*d.* in the pound on the several parishes and places in which the force acts; but parliament having granted £60,000 per annum, the rate has been decreased to 6*d.* in the pound.

Inns of Court, and Courts of Judicature.

The London Inns of Court were originally like colleges in a university, but confined to the study of the law. Though their origin cannot be exactly ascertained, they may be presumed to have owed their rise to the establishment of the courts of justice at Westminster, by Henry III., which collecting in their neighbourhood the whole body of common lawyers, or practitioners, in those courts, the latter began to form themselves into a society (supposed at Thavies Inn, Holborn), in a collegiate manner; hence their place of residence was denominated an inn (*Hostell*), or House of Court; and the king, in 1244, forbade the teaching of law in schools set up in the city, as had been customary, and restricted its study to these inns. Their increase, as well as divisions into Inns of Court and Inns of Chancery, is not recognized till the reign of Edward III., when their students are called apprentices of the law (from the Fr. *Apprendre*); and the Inns of Court became appropriated solely to the study of the common law, as were the Inns of Chancery to such clerks as stu-

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died the forming of writs and other process in chancery. At present these inns have become mere residences, not for lawyers only, but any persons who choose to hire chambers in them; and the law-student, before being called to the bar, is now only obliged to be entered of one of these places, and dine in the common hall a certain number of terms; after which, should his admission not be opposed by the members, an occurrence that rarely happens, he is legally qualified to plead and conduct causes. The Inns of Court are not incorporated, consequently the masters, principals, benchers, &c., by whom they are governed, can make no by-laws nor possess estates, &c.; yet they have certain orders which, by consent and prescription, have obtained the force of law: the societies are entirely supported by sums paid for admissions and for chambers; and from the benchers, or seniors, in whom the government is vested, a treasurer is usually chosen to manage these funds; the other members may be divided into outer barristers, inner barristers and students.

The principal Inns of Court are four:—The Inner Temple, Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn. The Inns of Chancery are seven, viz., Clifford's Inn, Lyon's Inn, Clement's Inn, and New Inn, belonging to the two temples; Furnival's Inn, belonging to Lincoln's Inn; and Staple's Inn, and Bernard's Inn, belonging to Gray's Inn. Thavies Inn, Scroop's Inn, Chester Inn, or Strand Inn, as well as Johnson's Inn, and some others in the city, have long been disused. Of the two Serjeants' Inns, in Fleet-street and Chancery-lane, the latter only is appropriated as chambers for the Serjeants-at-law, who removed thither from Symond's Inn, which is falling to decay, and merely tenanted as chambers by any one who chooses to rent them. Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street, consists now of private residences.

The Temple is so called from its original inhabitants, the Knights Templars, who, on quitting their old house in Southampton-buildings, Holborn, in the reign of Henry II., built a house in Fleet-street, thence called the New Temple, which occupied all the ground from White Friars to Essex-street. On their suppression by Edward II., the Temple, after two or three intermediate grants from the Crown, was, by Edward III., given to the monastery of St. John of Jerusalem, the prior and convent of which afterwards demised it to the lawyers, supposed to have removed hither from Thavies Inn, at a yearly rent of £10, a sum for which they still enjoy from the Crown the whole of this splendid property. The Temple is at present divided between the two societies—the *Inner* and *Middle* Templars, each consisting of benchers, barristers, and students, the government being vested in the benchers. In term-time the members dine in the hall of the society, which is called keeping *commons*; to dine a fortnight in each term, is deemed *keeping the term*, and twelve of those terms qualify a student, after being called to the bar, to plead and manage causes in the courts.

Lincoln's Inn occupies, with its gardens and squares, a very extensive plot of ground on the western side of Chancery-lane. It has a fine ancient brick gateway opening from Chancery-lane, built by Sir Thomas Lovel in the reign of Henry VIII.; a hall erected by the same person, wherein the Lord Chancellor holds his sittings; and a chapel built by Inigo Jones, in the English style of architecture.

Gray's Inn principally consists of two quadrangles, separated by a hall and chapel, and two handsome ranges of buildings recently erected, called Verulam and Raymond buildings. Most of the other inns consist of double courts, surrounded by large brick buildings divided into chambers: all of them have halls, and several have good libraries and gardens.

The four great courts of Judicature are, the High Court of Chancery, the Court of Exchequer, the Court of Queen's Bench, and the Court of Common Pleas, held in Westminster Hall. The rooms in which the business of these courts is transacted are situated on the western side of the great hall, and were elegantly fitted up by the late Sir John Soane. This was the great hall of the ancient palace of Westminster, and is celebrated as the scene of many important events in English history: the first hall was founded by William Rufus, but the present edifice was for the most part erected by Richard II. Westminster Hall is considered to be the largest apartment in Europe unsupported by pillars, being 270 feet long, 74 broad, and 90 high: the floor is of stone; and the side walls and ends are pierced with elegant windows, the latter being of vast magnitude and highly elaborate workmanship. The roof has always excited particular admiration; it is of ebeanut, forming an immense arch, supported by carved angels bearing shields of the founder's arms. Parliaments were anciently held in this hall, and it was the court of Justice in which the sovereign presided in person. The coronation feasts have been held here for many ages past, and it is also occasionally used for the trial of peers, or other persons impeached by the commons.

Government Offices and other Public Buildings.

The offices more immediately connected with the affairs of government occupy a grand line of buildings, stretching entirely across the eastern extremity of St. James' Park, from Spring Gardens to Downing-street. The most northern is the Admiralty; next is the War Office, or Horse Guards; then the Treasury; and lastly, the offices of the three Secretaries of State.

The War Office, or *Horse Guards*, derives its latter appellation from the circumstances of that branch of the military mounting guard here. It is a noble, though rather heavy building, erected by Ware, at an expense of more than £30,000. A handsome portal leads through it from St. James' Park into the fine open street called Whitehall. Here, in a variety of apartments, is transacted all business relative to the British army. *The Admiralty* and *Treasury* are both fine buildings; the former, originally called Wallingford House, and facing Whitehall, has a beautiful screen by Adams, which, with its spacious portico, renders it on the whole a commanding pile: the Lords of the Admiralty have here their offices, together with spacious private apartments: on the top of the building is a semaphore telegraph, which communicates orders, by signal, to the principal parts of the kingdom. The Treasury is an extensive pile of buildings, partly formed out of the remains of Whitehall palace: the principal front, which is of stone, looks into St. James' Park; that next Whitehall has been rebuilt in a splendid style by Sir John Soane. Besides the Board of Treasury, this edifice contains a variety of offices, amongst which is the Council Cham-

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ber. The buildings of the other government offices situated in the immediate vicinity of the above, and which consist of the offices of the Secretaries of State, the Board of Control for the affairs of India, the offices of the Crown Lands, and of the Board of Works, &c., have nothing in them particularly worthy of notice.

Somerset House, the most noble collection of the Government offices in London, derives its name from being built on the site of the magnificent palace erected by the Protector Somerset, in the reign of Edward VI. After being for several ages occasionally inhabited by the queens of England, it was rebuilt, as it now stands, under the superintendence of Sir William Chambers, in 1775. It comprises the Navy Office, Navy Pay Office, Salt Office, Stamp Office, the old Offices of the Auditor of the Exchequer (which office has been recently abolished), those of the Chancellors of the duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster, the Hawkers' and Pedlers' Office, Stage-coach Office, Legacy duty Office, and the whole revenue establishment of the Tax Offices: all these are situated in the quadrangle which forms the main body of the pile. The beautiful front next the Strand has been munificently devoted to the use of the Royal Society, the Society of Antiquaries, and other societies. Somerset House occupies a space of about 800 feet in width, and 500 in depth; and for magnitude, as well as architectural merit, ranks among the foremost of the public buildings in London. The magnificent Strand front, the extensive quadrangular court, the yet grander front next the Thames, with its terrace, one of the finest in the world, all combine, with the numerous spacious apartments and offices it contains, to excite admiration. The buildings of the King's College, recently founded, for the purpose of giving instruction to youth in the metropolis, form the eastern wing of the south front of this edifice, which, without it, was incomplete.

Tower of London. "The Tower," as it is familiarly called, stands on the northern bank of the Thames, and consists of a large pile of building, the irregularity of which arises from its having been erected and enlarged by various sovereigns, at distant periods of time: it served the purpose of a fortified palace to many of the early monarchs of England. Tradition ascribes the origin of this fortress to Julius Cæsar, but the earliest authentic account of it is, that William the Conqueror, having no great reliance on the fidelity of his new subjects of London, on fixing his residence in the metropolis, built a strong fortress to overawe them, on part of the present site of the Tower. In 1078, he appointed Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, a skilful architect, to superintend the building of a larger fort, being the same, though repaired or rebuilt by some of his successors, which is now called the White Tower. It is situated in the centre of the fortress, and is a square building with four watch-towers, one of which is used as an observatory: this part of the building contains, besides a small armoury for the sea service, an ancient Norman chapel, dedicated to St. John, in which the kings and queens who resided here performed their devotions: it is of an oblong form, circular at the east end, and supported by short round pillars: in this place the ancient records of the kingdom are now kept in presses. In 1802, William Rufus laid the foundations of a castle southward and near to the river, which was finished by his successor, Henry I.: beneath it were two gates, one called Traitors' gate, through which state prisoners were conveyed to their cells, the other bearing the name of the Bloody gate. Henry III. added a strong gate and bulwark to the west entrance, repaired and *whitened* the square tower, which probably gave it the name it still retains, and extended the fortress by a mud wall, which was superseded by one of brick by Edward IV., who built within this enclosure the present Lion's tower. Charles II. and the succeeding sovereigns, down to His late Majesty George IV., have made various additions and alterations within the area enclosed by the ancient fortifications: the exterior walls of the tower now include an area of twelve acres and five roods. The exterior circuit of the ditch, which entirely surrounds it, is 3156 feet: it is separated from the Thames by a broad quay, behind which is a platform for mounting 61 pieces of cannon, which are brought out and fired on all occasions of public rejoicing. The principal entrance is by three successive gates on the western side, two of which are outside the ditch; the second gate, on entering, leads to a stone bridge thrown across the ditch; and the third, which is the strongest, stands at the inner end of the bridge: this is guarded by soldiers; and when these gates are opened in the morning, the formalities of a garrison are observed. The interior, which forms a parish within itself, but subject to the visitation of the Bishop of London, contains several streets, and a variety of buildings, including the Tower parish church, or Royal Free Chapel of St. Peter *ad Vincula*; the White Tower, the Ordnance Office, the Record Office, the Jewel Office, the Horse Armoury, the Grand Storehouse, the new or small Armoury, houses belonging to the officers of the Tower, barracks for the garrison, and two suttling-houses, commonly used by the officers of the garrison. Several of the public buildings just mentioned are of great interest, and others contain numerous curiosities well worthy of inspection, particularly the Horse Armoury, the small Armoury, the room where the spoils of the Spanish Armada are kept, and the Jewel Office, in which are kept the crowns and other regalia, used at coronations. The government is entrusted to a Constable, who is generally a person of high rank: under his command are a lieutenant and a deputy-lieutenant, the latter being called the governor, with several other subordinate officers, besides 40 wardens, who bear the same rich antique uniform worn by the corps at its formation by Henry VII.: the Tower is garrisoned by Her Majesty's household troops.

The Mint, originally situated within the limits of the Tower, and the business of which was afterwards for some time carried on at Soho, near Birmingham, now stands at the north-eastern corner of Tower Hill, on the site of the old Victualling-Office: it contains steam-engines, and all the numerous mechanical works for facilitating the operations of the coinage.

Bridges.

The bridges which unite the southern with the northern part of the metropolis are remarkable for their architecture, magnitude, and solidity.

The New London Bridge was begun March 15th,

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1824, under the superintendence of Mr. Rennie, the architect; and, according to contract, was to be finished, for the sum of £506,000, in six years from that period, which sum was not to include the formation of approaches, nor the expense of removing the old bridge. This elegant and substantial edifice, which is now completed, is built of Haytor granite, and may be regarded as the limit which separates the sea and river navigation of the Thames: it has five noble arches, and the sides are guarded by a plain parapet. The approaches at both ends are carried over arches, and communicate with spacious streets; that next the Borough, from exposing to the view the whole of St. Saviour's church, in particular, gives to the southern approach a novel and wonderful dignity. The old bridge, which has been taken down, was founded in 1176, and originally supported a street of houses with a chapel, entrance gateways, &c., which remained with various alterations till the year 1756, when it was cleared of the whole of its buildings.

Southwark Bridge is a magnificent structure of cast-iron, with stone piers and abutments, designed by Mr. Rennie, and consists of three arches, of which the central arch rises 24 feet, with a span of 240 feet, and each of the side arches is 210 feet in the span: the whole was completed in March 1819, at an expense, including the approaches, of £800,000, being one of the most stupendous works of the kind ever formed of such materials. Many of the solid castings weigh ten tons each, and the total weight of the iron employed is about 5780 tons. The abutments are of solid masonry, laid in radiating courses, with large blocks of Bramley-Fell and Whitby stones.

Blackfriars Bridge was named, at the time of its foundation, "Pitt's bridge," as a testimony of the respect entertained by the citizens of London for the character and talents of that eminent statesman, William Pitt, the first Earl of Chatham, whose name was accordingly inscribed on a plate laid under the foundation stone. The first stone was laid by the Lord Mayor, Sir Thomas Chitty, on the 31st of Oct., 1760; and in the course of 1770 the work was completed, at an expense of £160,000, which was defrayed by a toll for several years. The bridge has nine elliptical arches: the span of the centre arch is 100 feet, those on each side decreasing gradually towards the shores, being respectively 98, 93, 83, and 70 feet wide, leaving a clear water way of 788 feet.

Waterloo Bridge, which is longer than any of the other bridges over the Thames, affords a fine level passage across the river, and, from the beauty and simplicity of the design, and its stability, is calculated to remain a monument of architectural skill down to remote ages. The original projector was Mr. George Dodd, but in consequence of a misunderstanding between him and the company, the execution of the work devolved on Mr. Rennie; it was commenced in 1811, and completed in 1817, at an expense, including the approaches, much exceeding £1,000,000 sterling. The bridge consists of nine elliptical arches, each of 120 feet span, and 35 feet elevation; it is 42 feet broad, being of the same width as Blackfriars' bridge; and its length is 1242 feet, being 19 feet longer within the abutments than Westminster bridge.

Westminster Bridge was built between the years 1739 and 1750, and cost £389,500. It is 1223 feet long, and 44 wide, and consists of thirteen large and two small semicircular arches, with fourteen intermediate piers and abutments: on its top are twenty-eight semi-octagonal recesses, twelve of which are covered by demi-cupolas. The two middle piers contain each 3000 solid feet, or 200 tons of Portland stone. The centre arch is 76 feet wide, the others diminish in width by 4 feet equally on each side, and the two smaller ones close in shore are each about 25 feet wide. At the period of its erection this bridge was esteemed one of the noblest structures of the kind in the world: its architect was M. Labylie, an ingenious native of Switzerland; but, although not a century old, like that of Blackfriars, it exhibits evident marks of decay, from the decomposition of the stone.

Vauxhall Bridge was commenced in 1813, and completed in 1826, at an expense exceeding £300,000: it is a light and elegant structure, consisting of nine arches of cast-iron, each of 78 feet span, having between 11 and 12 feet rise, and resting on rusticated stone piers laid with Roman cement; the whole length is 809 feet. This bridge, as well as Southwark and Waterloo bridges, was erected by an incorporated company of shareholders, who are authorised to levy a toll, that on foot passengers being one penny each.

Thames Tunnel.

The idea of forming a subway under the bed of the Thames, to connect Rotherhithe with the opposite shore at Old Gravel lane, Wapping, was revived by Mr. Brunel, in 1824, a similar attempt having been made in 1809, upon a much smaller scale; and, though the project was then relinquished, from the breaking in of the superincumbent strata, yet the miners having extended their operations to within 130 feet of the opposite shore, it was thought sufficient encouragement for the present undertaking; accordingly the sum of £200,000 was raised by transferable shares of £50 each, and the work was begun in March 1825. Mr. Brunel's plan is, by means of framework, to excavate daily only such a space as can be immediately supported by brick arching; and for this purpose he has constructed a machine called a shield, consisting of twelve upright and parallel frames, 22 feet high, and divided into three stories, containing collectively 36 cells for the workmen, each of whom provides for his safety by covering his own cell with small boards, technically called "poliogs." This machine, which forms a powerful fence against the falling in of the superincumbent ground, and also serves the purpose of a cofferdam, is supported at the base on broad shoes, and for its progressive movement is provided with legs in each of the lower cells, by which means each frame can be separately moved forward as the excavation proceeds, the miners working in front, and the bricklayers in their rear completing the structure of the arcade. The shield was first inserted under a substantial and compact bed of clay, but the workmen had scarcely proceeded more than nine feet when this stratum was found to break off abruptly, leaving the work exposed to a considerable influx of water and fluid sand, which tended materially to retard the rate of progress for about a month, after which the shield was again brought under substantial ground, and the tunnel was secured to the extent of 260 feet. A cavity having

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formed by a run of ground in a fluid state between the head of the shield and the bottom of the river, the latter broke down at high tide, and for a time obstructed the progress of the work; but the cavity was filled up, and the workmen continued their labours with increased caution. After 350 feet of the tunnel had been completed, on the removal of one of the poling boards covering the front, some loose ground, impelled by the weight of an extraordinarily high tide, forced its way with irresistible force into the work; but, by the means which had been provided for emergencies of the kind, the irruption of the river was prevented. The work was continued, and notwithstanding several occurrences of a discouraging nature, it advanced at the rate of about fourteen feet in a week, and sometimes of three feet per day, and a very considerable progress was made during several months. This, however, was checked by a similar accident to that which occasioned the abandonment of the former undertaking, but much more fatal in its effects, and Mr. Brunel's attempt, like his predecessor's, was, after a great expenditure of money, and the loss of several lives, discontinued in 1828, and thought to be entirely relinquished. But the operations have been since resumed, and are now proceeding with every prospect of complete success. The tunnel, when completed, will consist of two arcades, lighted by gas, forming distinct ways for going and returning, and each containing a roadway and footway; the form of the arcade is cylindrical, about 15 feet high by 12 at the base, the two ways, with a separation wall of 4 feet, making 28 feet breadth; the whole mass of masonry extending in breadth and height 37 feet by 22. From the base of the arcade to the head of the river at high water the whole height is 75 feet, which circumstance, in addition to the unfavourable nature of the ground through which the excavation is made, renders the formation of the Thames tunnel one of the most adventurous and arduous enterprises in the art of engineering ever attempted.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

At what precise period London was constituted the head of a diocese is uncertain, but it is evident that it acquired this distinction not long after the introduction of Christianity into Britain. It appears to have been at first an archbishopric, but after the metropolitical power was transferred to Canterbury, in consequence of the conversion to Christianity of Ethelbert, King of Kent, by Augustine, London sank into a bishopric, and Mellitus was made the first bishop, in 604. The diocese was co-extensive with the ancient kingdom of the East Saxons, comprehending the counties of Middlesex and Essex, and part of Hertfordshire. Under the ecclesiastical arrangements provided by the act of the 6th and 7th of William IV., c. 77, it is to consist of the city of London and the county of Middlesex, nine parishes in the county of Essex, the town of Deptford and seven other parishes in Kent, and the borough of Southwark and eighteen parishes in Surrey. Though locally in the province of Canterbury, it is exempt from the visitation of the Archbishop; and the Bishop of London enjoys precedence over all the other bishops, ranking in dignity next to the Archbishop of York. The ecclesiastical establishment is composed of a bishop, dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, five archdeacons, thirty prebendaries three of whom are residentiary, and, with the dean, constitute the chapter), twelve petty or minor canons, six vicars choral, a subdean, and inferior officers. The twelve petty canons were incorporated a body politic, in 1399, by letters patent of Richard II.: they are governed by a warden, chosen from among themselves, and have a common seal.

Arms of the Bishopric.

PARISHES IN LONDON, WESTMINSTER, SOUTHWARK, &c.

Parishes marked thus * are within the jurisdiction of the Archdeacon of London; and those marked thus † are subject to the Commissary of London, for granting probates of wills and letters of administration; the Bishop of London exercising concurrent jurisdiction over all. Parishes marked thus ‡ are within the peculiar jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and those marked thus § in that of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

CITY OF LONDON WITHIN THE WALLS.

PARISH.		Population.	Value in the King's Books. £ s. d.	Present Net Income. £	PATRONS.
† St. Alban, Wood-street, with	R.	582	16 8 11½	247	Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and Provost and Fellows of Eton-college, alternately.
St. Olave, Silver-street	R.	711	7 7 11		
† Allhallows, Barking	V.	1764	36 13 4	956	Archbishop of Canterbury.
‡ Allhallows, Bread-street, with	R.	336	37 13 4	264	Archbishop and Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, alternately.
St. John the Evangelist	R.	196	15 19 7		
* Allhallows the Great with	R.	586	41 18 1½	458	Archbishop of Canterbury.
Allhallows the Less	V.	154	—		

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PARISH.		Population.	Value in the King's Books. £ s. d.	Present Net Income. £	PATRONS.
† Allhallows, Honey-lane	R.	189	19 3 9	—	United to the Rectory of St. Mary-le-Bow.
* Allhallows the Less	V.	154	—	—	United to the Rectory of Allhallows the Great.
‡ Allhallows, Lombard-street	R.	596	22 6 8	357	Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.
† Allhallows, Staining	P.C.	577	—	624	Master and Wardens of the Grocers' Com., the impropriators.
* Allhallows on the Wall with St. Augustine consolidated	R.	2172	8 16 8	453	The Crown.
* St. Alphage	R.	1087	8 0 0	313	Bishop of London.
† St. Andrew Hubbard	R.	354	16 0 0	—	United to the Rectory of St. Mary-at-Hill.
† St. Andrew Undershaft with St. Mary-Axe consolidated	R.	1080	25 11 3	1576	Bishop of London.
* St. Andrew by the Wardrobe with	R.	756	17 10 0	423	The Crown, and the Parishioners of St. Anne's, alternately.
St. Anne, Blackfriars	R.	2622	—		
* St. Anne and St. Agnes with	R.	421	8 0 0	230	Bishop of London, and Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, alternately.
St. John Zachary	R.	241	11 2 1		
† St. Anne, Blackfriars	R.	2622	—	—	United to the Rectory of St. Andrew by the Wardrobe.
† St. Antholin with	R.	356	20 2 6½	222	The Crown, and Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, alternately.
St. John the Baptist	R.	411	15 18 9		
* St. Augustine, Watling-street with	R.	311	19 16 6½	296	Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.
St. Faith	R.	841	23 17 1		
* St. Bartholomew by the Royal Exchange	R.	345	18 1 8	657	The Crown, and Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, alternately.
† St. Bene't Fink	P.C.	459	—	200	Dean and Canons of Windsor, the appropriators.
† St. Bene't, Gracechurch, with	R.	348	18 1 3	300	Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, alternately.
St. Leonard, Eastcheap	R.	110	25 10 0		
† St. Bene't, Paul's Wharf, with	R.	612	13 19 4½	254	Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.
St. Peter	R.	354	9 4 2		
† St. Bene't Sherehog	R.	180	8 13 4	—	United to that of St. Stephen, Walbrook.
† St. Botolph, Billingsgate, with	R.	207	23 16 6½	320	The Crown, and Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, alternately.
St. George, Botolph-lane	R.	229	8 0 0		
* Christchurch with	V.	2622	26 13 4	537	Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and Dean and Chapter of Westminster, the appropriators, alternately.
St. Leonard, Foster-lane	R.	200	26 13 4		
† St. Christopher le Stocks	R.	72	14 0 0	—	United to that of St. Margaret Lothbury.
† S. Clement, Eastcheap, with	R.	256	13 2 1	290	Bishop of London, and Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, alternately.
St. Martin Orgars	R.	367	19 16 3		
‡ St. Dionis Backchurch	R.	810	25 0 0	439	Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.
‡ St. Dunstan in the East	R.	1157	60 7 11	375	Archbishop of Canterbury.
† St. Edmund the King with	R.	382	21 14 2	306	The Crown, and Archbishop of Canterbury, alternately.
St. Nicholas Acons	R.	228	13 0 0		
* St. Ethelburga	R.	665	11 12 8	263	Bishop of London.
§ St. Faith the Virgin	R.	841	23 17 1	—	United to that of St. Augustine, Watling-street.
† St. Gabriel, Fenchurch	R.	355	12 0 0	—	United to that of St. Margaret Pattens.
† St. George, Botolph-lane	R.	229	8 0 0	—	United to that of St. Botolph, Billingsgate.
§ St. Gregory by St. Paul	P.C.	1456	—	—	United to the Rectory of St. Mary Magdalene, Old Fish-st.
§ St. Helen, Bishopsgate	V.	692	—	209	Alexander McDougal, Esq., the impropriator.
† St. James, Duke's-place	Don.	895	—	110	Lord Mayor and Aldermen, the impropriators.
† St. James, Garlick Hythe	R.	637	17 14 7	310	Bishop of London.
* St. John the Baptist	R.	411	15 18 2	—	United to that of St. Antholin.
‡ St. John the Evangelist	R.	106	15 19 7	—	United to that of Allhallows, Bread-street.
* St. John Zachary	R.	241	11 2 1	—	United to that of St. Anne and St. Agnes.
* St. Katharine, Coleman	R.	650	5 6 8	1019	Bishop of London.
† St. Katharine Creechurch	P.C.	1718	—	120	Master and Fellows of Magdalene College, Cambridge, the impropriators.
† St. Lawrence, Jewry, with	V.	756	18 0 5	300	Master and Fellows of Balliol College, Oxford, and Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, alternately.
St. Mary Magdalene, Milk-street	R.	268	19 17 6		
† St. Lawrence Pountney	P.C.	372	—	—	United to the Rectory of St. Mary Abchurch.
‡ St. Leonard, Eastcheap	R.	110	25 10 0	—	United to that of St. Bene't, Gracechurch.
† St. Leonard, Foster-lane	R.	200	26 13 4	—	United to the Vicarage of Christchurch.
* St. Magnus, with	R.	113	69 5 5	294	Bishop of London.
† St. Margaret, New Fish-st., united	R.	167	13 11 8		
* St. Margaret, Lothbury, with	R.	232	13 6 8	585	The Crown, and Bishop of London, alternately.
St. Christopher-le-Stocks	R.	72	14 0 0		

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PARISH.	Population.	Value in the King's Books. £ s. d.	Present Net Income. £	PATRONS.
* St. Margaret Moses ..... R.	199	12 4 4½	—	United to that of St. Mildred, Bread-street.
† St. Margaret Pattens with ..... R. St. Gabriel, Fenchurch ..... R.	181 355	10 0 0 12 0 0	214	The Crown, Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and Lord Mayor and Common Council, alternately.
† St. Martin, Ironmonger-lane ..... R.	218	12 7 6	—	United to the Vicarage of St. Olave, Old Jewry.
* St. Martin, Ludgate ..... R.	1185	33 17 8½	266	Bishop of London.
† St. Martin Orgars..... R.	367	19 16 3	—	United to that of St. Clement, Eastcheap.
† St. Martin Outwich ..... R.	245	13 9 9½	585	Merchant Tailors' Company.
† St. Martin, Vintry ..... R.	226	18 13 4	—	United to that of St. Michael, Pater-noster Royal.
* St. Mary, Abchurch, with ..... R. St. Lawrence ..... P.C.	501 372	20 2 6 —	206	Master and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.
† St Mary, Aldermanbury, with .. P.C. St. Thomas..... R.	789	—	255	The Parishioners.
‡ St. Mary, Aldermary, with ..... R. St. Thomas the Apostle ..... R.	567 531	41 0 0 12 0 0	435	Archbishop of Canterbury, and Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, alternately.
‡ St. Mary-le-Bow with ..... R. Allhallows, Honey-lane, and .... R. St. Pancras, Soper-lane ..... R.	376 189 168	33 12 3½ 19 3 9 13 6 3	459	Archbishop of Canterbury two turns in three, and Master and Wardens of Grocers' Company one turn in three.
‡ St. Mary Bothaw ..... R.	253	10 10 0	—	United to that of St. Swithin.
* St. Mary Colechurch ..... R.	274	—	—	United to that of St. Mildred, Poultry.
* St. Mary at Hill with ..... R. St. Andrew Hubbard ..... R.	773 354	36 13 4 16 0 0	367	Duke of Northumberland, and the Parishioners, alternately.
* St. Mary Magdalene, Old Fish-st, with R. St. Gregory by St. Paul..... P.C.	762 1456	19 5 9 —	345	Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.
† St. Mary Magdalene, Milk-street .. R.	289	19 17 6	—	United to the Vicarage of St. Lawrence, Jewry.
* St. Mary Somerset with ..... R. * St. Mary Mounthaw united..... R.	374 434	10 10 0 6 10 0	238	Bishops of London and Hereford, alternately.
* St. Mary Staining..... R.	309	5 6 8	—	United to that of St. Michael, Wood-street.
* St. Mary Woolnoth with ..... R. † St. Mary Woolchurch Haw united.. R.	414 247	25 0 0 18 13 4	280	The Crown and J. Thornton, Esq., alternately.
† St. Matthew, Friday-street, with.... R. St. Peter, Westcheap ..... R.	225 226	21 7 3½ 26 7 9	254	Bishop of London, and the Duke of Buccleuch, alternately.
* St. Michael, Bassishaw ..... R.	661	17 0 0	239	Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.
† St. Michael, Cornhill ..... R.	508	35 1 8	387	Master and Wardens of the Drapers' Company.
‡ St. Michael, Crooked Lane ..... R.	327	26 8 4	395	Archbishop of Canterbury.
* St. Michael, Queen-hythe, with .... R. Trinity the Less ..... R.	773 443	16 0 0 8 7 6	279	Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, alternately.
* St. Michael-le-Quern ..... R.	246	21 10 5	—	United to that of St. Vedast Foster.
‡ St. Michael Pater-noster Royal with R. St. Martin Vintry..... R.	198 226	7 0 0 18 13 4	242	Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, and Bishop of Worcester, alternately.
† St. Michael, Wood-street, with .... R. St. Mary Staining..... R.	404 309	18 13 4 5 6 8	269	The Crown and the Parishioners, alternately.
† St. Mildred, Bread-street, with .... R. St. Margaret Moses ..... R.	302 199	16 6 8 12 4 4½	222	The King and W. Storketh, Esq., alternately.
† St. Mildred, Poultry, with ..... R. St. Mary Colechurch ..... R.	285 274	18 13 4 —	269	The Crown, and the Master and Wardens of the Mercers' Company, alternately.
† St. Nicholas Acone ..... R.	228	13 0 0	—	United to that of St. Edmund the King.
† St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, with..... R. † St. Nicholas Olave ..... R.	299 372	18 13 4 7 19 7	300	The Crown, and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's alternately.
* St. Olave, Hart-street, with St. Nicholas in the Shambles	R. 1041	17 14 2 23 6 6	1891	The Parishioners.
† St. Olave, Old Jewry, with ..... V. St. Martin, Ironmonger-lane .... R.	213 218	10 18 6½ 12 7 6	500	The Crown.
* St. Olave, Silver-street..... R.	711	7 7 11	—	United to that of St. Alban, Wood-street.
‡ St. Pancras, Soper Lane ..... R.	168	13 6 3	—	United to the rectory of St. Mary le Bow.
* St. Peter, Cornhill ..... R.	729	39 5 7½	388	Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council.
† St. Peter, near Paul's Wharf ..... R.	354	9 4 2	—	United to that of St. Bene't.
† St. Peter-le-Poor ..... R.	546	5 16 8	629	Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.
* St. Peter, Westcheap ..... R.	226	26 7 9	—	United to that of St. Matthew, Friday-street.
† St. Stephen, Coleman-street ..... V.	4014	11 0 0	560	The Parishioners.
* St. Stephen, Walbrook, with ..... R. St. Bene't Sherehog..... R.	281 180	17 13 9 8 13 4	332	The Crown, and the Master and Wardens of the Grocers' Company, alternately.

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PARISH.	Population.	Value in the King's Books. £ s. d.	Present Net Income £	PATRONS.
† St. Swithin, London-stone ..... R. with St. Mary Bothaw..... R.	486 253	15 17 11 10 10 0	259	Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, and Rev. H. G. Watkins, alternately.
* St. Thomas the Apostle ..... R.	531	12 0 0	—	United to that of St. Mary, Aldermary.
* Trinity the Less ..... R.	443	8 7 6	—	United to that of St. Michael, Queen-hythe.
‡ St. Vedast Foster ..... R. with St. Michael le Quern ..... R.	496 248	33 5 10 21 10 5	300	Archbishop of Canterbury, and Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, alternately.

All the above 97 parishes, with the addition of the precinct of White Friars, form the poor law union of the City of London, which is under the care of 101 guardians, each parish electing one, with the exceptions of St. Anne's (Blackfriars), Christ-church (Newgate-street), and St. Stephen's (Coleman-street), which elect two each.

CITY OF LONDON WITHOUT THE WALLS.

PARISH.	Population.	Value in the King's Books. £ s. d.	Present Net Income. £	PATRONS.
* St. Andrew, Holborn ..... R.	5570 *a*	18 0 0	1336	Duke of Buccleuch.
* St. Bartholomew the Great..... R.	2923	8 0 0	680	Trustees of the late W. Phillips, Esq.
* St. Bartholomew the Less ..... V.	863 *b*	13 6 8	30	Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
* St. Botolph, without Aldersgate .. P.C.	3904 *c*	—	450	Dean and Chapter of Westminster, the appropriators.
* St. Botolph, Aldgate..... P.C.	9615 *d*	—	247	R. Kynaston, Esq., the impropriator.
† St. Botolph, without Bishopsgate R. *All Saints' Chapel* ..... P.C.	10,256	20 0 0	2290 / 258	Bishop of London. *Rector of St. Botolph's.*
† St. Bride ..... V.	6860	16 0 0	562	Dean and Chapter of Westminster, the appropriators.
† St. Dunstan in the West..... R.	3443 *e*	26 4 9½	490	Trustees of the late Rev. Charles Simeon.
§ St. Giles without, Cripplegate..... V.	13,134 *f*	32 5 0	2018	Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, the appropriators.
† St. Sepulchre ..... V.	7710 *g*	20 0 0	666	President and Fellows of St. John's College, Oxford; impropriators of two-thirds of the rectorial tithes, the Parishioners, the vicarage being endowed with one-third.
* Trinity in the Minories ..... P.C.	508	—	69	The Crown.

a The parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, within the city, includes the extra-parochial liberty of Barnard's Inn; but the largest part of the parish is in the Holborn Division of the hundred of Ossulstone, the population of which is returned with the parish of St. George the Martyr,—which see.
b The return from the parish of St. Bartholomew the Less includes the patients in St. Bartholomew's hospital.
c The entire parish of St. Botolph, without Aldersgate, contains 5306 inhabitants, of which number, 1312 are in the liberty of Glasshouse Yard, in the Finsbury Division of the hundred of Ossulstone.
d The parish of St. Botolph, Aldgate, is partly within the walls of the city. These two parishes, with St. Giles, Cripplegate, and St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, form the East London union, and are under the care of 20 guardians.
e This return includes the extra-parochial places of Clifford's-Inn (Fleet-street), and Serjeant's-Inn (Chancery-lane).
f The debtors in Whitecross-street prison are included in the population of the parish of St Giles, Cripplegate.
g The parish of St. Sepulchre, containing 12,179 inhabitants, extends into the Finsbury Division of the hundred of Ossulstone, county of Middlesex.
The West London union is formed of St. Bride's, Fleet-street, St. Bartholomew (the Great and the Less), St. Sepulchre (Newgate), St. Dunstan (West), St. Andrew, Lower or City Liberty and the Bridewell precinct, and is under the care of 20 guardians.

PARISHES ADJACENT TO THE CITY OF LONDON,

the three former being in the Holborn Division, and the two latter in the Tower Division, of the Hundred of Ossulstone, county of Middlesex.

PARISH.	Population.	Value in the King's Books. £ s. d.	Present Net Income. £	PATRONS.
* St. George the Martyr, and St. Andrew above Bars ..... R.		—	569	Duke of Buccleuch.
† St. George, Bloomsbury ..... R.	*b*	—	1153	The Crown.
Trinity Church, Woburn-Square..... P.C.	—	—	—	*Rector of St. George's.*
† St. Giles in the Fields ..... R.	*b*	—	968	The Crown.
St. Giles Trinity..... P.C.	—	—	338	*Rector of St. Giles.*
† St. George in the East..... R.	38,505 *c*	—	396	Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, Oxford.
St. Peter ad Vincula..... R.	433	18 13 4	—	The Crown.

a The parish of St. George the Martyr includes the return for that part of the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, which is in the Holborn Division of the hundred of Ossulstone, and the number of inhabitants is 27,334, besides which, the liberties of Saffron Hill, Hatton Garden, and Ely Rents, contain 9529 inhabitants, making the whole number, in the united parishes, 42,433; these, with Ely Place, form the Holborn union, which is under the care of 20 guardians.
b The parishes of St. George, Bloomsbury, and St. Giles in the Fields, united, contain 52,907 inhabitants.
c This parish is under the separate control of 16 guardians, under the Poor Law Amendment Act.

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CITY AND LIBERTY OF WESTMINSTER.

The parishes marked thus * are subject to the Archdeacon of Middlesex, with whom the Bishop of London exercises concurrent jurisdiction; and those marked thus † are within the royal peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

PARISH.		Population.	Value in the King's Books. £ s. d.	Present Net Income. £	PATRONS.
St. Anne, Soho	R.	15,000	—	909	Bishop of London.
* St. Clement Danes	R.	11,578 *a*	52 7 1	518	Marquess of Exeter.
St. George, Hanover Square	R.	58,209	—	1550	Bishop of London.
Grosvenor Chapel	P.C.	—	—	400	*Rector and Churchwardens of St. George.*
Hanover District Chapel, Regent-st.	P.C.	—	—	560	*Rector of St. George.*
St. Mark's District Chapel	P.C.	—	—	700	*Rector of St. George.*
St. Peter's, Pimlico	P.C.	—	—	700	*Rector of St. George.*
* St. James, Piccadilly	R.	37,053	—	1468	Bishop of London.
Archbishop Tenison's Chapel	P.C.	—	—	320	*Rector of St. James and eight trustees.*
St. Philip's Chapel, Regent-street.	P.C.	—	—	400	*Bishop of London and Rector of St. James.*
St. Margaret's Chapel	P.C.	—	—	450	*Dean and Chapter of Westminster, the appropriators.*
Berwick Street	C.	—	—	—	*Trustees.*
York Street	C.	—	—	—	*Rector of St. James's.*
St. James, Hampstead Road	C.	—	—	—	*Trustees.*
† St. John, Milbank	R.	22,648 *b*	—	350	Dean and Chapter of Westminster.
† St. Margaret	R.	25,344	—	—	Dean and Chapter of Westminster.
* St. Martin in the Fields	V.	23,732 *c*	12 0 0	1256	The Bishop of London.
St. Matthew, Spring Gardens	P.C.	—	—	200	*Vicar of St. Martin's.*
Burleigh Chapel	C.	—	—	—	*Vicar of St. Martin's.*
* St. Mary le Strand	R.	2862 *d*	13 8 4	266	The Crown.
St. John Baptist, Savoy	P.C.	431	—	—	Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
* St. Paul, Covent Garden	R.	5293	—	580	Duke of Bedford.

a The entire parish of St. Clement Danes, containing 15,442 inhabitants, extends into the Holborn Division of the hundred of Ossulstone, and includes Clement's Inn and New Inn.

b The inmates of the Milbank Penitentiary are included in the return for the parish of St. John.

c This return includes the population of Privy Gardens and Whitehall, reputed extra-parochial; the parish is under the separate control of 24 guardians under the Poor Law Amendment Act.

d The entire parish of St. Mary le Strand, containing 2462 inhabitants, includes the precinct of the duchy of Lancaster, in the Holborn Division of the hundred of Ossulstone.

The Strand poor law union is formed of St. Mary le Strand with the Duchy of Lancaster, St. Paul (Covent Garden), St. Clement Danes, Precinct of Savoy and Liberty of the Rolls, and is under the care of 21 guardians.

BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK.

The following parishes are within the jurisdiction of the Consistory Court of the Commissary of the Bishop of Winchester, as regards granting letters of administration; and within that of the Archdeacon of Surrey for granting probates of wills.

PARISH.		Population.	Value in the King's Books. £ s. d.	Present Net Income. £	PATRONS.
Christchurch	R.	13,705 *a*	—	670	Trustees of Mr. Marshall's Charities.
St. George the Martyr	R.	39,769 *b*	16 13 9	730	The Crown.
St. John, Horsleydown	R.	9271	—	500	The Crown.
St. Olave	P.C.	8694 *c*	68 4 9½	682	The Crown.
St. Saviour	P.C.	18,006 *d*	—	800	Parishioners, who appoint two ministers, each of whom has a moiety of the income of the living.
St. Thomas	P.C.	1456 *e*	—	215	Governors of St. Thomas' Hospital.

a Christchurch was formerly a part of St. Saviour's parish, and with it now forms the poor law union of St. Saviour's, under the care of seventeen guardians. The parish extends into the Lambeth Division of the hundred of Brixton; but the entire population is given above.

b The population of the parish of St. George includes five hundred and fifteen persons in the Queen's Bench prison, ninety-nine in the Marshalsea prison, two hundred and forty-three in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, one hundred and eighty in the Philanthropic Reform, ninety-six in the School for the Indigent Blind, sixty-seven in the Freemasons' School, eighty-three in the Magdalene Hospital, and two hundred and forty-seven in Bethlehem Hospital. This parish, under the Poor Law Amendment Act, is under the separate control of 18 guardians.

c St. Olave's parish extends into the city of London, and with the parishes of St. Thomas and St. John Horsleydown, forms the poor law union of St. Olave, under the care of 15 guardians.

d The Liberty of the Clink is included in the return for St. Saviour's parish.

e The return from St. Thomas' parish includes the inmates of St. Thomas' Hospital, containing 249 males and 164 females; and of Guy's Hospital, containing 123 males and 249 females.

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There are likewise numerous extra-parochial and independent liberties; namely, in the city of London Without the Walls, Barnard's Inn, the population of which is returned with St. Andrew's, Holborn; Bridewell Hospital and Precinct, containing 456 inhabitants, including 96 persons in the hospital and prison; Clifford's Inn, returned with the parish of St. Dunstan-in-the-West; Furnival's Inn, 160; Gray's Inn, 324; Lincoln's Inn, 142; Serjeant's Inn, Chancery-lane, returned with St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet-street, 104; Staple Inn, 58; White Friars' Precinct, 1302; Inner Temple, 288; Middle Temple, 195: adjacent to the city of London, St. Catherine by the Tower (Precinct), 72; Old Artillery Ground Liberty, containing 1411 inhabitants; Charter-House, 164; Ely-place, 216; Norton-Falgate Liberty, 1918; Rolls Liberty, 2682; Old Tower Without (Precinct), 280; East Smithfield Liberty, 3453: in the city and Liberty of Westminster, the Close of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, containing 185 inhabitants; Duchy of Lancaster (Precinct), 410; Privy Gardens, and Whitehall, returned with St. Martin's-in-the-Fields; and the Verge of the palaces of St. James' and Whitehall, 238.

St. Paul's Cathedral is the chief ecclesiastical edifice of London, and of the empire, and the masterpiece of its architect, Sir Christopher Wren. This magnificent structure stands on the highest and most central spot of ground in the city, nearly covering the site of the ancient cathedral built by Bishop Maurice, which was destroyed by the fire of 1666. It is the cathedral of the diocese of London, the deanery of which is usually held with the see of Llandaff, together with a spacious house in Doctors' Commons. The commission for building a new cathedral is dated in 1673, the interval between the fire and that period having been employed in endeavouring to repair the old fabric, which was at length found impracticable. The first stone of the present structure, which was built from the third design of the architect, was laid June 21st, 1675; the walls of the choir and side aisles were finished in ten years, together with the semicircular porticoes on the north and south sides, and the last stone was laid on the top of the lantern in 1710, in the lifetime of the architect, by his son Christopher. This stupendous edifice, of which only a general description can here be attempted, is wholly constructed of the best Portland stone, in the form of a Latin cross, the extreme length of which is 514 feet, and its breadth 216. The interior consists of a nave, choir, side aisles, transept, side chapels, &c. From the intersection of the cross rises a stately cupola, universally admired for its grandeur and elegant proportions, being 215 feet in altitude, and measuring 145 in diameter, and 430 feet in circumference. From the top of this springs a lantern, adorned with large Corinthian pillars, surrounded at its base by a gallery, and terminating at the top in a superb gilt ball and cross: the height, from the floor of the church to the summit of the cross, is 404 feet, and the circumference of the entire fabric is 2292 feet. The principal architectural features of the exterior are two grand semicircular porticoes at the north and south ends of the transept; the magnificent western entrance, with its campanile turrets; and the cupola, or dome. The great western entrance is composed of a double story of twelve lofty Corinthian columns below, and eight of the Composite order above, supporting a grand enriched pediment representing the conversion of St. Paul, crowned with a colossal figure of that saint and other statues: the whole stands upon an elevated base, the ascent to which is by a flight of 22 square black marble steps, running the entire length of the portico. At the extremities of this western elevation are elegant campaniles, or steeples of two stories, of light pierced workmanship, terminating in domes formed by curves of contrary flexure, like bells, and ornamented at the top with gilt pine-apples. Both the north and south sides have an air of uncommon elegance; having richly decorated windows and niches, scrolls, fruitage, and other suitable enrichments. The cupola, which is the most distinguishing feature of the pile, towers in majestic proportion above the rest of the structure: it is ornamented with 32 columns below, and a range of attic ante above, the exterior circuit of which is flanked by a noble balustrade. The interior is of correspondent beauty, being, like the exterior, constructed in the purest style of classical architecture. It has lately been improved by the introduction of monuments and statues of British heroes, and other illustrious dead, which, being composed of the finest marbles, and generally of good design, add greatly to the rich appearance of this part of the cathedral. The interior of the grand cupola was painted by Sir James Thornhill, the designs being illustrative of some of the most remarkable occurrences in the life of St. Paul. In the crypt beneath the church, and immediately under the centre of the great dome, is the tomb of Admiral Lord Nelson. The building was erected at the national expense, and cost a million and a half of money. The iron balustrade surrounding the churchyard, which, with its seven iron gates, weighs 200 tons, cost £11,202. 0. 6. The extent of the ground plot occupied by the edifice is two acres and sixteen perches: in the area of the west front is placed a statue of Queen Anne.

The parochial churches may, for the most part, be divided into two classes,—those built by Sir Christopher Wren, or his pupils, since the great fire, and those which escaped that calamity. Of the former, the following most deserve notice: *St. Mary's-le-Bow, in Cheapside*, and *St. Bride's, in Fleet-street*, are allowed to possess the most elegant steeples of any in London. The first is a most successful endeavour to perpetuate the origin of its additional name of De Arcubus, or Le Bow, which arose not only from the body being erected on *arches*, or a Norman crypt (which still remains), but from having a steeple, or lantern, resting on bows. This singularity is retained in the present structure, the spire of which is partly supported by flying buttresses, Corinthian columns, and an elegant circular gallery, terminating in a lofty spire; the whole being a masterly display of the five orders. The steeple of St. Bride's is of a totally different form, but equally beautiful: it consists of a series of elegant stories, diminishing in exact proportion as they ascend, and which, with the spire, originally reached the altitude of 234 feet, but it was obliged lately to be reduced, on account of its having been damaged by lightning. *St. Stephen's, Walbrook*, erected in the place of the old church built in 1420, and burnt down by the great fire, deserves notice on account of the unrivalled beauty of the interior. The plan of this structure is original, yet simple; the elevation surprising, yet chaste and beautiful. The dome, springing from the

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intersection, is supported by eight arches, rising from as many Corinthian columns, so disposed as to give the whole an effect of great lightness and spaciousness. Over the altar is a fine painting, by West, of the stoning of St. Stephen.

The above-named churches are amongst the finest of the 50 built by Sir Christopher Wren after the conflagration of 1666. The following claim notice either from their architectural character, or historical interest. *St. Michael's, Wood-street.* This church is of the Ionic order, and was erected in 1669. The original tower has of late years been replaced by a clumsy spire. So early as the year 1359, the church was liberally endowed; and Stow asserts that the head of James IV. of Scotland was buried here, after the battle of Flodden Field. *St. Mary's, Aldermanbury*, having a large western tower with angular pinnacles, occupies the site of an old church refounded by Alderman Keeble, in the fifteenth century. Judge Jeffreys was buried in this church. *St. Mary's at Hill, Lower Thames-street*, was only partially destroyed by the great fire. This church is remarkable for containing some old and curious records, extracts from which have been published: it has a plain square brick tower. *St. Vedast's, Foster-lane*, besides its stone spire, which is very handsome and of exact symmetry, possesses an altar-piece of singular elegance. The railing before it is peculiarly rich; and the border that surrounds the *nimbus*, or glory, is composed for the most part of three cherubim, half immersed in clouds, and six winged infants, in the highest possible relief, one sounding two trumpets, and the others bearing palm branches, the carving being either from the chisel of Gibbons, or some successful rival of that great artist. *St. Sepulchre's, Snow-hill*, is a spacious stone structure, modernized from the remains of the former church built in 1440, and which escaped the great fire. It has a fine groined porch, or entrance, and a lofty square tower with tall angular pinnacles, which, together with the interior, show that it must, before its modernization, have been a noble edifice of English architecture: this church has been lately new roofed. *St. Mary's Woolnoth, Lombard-street*, is a fine specimen of the Tuscan order, erected by Nicholas Hawksmoor, a pupil of Sir Christopher Wren. The exterior is of stone, the northern elevation being decorated with large semicircular rusticated arches, and the western end having a double tower with Composite columns, a balustrade, and other ornaments. The interior is a fine specimen of the most exquisite proportion, as well as of chaste decoration. *St. Michael's, Cornhill*, has a beautiful tower, which renders it one of the most conspicuous ornaments of the city. It is surmounted by four fine fluted turrets, and is admirably light and elegant; and the various orders of architecture are harmoniously combined. There is a monument in it to the memory of Fabian, the Chronicler, who was an alderman of London. *St. Lawrence's, Jewry*, rebuilt in 1677, is a neat edifice: the interior has lately been rendered very elegant, and contains a monument of Archbishop Tillotson. *St. Peter's, Cornhill*, according to an inscribed brass plate in it, was the first Christian church erected in Britain, being said to have been built by King Lucius, so early as the year 79. The present structure is plain but neat: it has a steeple of red brick, with a lofty spire terminating in a large key, the emblem of the patron saint. *St. Bene't's, Paul's Wharf*, was built in 1181, and rebuilt in 1682. Inigo Jones is said to have been buried in this church, but there is no record of the interment. *St. Swithin's, Cannon-street*, a small but elegant church, with a tower and spire, was built in 1680, on the site of one of very ancient foundation. This church attracts notice from the famous "London stone" being placed in front of it. *Christ Church, Newgate-street*, is a spacious and elegant stone church, having a lofty tower, and is much frequented on account of the singing by the scholars of Christ's hospital, who attend divine service in it, and whose combined voices, from their great number, produce an extraordinary effect. Previously to the dissolution of monasteries, this was the site of the Grey friars' church, which was 300 feet long, and decorated with noble monuments: the portion re-edified was only the choir of the ancient structure. *St. Alban's, Wood-street*, is a handsome stone edifice, with a lofty turreted tower, the interior being in good proportion, and containing a richly-ornamented altar-piece, and a pulpit finely carved. The Saxon king, Athelstan, is said to have had a palace adjoining this church, and his name, somewhat corrupted and abridged, is thought to be preserved in Addle-street, formerly called King Adel-street, running by the side of it. *St. Margaret Pattens, Rood-lane*, was rebuilt in 1687: the carving of the altar-piece is by the celebrated Grinlin Gibbons. *St. Michael's, College-hill*, is celebrated as the burial-place of the famous lord mayor, Richard Whittington, who here founded a college. The ceiling, which is finely coved, is said to be the largest church ceiling in London unsupported by a single column. The tower is surmounted by a singularly beautiful turret, decorated with Corinthian columns: the altar-piece has carving by Grinlin Gibbons.

Some of the city churches which escaped the great fire are of very considerable architectural merit; and most of them contain a number of curious and interesting monuments; they are as follow:—

St. Andrew Undershaft, Leadenhall-street, obtained its adjunct from a May-pole, or shaft, having formerly been set up every year on the first of May, which was higher than the church steeple. The style of architecture is the later English, having been rebuilt in 1532, at the expense of William Fitz-William, the founder of the noble house of Wentworth. The interior is decorated with great taste; the ceiling is adorned with angels, and the compartments over the pillar which support it are painted in imitation of basso relievo. The eastern window is richly ornamented with stained glass, in five compartments, representing the sovereigns Edward VI., Queen Elizabeth, James I., Charles I., and Charles II. The pulpit is a fine specimen of carving. The most remarkable monument is that of John Stow, the London historian, who is represented sitting at study. *St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street*. Dr. Stukeley affirms that this church is built on the site of one which existed in the time of the Roman dominion in Britain, and was dedicated to the Empress Helena. The present fabric was the conventual church of an adjoining priory of Benedictine nuns, part of which was appropriated to the use of the parishioners. It is chiefly remarkable for a number of ancient and curious monuments. *St. James', Duke's-place*, was built in the reign of James I., on the site of the priory of the Holy Trinity at Aldgate, from the materials of the conventual buildings. *St. Bartholo-*

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mew's the Less, and *St. Bartholomew's the Great*, were both conventual churches, and are situated near Smithfield. The former, which belonged to the hospital of St. Bartholomew, has been altered and modernized so much that it retains no ancient feature worthy of description. St. Bartholomew's the Great is a fine specimen, and the only one remaining in London, of the massive Norman architecture, the nave being supported by ponderous low round columns; the present church is only the choir of that of the priory. Both churches were founded by Rayhere, said to have been minstrel or jester to Henry I., who has a tomb, with his effigy, in the structure last mentioned. *St. Giles', Cripplegate*, was erected in 1546, on the site of the ancient church, built by Alfune, the first master of St. Bartholomew's hospital, in 1090, and burnt down in the year 1545: it is a light well-proportioned structure. Speed the historian, and Fox the martyrologist, were buried here. Oliver Cromwell, afterwards Protector, was married in this church.

The ecclesiastical structures without the city exhibit as great a variety in their age and construction as those within its limits. They may be divided into three classes; the churches of ancient erection; those erected in the reign of Queen Anne and her successors; and the newly-built churches of His late Majesty's reign.

The churches of the first class are, *in the City and Liberties of Westminster*, the abbey church of St. Peter, St. Margaret's, St. John's the Baptist (in the Savoy), and the Temple church. *In Southwark*, St. Saviour's church; and in *other parts of the town and suburbs*, St. Pancras and Stepney churches; to which, as next in age, though different in style, may be added St. James', Westminster, and St. Anne's, Soho. The principal churches built in the reign of Anne and her successors, George I., George II., and George III., are, St. Martin's; St. George's, Hanover-square; St. Giles in the Fields; St. George's, Bloomsbury; St. Mary's le Strand; St. Clement Dane's; St. Paul's, Covent Garden; and St. John the Evangelist, Milbank; all situated in Westminster, or its liberties: St. Olave's, St. George's, St. Thomas', St. Mary's, and Bermondsey and Christ churches, situated in Southwark; and on the northern and eastern sides of the metropolis, the churches of Bishopsgate, Spitalfields, Shoreditch, Old-street, St. James and St. John, Clerkenwell, Aldgate, Whitechapel, Bethnal Green, Limehouse, St. George in the East, Shadwell, and Wapping. The most remarkable of the more modern churches, scattered through various parts of the metropolis and its suburbs, will be noticed hereafter.

London contains no churches of the Anglo-Saxon period, excepting small portions of Westminster abbey church, concealed from view in consequence of their subterranean situation. Those religious edifices in the Anglo-Norman style, and of later English architecture, most deserving of notice in Westminster, Southwark, and the suburbs, are the following:—

WESTMINSTER ABBEY, or, more properly, the collegiate church of St. Peter at Westminster, is ascribed to Sebert, King of the East Saxons. Edward the Confessor rebuilt the church in 1065; and by Pope Nicholas II. it was appointed the place of inauguration for the kings of England. On the general suppression of religious houses, Henry VIII. converted the Benedictine abbey attached to this church into a college of Secular canons, under the government of a dean, and afterwards appointed a bishop, making it the head of a diocese, comprising the entire county of Middlesex, except Fulham, which was retained by the Bishop of London; but this establishment was, a few years afterwards, dissolved by Edward VI., who restored the college, which was again changed by Queen Mary into an abbey. Elizabeth put an end to that institution in 1560, and founded the present establishment, which is a college, consisting of a dean and twelve Secular canons, or prebendaries; to which she attached a school for 40 scholars, called the Queen's scholars, to be educated in the liberal sciences, preparatory to their removal to the University. Private scholars are also admitted; and some of the most illustrious characters in the kingdom have received their education here. To this establishment belong choristers, singing men, an organist, and twelve almsmen. It is imagined that a school was annexed to the abbey so long ago as the time of Edward the Confessor. The present church was built by Henry III. and his successors, and completed by the last abbot, with the exception of the two towers at the western entrance, which are the work of Sir Christopher Wren, and the northern doorway, called "the beautiful gate," which was erected at the expense of the unfortunate Bishop Atterbury. Its length is 360 feet, the breadth of the nave 72 feet, and the length of the transept 195 feet. Some late improvements have exposed this venerable structure to the view, by pulling down the houses on its northern side, and forming a square before it, neatly planted with low shrubs. On entering the western door, the whole body of the church presents itself at one view, terminated at the further end by the fine painted window over the portico of Henry the Seventh's chapel, and is highly impressive from its loftiness, lightness, and symmetry. The nave is separated from the choir by a screen; the choir, in the form of a semi-octagon, was formerly surrounded by eight chapels, but there are now only seven, that which was then the central chapel at present forming the porch of that of Henry VII. The roofs of the nave and transept are supported by two rows of arches, one above the other, resting on beautiful lofty clustered columns of Purbeck marble. Corresponding with the central range of pillars are demi-pillars in the side walls, which, as they rise, spring into semi-arches, and meet others opposite in acute angles; by which means the roof is thrown into a variety of segments of arches decorated with ornamental carvings. The side aisles receive light from a middle range of windows, which with the four large ones at the ends of the nave and the transept, give light to the whole of the main building. The great western window is splendidly painted, representing figures of the patriarchs Moses and Aaron, the arms of Edward the Confessor, those of Westminster and other devices. The choir, one of the most beautiful in Europe, is terminated towards the east by the ancient high altar, beyond which, at a small distance, is seen the magnificent shrine of Edward the Confessor, rising from the centre of the chapel which bears his name. The pavement before the altar table is a splendid specimen of ancient Mosaic work, and one side of the enclosure is formed by the venerable tombs and effigies of Aymer de Valence, Edward Crouch-

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back, the monuments of King Sebert, Anne of Cleves, &c. The choir is enclosed on the northern and southern sides by handsome stalls, the floor being paved with black and white marble, and the roof ornamented with white tiles, divided into compartments, which are bordered with gilt carved work. The ceremony of the coronation of the kings and queens of England is performed in this part of the abbey. The best executed monuments are the productions of Roubilliac, Rysbrach, Flaxman, Westmacott, and Bacon. In the southern extremity of the transept are monuments to the memory of many of the most eminent British poets, whence this spot has received the name of Poets' Corner; and here are to be found, amongst others, the names and memorials of Chaucer, Spencer, Shakspeare, Ben Jonson, Milton, Dryden, Butler, Thomson, Gay, Goldsmith, Addison, Samuel Johnson, &c.; together with the tombs of Handel and Garrick. In the southern aisle the most remarkable monuments are those of Dr. Watts, W. Hargrave, Esq., and Captain James Cornwall. At the western end of the abbey are those of Sir Godfrey Kneller, Dr. Mead, Sir Charles Wager, the Earl of Chatham, &c. On the northern side of the entrance into the choir is the monument of Sir Isaac Newton, and near it is that of Earl Stanhope. Near the great gates, and opposite the tomb of the Earl of Chatham, lie the remains, about twelve feet from each other, of the two great political rivals, Charles James Fox, and William Pitt; the monument of the latter is over the western entrance. Lord Mansfield's monument is erected under one of the lofty arches at the northern end of the transept.

Around the choir are eight chapels, dedicated respectively to St. Benedict, St. Nicholas, St. Paul, St. Erasmus, St. John the Baptist, St. John the Evangelist, St. Michael, and St. Andrew; and in them is a variety of tombs, erected to the memory of distinguished persons: the three last-named chapels have been converted into a single one. Besides these are two other chapels deserving particular description, viz., the chapel of Edward the Confessor, and Henry the Seventh's chapel.

Edward the Confessor's Chapel stands immediately behind the altar of the church, upon an elevated floor, leading to which there is a flight of steps. It is remarkable for containing the shrine of its patron saint, King Edward the Confessor, and the tombs of several of the ancient English monarchs, from which circumstance it has been denominated "the Chapel of the Kings." The saint's shrine, erected pursuant to the orders of Henry III., by Peter Cavalini, stands in the centre, and was curiously ornamented with Mosaic work of coloured stones, with gilding and other ornaments, but only some fragments now remain. Of the regal monuments around, that of Henry III. is distinguished by large panels of polished porphyry, enclosed with Mosaic work of scarlet and gold, and that monarch's effigy of brass gilt, the size of life. The remains of Edward I. are contained in a plain coffin of grey marble. The tomb of Edward III. has his statue of brass gilt, and is surrounded by statues of his children, and others. There is a tomb erected to the memory of Richard II. and his queen, Anne of Bohemia, with their effigies. Editha, consort of the Confessor; Eleanor, the affectionate wife of Edward I.; the heroic Philippa, consort of Edward III., have tombs with their effigies, the former of brass gilt, and the latter of alabaster. The tomb of Henry V. is enclosed in a beautiful chantry chapel. The coronation chairs, and the stone brought from Scone by Edward I.; the sword and shield of King Edward III.; the saddle and hemlet used by Henry V. at the battle of Agincourt; and various models of churches, by Sir Christopher Wren, are shown among the curiosities here. Along the frieze of the screen of this chapel are fourteen legendary sculptures, relating to the history of Edward the Confessor, which were executed in the reign of Henry III., and which are well worthy the attention of the antiquary.

Henry the Seventh's Chapel, universally admitted to be one of the richest specimens of later English architecture in the kingdom, adjoins the eastern extremity of the abbey. It was erected as a mausoleum for himself and his family by the king whose name it bears, on the site of a smaller chapel, dedicated, like the present, to the Virgin Mary, and cost £14,000, a sum estimated to have been equal to a quarter of a million of our present currency. The exterior of this edifice is remarkable for richness and variety, which are greatly increased by fourteen buttresses, with crocketed turrets, projecting from the several angles of the building, and are beautifully ornamented with canopies, niches, and other decorations: these buttresses add strength as well as beauty to the edifice, being connected with the upper part of the walls of the nave by pointed arches. The interior, lighted by a double range of windows of magnificent dimensions and elegant workmanship, consists of a nave and two small aisles, and is entered by a flight of black marble steps, under a noble arch, that leads to a pair of large wrought brazen gates, thickly plated with gold, each panel being adorned with a rose and portcullis alternately. The nave is 99 feet long, 66 broad, and 54 high, and terminates at the eastern end in a curve, having five deep recesses, entered by open arches. The lofty stone ceiling, with its innumerable ornaments, excites the highest admiration. Numerous oratories, canopies, and other embellishments, adorn the sides and ends of this chapel. In the centre stands the altar-tomb of Henry VII., executed by Torregiano, in basaltic stone, ornamented with the royal effigy, and surrounded by a magnificent screen of the same material, the whole of which is said to have cost £10,000. Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth, Mary Queen of Scots, Margaret of Richmond, several of the Brunswick family, and numerous other royal and distinguished persons, have been interred within the walls of this celebrated chapel.

St. Margaret's church, an elegant specimen of the architecture of the period of Edward IV., stands near the northern entrance of the abbey, and is remarkable for its beautiful eastern window of painted glass, representing the Crucifixion, which was presented by the magistrates of Dort, in Holland, to Henry VII., and intended for his chapel, then in progress of erection; but he dying before it was finished, after passing through the hands of various owners, it was at last purchased for its present situation for the sum of £420. A board in this church is inscribed to the memory of Sir Walter Raleigh, who was beheaded in 1618, in Palace-yard adjoining. The members of the House of Commons attend divine service here on particular occasions.

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The Temple Church, dedicated to St. Mary, has recently been modernized and greatly embellished. It is supposed to have been first erected in the year 1185, and to have been afterwards, partially or wholly, rebuilt by the Knights Templars, in the year 1244. The form of the most ancient portion of the edifice is a peristyle, having six massive pillars, with fillets on the shafts, and Norman capitals. This portion, which forms the vestibule of the present church, contains the tombs of eleven Knights Templars. The main body of the edifice consists of a nave, with two aisles and a transept, divided by elegant clustered columns, supporting a fine arched roof. Selden, Plowden, Lord Thurlow, and the eminent physician, Dr. Mead, lie interred in this church. The Norman arch, forming the entrance to this church, is much admired for the richness of its mouldings. *St. John's the Baptist*, now almost the only remnant of the ancient palace of the Savoy, in the Strand (which was rebuilt in 1245, and converted into an hospital in 1509, when the present church appears to have been erected), has a beautiful roof, divided into panels, on which numerous religious and heraldic devices are carved, and contains several ancient monuments of the Willoughby, Howard, and Compton families: it was very tastefully repaired in 1820. *St. Saviour's, Southwark*, formerly collegiate, is the most spacious parochial church in the metropolis, and one of the finest specimens of ancient architecture. It has a nave and aisles, with a choir and transept, Lady chapel (recently renovated at a very great expense, defrayed by subscription, and considered one of the handsomest specimens of the early English style now subsisting), &c. Part of it appears to be of the period of Henry II. or III., and the remainder of that of Henry IV., in whose reign it was partly rebuilt. Twenty-six pillars, in two rows, support the roof of this interesting edifice; and the chancel, and galleries in the walls of the choir, are adorned with arches, in a similar manner to Westminster abbey. The tower, which is supported on four very strong pillars, is 150 feet high, to the top of the large angular pinnacles, and contains a ring of twelve fine-toned bells. During the progress of considerable embellishment and repairs, in the month of July, 1830, the remains of Dr. Lancelot Andrews, Bishop of Winchester, who died September 21st, 1626, were discovered, in a state of great preservation, in a leaden coffin, walled up with brick, within his monument in Bishops' chapel; a subterraneous passage leading from the church was also exposed to view soon afterwards. Gower, one of the ancient English poets, has a small monument in this church, and several other eminent men lie interred here. The churchwardens of St. Saviours', with others of the parish officers, form a corporate body, by charter of Henry VIII., granted at the dissolution of the college, or priory of St. Augustine canons here, when the inhabitants purchased the conventual church, and made it parochial. *St. James'*, and *St. Anne's, Soho*, are only remarkable, the former for containing a beautiful marble font, sculptured by Grinlin Gibbons; and the latter for being the burial-place of Theodore, King of Corsica, who lies in the churchyard, beneath a gravestone inscribed with some affecting lines from the pen of Lord Orford.

Although Sir Christopher Wren was the architect principally employed in rebuilding the churches after the great fire of London, yet the erection of a few in different parts of the metropolis was confided to his contemporaries. There were also several good churches built in the succeeding reigns, by other architects; and the following, as the most interesting of these, are entitled to a brief notice.

St. Martin's in the Fields has been invariably admired for its portico, which is the finest of any church in London, and the entire edifice is entitled to a comparison with the best works of Sir Christopher Wren. It was erected between the years 1721 and 1726, from a design by James Gibbs, and unites the light and picturesque beauty of the modern temple with the sober grandeur and solidity of Grecian architecture. The opening no long desired, for obtaining a proper view of this fine portico, has lately been made. *St. George's, Hanover-square*, is also remarkable for a very fine portico of the Corinthian order, consisting of six columns, with an entablature and pediment: the steeple is an excellent piece of architecture. Over the altar-piece is a tolerably good painting of the Last Supper, attributed to Sir James Thornhill. *St. Mary's-le-Strand*, though sometimes censured for its affected display of the five orders of architecture, and otherwise too lavish ornament, is a handsome edifice, erected by Gibbs in 1717, just after his return from Italy. *St. Clement Dane's* has a fine lofty steeple by Gibbs, but the body of the church is said to have been designed by Sir Christopher Wren. *St. Paul's, Covent Garden*, was originally erected by Inigo Jones, at the expense of the Earl of Bedford. On the 17th of September, 1795, this church was burnt down, but it was rebuilt in imitation of the original edifice. It has a noble massive portico of the Tuscan order, and the interior is of great neatness and simplicity. Butler, the author of Hudibras, and Dr. Walcot, better known under the assumed name of Peter Pindar, lie buried in the churchyard. *St Giles' in the Fields*, erected from a design by Mr. Henry Flightcroft, is constructed entirely of stone, in a simple yet elegant style, having a lofty handsome steeple, and was finished in 1734, at an expense of £10,000. The entrance gateway has a fine sculptured entablature, representing the Day of Judgment. *St. George's, Bloomsbury*, was erected by Mr. Nicholas Hawksmore, and finished in 1731. It is a singular, and not very harmonious, compound of the Tuscan and Corinthian orders, constructed entirely of stone, with a good portico in front, and a pyramidical steeple, grotesquely ornamented. *St. John's the Evangelist, Millbank*. This church, designed by Sir John Vanbrugh, is remarkable for having four steeples, one at each corner, which give it rather a whimsical appearance; several of its details are, however, beautiful.

The churches erected since the commencement of the present century are numerous, and some of them are eminent specimens of architectural display, particularly St. Pancras', Mary-le-bone, All Souls' (Langham-place), St. Luke's (Chelsea), St. Dunstan's in the West, recently rebuilt, &c. The last four or five years are particularly remarkable for the number of new churches: one built in Berwick-street, in the parish of St. James', Westminster, and consecrated July 23rd, 1839, is the largest that has been erected in the metropolis for several years; the cost of its erection and purchase of the site exceeded £14,000. There are in various parts of the metropolis about 480 places of worship, of which more than 200

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belong to the establishment: there are 47 for Baptists, six for the Society of Friends, upwards of 100 for Independents, 32 for Wesleyan Methodists, four for Swedenborgians, six for Unitarians, four for Welsh Calvinists, and numerous others for different classes of Protestant dissenters. There are also nine chapels in connection with the church of Scotland, fourteen Roman Catholic chapels, eight synagogues, and eighteen Foreign Protestant churches and chapels.

Colleges, Schools, and Establishments for Instruction and Study of various kinds.

London contains a university, two colleges, 45 free schools with perpetual endowments, seventeen schools for poor and deserted children, and upwards of 200 parochial schools, in which the children are both clothed and educated: there are also numerous National and Lancasterian schools, upwards of 500 Sunday schools, and about 4000 private schools in and near the metropolis.

The *University of London*, Somerset-House, was originally instituted by charter granted on the 28th of November, 1836; but on the 5th of December, 1837, a second charter was granted, by which the former was revoked, some of its details modified, and two new members of senate appointed. Its objects are stated to be the advancement of religion and morality, and the promotion of useful knowledge; and it is intended to hold forth to all classes and denominations an encouragement for pursuing a regular and liberal course of education, by granting academical degrees. The senate consists of a chancellor, vice-chancellor, and 36 fellows; and examiners in the classics, mathematics, natural history, chemistry, &c., have been appointed, for granting the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Doctor of Laws, Bachelor of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and to examine for medical degrees in the four branches of medicine, surgery, midwifery, and pharmacy. The chancellor is appointed by the Crown; and the vice-chancellor, whose office is an annual office, by the senate, from among the fellows. When the number of fellows shall be reduced below the number of 25, the members of the senate are empowered to elect 12 more, in order to complete the number of 36: the Queen is the visiter.

Seal of the University.

King's College was so named from its having been founded under the immediate patronage of George IV., who presented the proprietors with the site, on the condition that the college should be completed in conformity to the design of Somerset House, of which it now forms the eastern wing. The estimated expense, as given by the architect, Sir Robert Smirke, was £140,000, exclusively of £17,000 for the purchase and removal of houses next the Strand, to make room for the principal front, and £10,000 for furniture; making, with other additional items, £170,000, besides the cost of furnishing the library and museum. The design of the institution is to afford to the youth of the metropolis a course of instruction similar to that pursued at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The principal, with a competent number of professors, have been appointed by the council, the latter consisting of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, Secretary of State for the Home Department, Speaker of the House of Commons, Deans of St. Paul and Westminster, and the Lord Mayor; by this body all the fundamental regulations respecting the discipline and course of education are to be approved. The Archbishop of Canterbury is appointed perpetual visiter. The funds for the erection and support of the institution were raised by donations, and by shares of £100 each, the dividends on which are not to exceed four per cent., the surplus to be applied exclusively to the benefit of the college.

University College was established with a view to afford a liberal education principally to students who are excluded from honours at Oxford and Cambridge by the statutes of religious conformity: the students are not admitted until they are able to perform certain exercises, and are divided into three classes, according to the different departments of literature in which they are engaged. The institution is governed by a council of 24, six of whom are chosen annually; these appoint the professors, each of whom receives a fixed stipend, until the fees paid by the students constitute a sufficient support, and are entitled to superannuated allowances. The funds of the institution are to be not less than £150,000, nor more than £300,000: each proprietor has the right of appointing one pupil, and receives four per cent. on every £100 share. The building, the first stone of which was laid on the 30th of April, 1827, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, the contract for its completion being £107,000, occupies, with its appendages, seven acres of ground, near the New road, purchased for £90,000: that portion of it which has been already erected consists entirely of stone, but all the parts of the original design have not yet been completed: the theatres, lecture-rooms, and apartments of the interior, are all of elegant architecture, and commodiously adapted to their respective purposes. A scholastic department, in addition to the collegiate, has recently been established, as preparatory to the latter. The University has received a valuable addition to its museum from Gore Clough, Esq., who has presented for the use of the students of the New North London Hospital, built in connection with it, a museum, consisting of many valuable specimens and preparations of morbid anatomy, midwifery, and casts, with numerous prints and drawings, collected at an expense of nearly £3000.

Westminster School, founded in 1560, by Queen Elizabeth, for 40 scholars, who receive an education preparatory for the University, besides whom are educated, as private scholars, many of the sons of the nobility and gentry: the school is situated within the precincts of Westminster Abbey. Eight boys are elected annually on the foundation; and four more, called "Bishop's boys," who wear gowns of a different colour from those of the "King's scholars," are appointed by the Dean, on the establishment of Dr. Williams, Bishop of Lincoln, in 1628, who directed an annual pecuniary allow-

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ance to be made to each, which is withheld until the boys are entered at St. John's College, Cambridge, when the Dean and Chapter add so much as will make up £20 a year for four years. The bishop also endowed four scholarships in the same college, for boys of this school, preference being given to those on his own foundation, each of the value of £20 per annum, for four years. The other University advantages are, eight studentships and scholarships at Corpus Christi and Trinity Colleges, Cambridge, the former of the value of from £50 to £60 per annum, the latter £25; three scholarships at St. John's College, Cambridge, founded by Sir Robert Wood, Knight, in 1659; a second nomination to three more at Corpus Christi College, of the annual value of £20 each, founded by Archbishop Parker, in 1569; and a rent-charge of £20, assigned by Dr. Triplett, in 1668, towards the support of four boys from this school at the University.

The *Charter-house*, which comprises an hospital as well as a school, is so named from the word *Chartreuse*, the site having been occupied by a convent of Carthusian monks. It was built and endowed in the reign of James I., by Mr. Thomas Sutton, a merchant of great opulence and liberality: the purchase and completion of the buildings cost upwards of £20,000. The establishment of this noble seminary consists of a master, a preacher, two schoolmasters, and 44 scholars, who are supported free of every expense. The boys, presented by the Governors in rotation, are instructed in classical learning, and wear an academical dress, resembling that worn by the scholars of Eton and Westminster. The hospital is for 80 decayed gentlemen, who have been merchants, or military officers, each of whom is allowed £14 a year, besides a gown, provisions, fuel, and two handsome apartments: they dine in a common hall, and attend prayers daily in the chapel. The buildings occupy the whole site of the ancient monastery, which, with its gardens and grounds, was of great extent; and several portions of the ancient monastic edifice, still remaining, present a very antique and venerable appearance. From the revenue of the institution, 29 exhibitioners, at either of the Universities, are allowed £80 per annum for the first four years, and, if they graduate regularly, £100 per annum for the next four years. It has also ten exhibitions at Christ-Church, Pembroke, Worcester, and University Colleges, Oxford, founded by Dame Elizabeth Holford, in 1720; its governors have the patronage of nine ecclesiastical benefices.

St. Paul's School, at the east end of St. Paul's churchyard, was founded in 1509 by the celebrated Dr. Colet, Dean of St. Paul's for the free education of 153 boys by a master, an usher, and a chaplain, under the direction of the Mercers' Company, who are perpetual trustees, and on the appointment of the master of the company as senior surveyor of the school. The revenue of the school is upwards of £5000; in addition to which the Company are in the receipt of £1000 annually, on an average, arising from £18,834. 15. three per cent. reduced annuities, and the produce of tithes in the county of Northumberland, bequeathed by Viscount Campden, about 1685, for the endowment of exhibitions at Trinity College, Cambridge, in behalf of this school, for which nine exhibitioners are allowed £100 per annum each for five years. There are also an unlimited number of exhibitions of the value of £50 a year each, tenable for seven years, at either university; one of £30 a year at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, founded by John Stock, Esq., in 1781, tenable for seven years; five at Trinity College, Cambridge, of £10 per annum each, founded by Mr. Perry; four scholarships at Corpus Christi College, founded in 1766, by George Sykes, Esq.; and two exhibitions of £10 per annum each, jointly with the free grammar school at Dorchester, at St. John's College, Cambridge, founded by Dr. Gower, for clergymen's sons: the school has also an interest in Sir Robert Wood's scholarships, in default of candidates from the schools at Canterbury and Westminster. The school apartments were rebuilt in 1824, entirely of stone, in an elegant style, and with several enlargements, particularly a fine arcade for the recreation of the boys.

Merchant Tailors' School, founded in 1561 by Sir Thomas White, and liberally endowed by him and other members of the Company, is conducted by a principal and three under-masters, who teach the classics; and two writing-masters, recently appointed, for whom a room has been lately constructed out of some smaller apartments previously occupied by the junior masters. The number of boys is limited to 250, who are presented by the members of the court, each member exercising the privilege in rotation: on admission the boys pay £5. 2. each, and £2. 2. per quarter, with some other trifling charges: one-half of the admission fees is set apart for founding exhibitions at the Universities. It has 37 fellowships at St. John's College, Oxford; six scholarships at Pembroke College, Cambridge, of the value of £40 a year each, tenable for seven years, founded by the Rev. C. Parkyn; six civil law fellowships of £50 per annum each, at St. John's College, Oxford; two exhibitions of £50 per annum each, one at St. John's College, Oxford, and the other at Pembroke College, Cambridge, founded by Dr. Stuart; five Divinity scholarships of £4. 8. each, founded by Walter Fish—four of £4 per annum each, founded by John Vernon in 1615—and one scholarship of £4 per annum, founded by John Wooller, all at St. John's College, Oxford; and an exhibition, of uncertain value, to either University, arising from the amount of donations by individuals educated at this school; there are also a by-fellowship and two scholarships at Catherine Hall, Cambridge, founded by Thomas Holwey, for boys from Eton or Merchant Tailors' school; and it has an interest in Sir Robert Wood's scholarships, in default of boys from Canterbury and Westminster schools. By a recent arrangement the boys in the two upper forms are taught mathematics: no boy can derive any advantage from the foundation if he enters higher than the third form. The buildings of the establishment, situated on the east side of Suffolk-lane, Cannon-street, consist of the school, apartments for the usher, a house for the head master, a library and a chapel.

Christ's Hospital, Newgate-street, founded by Edward VI. in 1552, on the site of a dissolved monastery of Grey friars, is the noble and celebrated establishment commonly denominated the Blue-coat school, from the costume of the children supported and educated there. This institution, famed for its antiquity, extent, and high character, occupies the site of the Grey friars' monastery, the buildings of which, having gone to decay, have just been magnificently re-edified in the original style. Upon this foundation there are generally from 1000 to 1400

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boys, who are clothed, boarded, and educated. The lord mayor and corporation of London are governors and directors *ex officio*, and there are other governors, amounting in all to about 350, who must be donors of £400 and upwards. The New Hall, from a design by Mr. John Shaw, is one of the grandest and most imposing modern attempts at later English architecture. It stands on the site of the little cloisters of the monastery, measuring more than 180 feet in length, and of proportionate height and width. The structure is of stone; and the style, agreeing with the date of the charity, has been copied from the Hall of Hampton Court palace, from which noble model, however, it differs in many respects, but yet in strict accordance with the style adopted: the houses in Newgate-street directly in front have recently been taken down, and the site is now occupied by a pair of handsome iron gates, by which an opening has been made so as to expose the whole of this elegant pile. The staircases, and a fine cloister beneath, correspond, and concur with the interior of the hall itself, to render this one of the most magnificent banqueting-rooms in England. There is an establishment at Hertford, to which the younger boys are generally sent preparatory to their entering on the foundation in London. The revenue of the hospital, arising from landed and funded property purchased with the donations of numerous private individuals, amounts to about £45,000. There are six exhibitions at Pembroke College, Cambridge, each of the value of £90 for the first four years, and £50 for the last 3 years, each scholar receiving £50 for an outfit; an exhibition of £70, with the same outfit, at any college in Oxford, every seventh year; two scholarships of £40 peranumm each, at Pembroke College, Cambridge, founded by Mr. Sergeant Moses; six of £10 per annum each, three at Emanuel College, and three at Christ's College, Cambridge, founded by John Brown in 1662; and two exhibitions of £12 per annum, at Emanuel College, founded by Emanuel Richards, the holders of which receive also an extra allowance.

The edifices in which many of the other schools are held are handsome, and the establishments extensive.

Hospitals, and other Charitable Institutions.

London contains 30 hospitals for the sick and diseased; 107 almshouses for the maintenance of the aged; eighteen asylums for the support of indigent persons of various other descriptions; numerous dispensaries for gratuitously supplying the poor with medicine and medical aid at their own dwellings; and in each parish a workhouse for maintaining its own poor. Exclusively of this ample list, the Livery Companies alone distribute above £64,000 annually in charities; and there is a multitude of institutions for the relief of the distressed, of a less public and prominent nature than those above specified. The aggregate amount of the sums annually expended in public charities in London is estimated at little less than £1,000,000 sterling. The hospitals were chiefly founded by the munificence of private individuals; some of them being endowed with permanent revenues, and others supported by annual or occasional voluntary subscriptions. The almshouses were built and endowed either by individuals or by the incorporated companies. Many of the hospitals are buildings of immense extent and imposing architecture, and their internal regulations are worthy of their magnitude and importance. The medical assistance is the best the profession can supply; the attendance ample, and the rooms and wards, bedding, &c., clean and wholesome. The almshouses and other institutions for the support of the aged and indigent exhibit not merely an appearance, but the real possession, of competence and ease. The hospitals and other institutions for the benefit of the sick, diseased, maimed, and afflicted, are as follows:—

St. Bartholomew's Hospital was incorporated in the last year of the reign of Henry VIII., having formerly belonged to the priory of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield, founded in 1102 by one Rayhere, said to have been jester to King Henry I. The present edifice was constructed by Gibbs in 1729, and consists of four magnificent piles of stone building, forming the four equal sides of a quadrangle, and connected by stone gateways. Persons injured by accident are received into this hospital at all hours; those afflicted with disease are only admitted on petition. It administers relief upon an average to between 10,000 and 12,000 persons annually. *St. Thomas's Hospital*, of ancient monastic foundation, but re-founded by Edward VI., stands in High-street, Southwark. It was rebuilt in 1693, in three beautiful squares, to which the governors in 1732 added a fourth magnificent pile of building at their own expense. It is now composed of four quadrangular courts, comprising numerous wards, and having a chapel and parochial church: a new wing has recently been built in a style corresponding with the other architectural improvements made at the southern approaches to the new London Bridge. The annual expenditure is about £10,000, and the number of persons relieved nearly the same as at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Both are under the control of the lord mayor and aldermen. *Guy's Hospital* stands at a short distance from St. Thomas', and was founded by Thomas Guy, Esq., citizen of London, who expended £18,793 on its erection during his lifetime, and endowed it with the immense sum of £220,000 at his death. The building consists of a centre and two wings, with a separate edifice in the rear for lunatic patients. It includes thirteen large wards, a hall and chapel, a theatre for lectures, a laboratory, a museum of anatomical preparations, and a library. It also contains above 400 beds, and affords relief to 2000 out-patients yearly. The funds of this hospital have lately been augmented by a very considerable benefaction, so as to have originated the intention of greatly enlarging its dimensions. The *London Hospital*, in Whitechapel-road, was first established in 1740, and the present building was erected in 1759. The patients relieved are sick and wounded seamen, and other persons connected with the river and maritime affairs; their number amounts annually to many thousands. This institution has an accumulating fund under the management of 21 guardians chosen once in three years, intended to secure a provision for its permanent support. The building is extremely large, possessing an extensive front towards the road. The *Middlesex Hospital*, situated in Charles-street, Oxford-street, was built in 1745, for the reception of sick and lame patients, the relief of lying-in married women and of out-patients, and the admission at all hours of persons wounded by accidents: in 1792 an addition was made to it by a beneficent individual for affording relief to persons afflicted with cancers who, if they choose, may remain in the

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hospital for life: the wings of this building have been lately extended to about 30 feet, and its exterior has been improved in appearance by stuccoing it, and by adding a little to its height: it is capable of receiving 300 patients. The *Westminster Hospital* "for the relief of the sick and needy from all parts," was founded in 1719, in James-street, Westminster, from which it has been lately removed to the corner of Prince's-street, where a handsome and substantial edifice of stone has been erected, opposite to the grand entrance to the abbey. The *New Bethlehem Lunatic Hospital*, Lambeth, is on a scale of real magnificence, the grand front being 580 feet in length, and resembling rather a palace than an erection for the purposes of charity. This establishment was founded by Henry VIII., and was removed from its old situation in Moorfields, in 1812. The building is of brick, and comprises a centre and two wings, the former being surmounted by a dome, and decorated with an Ionic portico of six columns supporting the arms of the United Kingdom, and was completed at an expense of about £100,000, from a design by Mr. Lewis: it is capable of receiving 460 patients, and is under the government of the lord mayor and aldermen: the annual income of the hospital is about £18,000. *St. Luke's Hospital*, also for lunatics, established by voluntary contributions, on account of the inadequacy of the last-mentioned establishment "for the relief of all indigent lunatics," is a noble building, situated in Old-street, having a front 493 feet long, remarkable for simple grandeur. Its interior arrangement constitutes a perfect model for similar charities; the number of patients is limited to 300. The original building was erected in 1732 on the north side of Upper Moorfields; the present was commenced in 1751, but not completed till 1786, at an expense of £55,000. *Bridewell Hospital* occupies the site of Bridewell palace near Fleet-street; before the fire of London it consisted of several quadrangles, and is still of great extent. This establishment was founded by Edward VI. for the relief of distress and the punishment of vagrants, to which latter purpose it is still partly applied, being at present used as a house of correction for dissolute persons and idle apprentices, committed by the chamberlain of the city; and for the temporary maintenance of distressed vagrants till they can be passed to their places of settlement: it is under the government of the mayor and corporation.

Besides these principal hospitals, there are several others of considerable magnitude; such as St. George's hospital, Hyde Park Corner, recently rebuilt on a magnificent plan; the North London Hospital, in connection with University College; the Charing-cross Hospital; the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; the Lock Hospital, Grosvenor-place; the Small-Pox Hospital, Gray's-Inn-lane; the hospitals for Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, and German Jews, Mile-End-road; the Hospital for aged French Protestants, St. Luke's; the Fever Hospital, Battle-bridge, &c. The Lying-in hospitals are numerous, and receive upwards of 5000 poor women annually. The principal are, The British, the City of London, The Queen's, Westminster, Middlesex, and Brownlow-street, hospitals; all which are spacious buildings, and some of them, particularly the City of London and the Westminster hospitals, are of very handsome construction. The subordinate institutions of this class furnish attendance to females at their own houses, and are situated in different parts of the town. The Dispensaries, for affording medical relief in cases of sickness, accident, &c., amount to upwards of 20, exclusively of the various establishments for vaccine inoculation.

The principal miscellaneous charitable establishments are, the Foundling Hospital, Guildford-street, founded originally for the reception and maintenance of exposed and deserted children, and open for the reception of illegitimate children of females otherwise of good character, whose future prospects are not likely to be affected by a temporary dereliction from the path of virtue; — the Magdalen Hospital, Blackfriars-road; the London Female Penitentiary, Pentonville; and the Metropolitan Asylum, Hackney, for the relief and reformation of repentant prostitutes; — the Asylum for Female Orphans, Westminster-road; the Marine Society, for fitting out indigent, distressed, and even depraved boys, for the naval service; the Asylum for the Indigent Blind, St. George's Fields, and that of the Deaf and Dumb, Kent-road; the Philanthropic Society, St. George's Fields, for the children of convicted criminals; the Royal Humane Society, for recovering persons from apparent death by drowning, &c.; the National Vaccine Society, for the extermination of the small pox, by means of vaccination; the Samaritan Society, for the relief of patients discharged cured from the London hospital; the Society of Schoolmasters, for the benefit of the necessitous orphans and widows of that useful class of men; the Society for the relief and discharge of persons imprisoned for small debts, Craven-street, Strand; the Scottish Hospital, for relieving distressed natives of Scotland, Crane-court, Fleet-street; the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick, having, in regard to the natives of Ireland, the same objects as the Scottish Corporation; the Caledonian Asylum, for supporting and educating the children of soldiers, sailors, marines, &c., natives of Scotland, or born of indigent Scottish parents resident in London; the Society of Ancient Britons, Gray's-Inn-lane, for maintaining, instructing, clothing, and apprenticing children of Welsh parents, born in and near London: the National Benevolent Institution, Freemasons' hall, for the relief of distressed persons in the middle ranks of life, of any country or persuasion; the Corporation for the relief of poor widows and children of clergymen, being an extremely well-supported establishment, under the especial patronage of the established church, the anniversary meetings of which are held in St. Paul's Cathedral, in the second week in May, when a grand musical festival is given for the "benefit of the sons of the Clergy;" the African Institution, Westminster library, Jermyn-street; the Society for the relief of distressed foreigners; the London Maritime Institution; the Society for the relief of the widows and orphans of medical men in and near London; the Artists' Benevolent fund, and the Artists' Joint Stock Fund; the Sheriff's fund; Raine's Charity, St. George's in the East; the Literary Fund Society, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields; the Royal Society of Musicians; the Choral Fund, and the New Musical Fund; the Philological Society, King-street (West), Bryanston-square; the Female Friendly Society, &c. *The Infirmaries* are, the Sea-bathing Infirmary, Tower-street; the Royal Infirmary for disorders of the eye, Nassau-street; the London Infirmary, for similar complaints, Finsbury;

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the New Rupture Society, Great Russell-street; the City of London Truss Society, at the City Dispensary, Grocers'-hall-court; and the Infirmary for the diseases of the spine, Upper St. Martin's-lane. Among the buildings of the above institutions which are worthy of notice, for their magnitude or architectural merit, may be particularised those of the Foundling Hospital, the Magdalen, the Asylum for Female Orphans, the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, the Caledonian Asylum, and the Welsh Society, Gray's-Inn-lane. There are also numerous Religious Societies, of which the following are the principal: The British and Foreign, the Naval and Military, and the Merchant Seamen's Bible Societies; The Church of England, the London, the Wesleyan Methodist, the Baptist, and the Moravian, Missionary Societies; The Prayer Book and Homily Society; The London Hibernian, and The Irish Evangelical, Societies; The Society for promoting Christianity in Foreign parts; The Religious Tract Society; The Home Missionary and the Christian Instruction Societies; The Societies for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, and for the conversion of Negro Slaves; the Society for the support and encouragement of Sunday schools, throughout the British dominions; and The National Society, for the education of the poor in the principles of the Established Church in England and Wales.

Libraries.

London possesses a great number of public libraries, independently of those attached to different charitable foundations.

The British Museum.—This national repository, as well of antiquities and curiosities as of books and manuscripts, was established by act of parliament in 1753. Its originator was Sir Hans Sloane, who bequeathed his museum to the nation, on condition that parliament should pay £20,000 to his executors, and provide a house for its reception. This was accomplished by means of £85,000 raised by lottery for the purpose; and other collections being added, the whole were deposited in the noble mansion formerly belonging to the Duke of Montague, in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, which had been purchased for the purpose. To the Sloanean museum parliament have added, at various times, the Cottonian library, given by Sir R. Cotton to the public, and removed from Cotton House, Westminster; Major Edwards' library; the Harleian library; Dr. Burney's rare and classical library, and the Lansdowne manuscripts: various literary men and others have also increased the treasures of this establishment by donations and legacies. George II. gave the whole of the important library of printed books and manuscripts which had been gradually collected by the kings of England, from Henry VII. to William III. George III. gave a large and valuable assortment of pamphlets, published between the years 1640 and 1660; and Garrick bequeathed to the Museum his collection of old plays. Some of the principal private donations are, Dr. Birch's library, left by will, together with £522. 18. per annum in the funds for ever; a select library of classical works, by Thomas Tyrwhitt, Esq.; a similar bequest by Sir William Musgrave; and a magnificent collection of printed books and prints by the late Rev. M. Cracherode. The most recent, and one of the most important donations, is that of the magnificent library collected by George III., and presented to the trustees of this great national repository by George IV., for the reception of which an extensive and elegant gallery has been recently added to the buildings of the Museum. Numerous other libraries, and valuable collections of pieces of ancient sculpture, curiosities, &c., have been added, by gift or purchase, rendering the British Museum, at the present time, in books, manuscripts, sculpture, antiquities, and the curiosities of art and nature, one of the richest in Europe. The immense number, and splendid binding, of the works in the royal collection, in the principal library, amounting to 60,000 volumes, many of them most costly and exquisite, are in harmony with the fitting-up of the apartment in which they are placed, and, with the books in the other apartments, form a collection of nearly 170,000 printed volumes, and 20,000 volumes of manuscripts.

The London Institution was formed in the autumn of 1805, by the exertions of a few public-spirited individuals, as a public library for the more especial use of the city, and a charter of incorporation was obtained in Jan. 1807. The temporary house fixed upon for this purpose, until a suitable building could be erected, was, in the first place, the old mansion of Sir Robert Clayton, in the Old Jewry, and subsequently a house in King's Arms Yard, Coleman-street. In 1815, the present elegant building, which has the advantage of a peculiarly fine situation, in Finsbury-circus, was constructed, partly from the funds of the society, and partly from the voluntary contributions of such of its members as were friendly to the measure: the first stone was laid by the lord mayor (S. Birch, Esq.), accompanied by the civic state officers, and the proprietors; and the edifice was completed and opened in 1819. The acquisition of a fine library, the diffusion of knowledge by means of lectures and experiments, and the providing for the subscribers a reading-room, furnished with the best English and foreign periodicals, are the principal objects of this institution. To accomplish these, nearly 1000 gentlemen and merchants subscribed 75 guineas each, and selected a committee who framed the laws by which the institution is governed: this committee, consisting of 26 members, is chosen annually, and the whole direction is vested in them.

The Red Cross-street Library was founded for Protestant dissenting ministers by Dr. Williams, about the year 1716, and, in consequence of gifts and purchases since that time, it now contains about 20,000 volumes. The books are for the most part on Theological subjects; and admission may be procured by application to the librarian on any day in the week, except Saturday.

Sion College, London Wall, is both a charitable and a literary institution. The building was originally an hospital for blind paupers, and, after passing through various hands, was purchased for the purpose of erecting Sion college, for the use of the London clergy, who were incorporated by Charles I. The purchase was made in consequence of the will of Dr. Thomas White, vicar of St. Dunstan's in the West, who left £3000 for the purpose. The library was the gift of the Rev. John Simpson, rector of St. Olave's, Hart-street, one of Dr. White's executors; but it was afterwards considerably increased, both before and after the fire of London, which destroyed a great number of the books. It now consists of a very extensive collection, like the preced-

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ing, chiefly Theological: all rectors and vicars within the city are fellows of this college.

Literary, Philosophical, and other Learned and Scientific Institutions, &c.

The number of these is very great, and is constantly increasing. The first in consequence and antiquity are, the Royal Society, and the Society of Antiquaries, the meetings of both which are held at Somerset House; and next in order are the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactories, and Commerce, situated in John-street, Adelphi; the Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle-street; the London Institution, already described; the Russell Institution, Great Coram-street; the Mechanics' Institute, Southampton-buildings; the City of London Literary and Scientific Institution, Aldersgate-street; and the Westminster Literary and Scientific Institution, Leicester-square. A new Literary and Scientific Institution has recently been formed in Mary-lebone; one in Sloane-street, Chelsea, called the Belgrave Literary and Scientific Institution; one, called the Eastern Institution, in the Commercial-road; besides others in the metropolitan suburbs. The names of the other principal institutions are, the British Mineralogical and Entomological Societies; the Philosophical Society of London; the Astronomical Society, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields; the City Philosophical Society; the Mathematical Society, Spitalfields; the Horticultural Society; the Linnæan Society; the Geological Society; the Statistical Society; Gresham College, &c. *The Medical and Surgical Institutions* consist of the College of Physicians, removed from the fine building by Sir Christopher Wren, in Warwick-lane, to Pall-Mall (East); the Surgeons' College, Lincoln's-Inn-square, lately remodelled and enlarged; the Apothecaries' Company and Hall, Blackfriars; the Medical and Chirurgical Society, in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields. The principal Theatres of Anatomy and for Medical lectures are, Dr. Bell's theatre, in Great Windmill-street; Grainger's theatre, Webb-street, in the Borough; and those of the several hospitals: and in different other places numerous miscellaneous lectures are delivered on various branches of medical science.

The Public Exhibitions of Paintings are those of the Royal Academy, lately removed from Somerset-House to the New National Gallery; the Gallery of the British Institution, Pall-Mall; the Society of Painters in Water Colours, Pall-Mall (East); the New Society of Painters in Water Colours; the Society of British Artists, Suffolk-street; the National Gallery; the various Panoramas, &c. Of these, *The National Gallery* was begun by the purchase by government of the Angerstein collection of pictures, subsequently to which were purchased some of the finest paintings of Correggio, A. Carracci, Murillo, Titian, &c., and twenty additional paintings were presented by Sir George Beaumont, including a beautiful landscape by Rubens. A new and magnificent building, called the New National Gallery and Royal Academy, has been lately erected on the site of the King's Mews, having a noble front towards Charing cross.

Zoological Society and its Gardens. The gardens of this society, in the Regent's Park, are delightfully laid out in walks, interspersed with pheasantries and aviaries, sheds and enclosures, &c., for the preservation and rearing of the animals belonging to the society, brought from all parts of the globe. Besides the museum, which contains 600 species of mammalia, 4000 birds, 1000 reptiles and fishes, 1000 testacea and crustacea, and 30,000 insects, the vivarium contains upwards of 430 living quadrupeds and birds, the whole of which are accommodated in buildings and places calculated to afford them the opportunity of enjoying every approximation, consistent with a captive state, to their natural habits; such as the bears' pit, the lama house, beaver dam, kangaroo hut, and aviaries for hawks, owls, small birds, &c. The society lately received a valuable addition to its collection from His late Majesty, who munificently presented the collection of birds and beasts made by George IV.: its grounds have been considerably enlarged, and so interesting and attractive has the establishment been found, that, in the short period of seven months, the gardens and museum are stated to have been visited by upwards of 130,000 persons. The *Surrey Zoological Society* is an institution of more recent date than the former, and its gardens are situated on the southern side of the Thames, at Kennington; it is eminently deserving of the patronage and support of the public, and the gardens attract daily crowds of admiring visiters.

The Colosseum is a large building in the Regent's Park, bearing a considerable resemblance to the Pantheon at Rome, and was originally intended only for the exhibition of an immense panoramic picture of London, taken from the summit of St. Paul's Cathedral by Mr. Horner, who projected the design of the building: as at present finished, however, there is a variety of additional departments, such as a conservatory filled with a great variety of foreign and choice plants and shrubs; an aviary, grottos, waterfalls, *jets d'eau*, a library, a reading-room, a refectory, and various other sources of amusement or recreation. The work altogether is novel and unique, and nearly £70,000 has been expended in its execution.

Antiquities.

The antiquities of London, for the most part destroyed with the city in 1666, but, till within the last 63 or 70 years, still numerous, have of late, through the extension of commercial enterprise, and the progress of modern improvement, externally almost disappeared. The monasteries, forming the first class, amounted to nearly 50, the names, situations, founders, dates, and orders of which were as follows:—*Convents of Monks.* St. Peter's, Westminster, founded by Sebert, in 605, for Benedictines; St. Saviour's, Bermondsey, by Ailwin Child, in 1082, for Cluniacs; St. Mary's of the Graces, or Eastminster abbey, Tower-hill, by Edward III., in 1359, for Cistercians; the Chartreuse, or Charter-house, near Smithfield, by Sir Walter Mainy, Knt., in 1371, for Carthusians. *Nunneries.* St. Mary's, Clerkenwell, by Jordan Brisset and Wife, in 1100, for Benedictines; St. John's the Baptist Holywell, Shoreditch, by Richard I., in 1186 (refounded by Sir Thomas Lovel, Knt., in 1510), for Benedictines; St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, by William Basing, in 1212, for Benedictines; and St. Clare's, or Nuns Minoresses, Minories, by Blanch, Queen of Navarre, in 1293. *Friaries.* Franciscan, Newgate-street, by John Ewin, Mercer, in 1225; Carmelite, Fleet-street, by Sir Richard Grey, in 1241; Dominican, by Hubert de Burgh, in 1242, in Holborn, and refounded

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at Ludgate, by Archbishop Kilwarby, in 1279; Augustine, Throgmorton-street, by Humphrey Bohun, in 1253; and Crouched or Crutched, Hart-street, Tower-hill, by Ralph Hosier and Richard Laberne, in 1298. *Colleges.* St. Mary Overey's, or St. Saviour's, Southwark, by Mary Overey, in 1000, for Augustine canons; St. Martin's-le-Grand, by Ingelric and Girard, in 1056, for Augustine canons; Holy Trinity, Aldgate, by Queen Maud, in 1108; London College, Guildhall, by Peter Faulone, Adam Francis, and Henry Frowich, in 1299; Corpus Christi, St. Lawrence, Pountney-lane, by Sir John de Poultney, in 1346; St. Michael's Crooked lane, by Sir William Walworth, in 1380; the Holy Ghost and St. Mary's, College-hill, Thames-street, by Sir Richard Whittington, Knt., in 1418; and Jesus' College, St. Paul's Cathedral. *Hospitals.* St. John's of Jerusalem, Smithfield, by Jordan Brisset and wife, in 1100; St. Giles' in the Fields, Bloomsbury, by Queen Matilda, in 1102, for lepers; St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield, by one Rayhere, in 1102; St. Thomas' of Acon, Cheapside, by Thomas Fitz-Theobald de Heily and Wife, in 1170; St. Mary's Spital, Norton-Falgate, by Walter Brune and wife, in 1179, for Canons Regular; Knights' Templars, Holborn, and afterwards Fleet-street, in 1185, refounded in 1245; St. Mary's, Bethlehem, Bishopsgate-street, by Simon Fitz-Mary, in 1246; Elsinge Spital, London Wall, by William Elsinge, in 1329; St. Thomas', Southwark; St. James' (Pall-Mall), and the Savoy, for lepers and infirm. *Priory.* St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield, by Rayhere, in 1102, for Canons Regular of the order of St. Augustine. *Domus Conversorum.* Rolls Chapel, Chancery-lane, by Henry III., in 1232, for Converted Jews. *Guilds,* or *Fraternities of Priests, &c.* Allhallows, Barking, Tower-street; Leadenhall, Leadenhall-street; St. Peter's, Cornhill; St. Augustine's Papey, Camomile-street; Holy Trinity, Aldersgate-street, &c. There were also in London the five cells, or hermitages, of St. Catherine, Wapping; St. James in the Wall, Cripplegate; St. Mary Ronncival, Charing Cross; the hermitage of St. James, opposite, and Our Lady of Pien, Westminster.

Of the above, the following only exhibit any external remains:—Westminster abbey, independently of its fine church and cloisters, still retains its beautiful chapter-house, the shell of the great hall, the abbot's residence (now the deanery), and to which is attached the ancient kitchen, and the celebrated Jerusalem chamber; the abbey close, with numerous old buildings, and the exterior walls of its spacious gardens. The remains of Bermondsey abbey consist of a few fragments of walls and the side of the east gate leading into Grange-walk. The Charter-house still retains its original gateway in Charter-house-square, several of the monks' cells, now blocked up, part of the exterior wall surrounded the convent and gardens, and other inferior parts incorporated in walls and passages, &c. Clerkenwell nunnery has a few square yards of ancient stone wall next Corporation-row. "The Nonnes Quiet," at St. Helen's, still exists, with the original nuns' seats of oak, and the ancient grating, through which they could see divine service performed from the vaulted crypts beneath the hall of the nunnery. Of the nunnery in the Minories very considerable remains were discovered after a fire there in 1797, and there still exists a portion of the south, or street, front of the abbey mansion, behind the houses in the Minories, besides much of its reverse front, now modernized into Haydon House. Black friars' has diminished to a solitary piece of dingy stone walls, standing at the top of a passage in Glo'ster-court, St. Andrew's Hill. Of the White friars' there are only a few fragments of wall behind the houses in Bouverie-street, partly incorporated with the buildings of the Bolt-in-Tun Inn. The Augustine friars' has the fine nave of its church now occupied as a Dutch place of worship. Of Crutched friars' there only remain Sir John Milbourne's almshouses, which adjoined the east end of the friary church; they have a curious tablet of the Virgin Mary, encircled by angels. The remains of St. Mary Overey's, which have partially given way to the approaches to the new London bridge, consisted, besides the fine conventual church, of a considerable length of ancient stone vaulting, supporting a chapel, or hall; and various detached parts, in doors, archways, &c., in Montague-close. Part of the vaulting of Corpus Christi College remains between St. Lawrence Pountney churchyard and Suffolk-lane. The priory, or college, of the Holy Trinity, Aldgate, retains part of the south aisle of its Norman church, in a passage leading from Duke's-place to St. James' churchyard. The priory of St. Bartholomew the Great has the whole choir of its Norman church converted into the present church; also its east cloister, the shell of its dining-hall, with fine vaults beneath, and various smaller parts: the fratry, galleries, prior's house, and various other remains, were destroyed by fire, in May 1830. Of the Temple, there remain the very beautiful church (recently renovated), with its circular vestibule, and the tombs of the ancient cross-legged knights, parts of the cloisters entering into it, and some ancient Norman arch-work incorporated in the walls of the Inner Temple Society's kitchen. The Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem retains its large and well-known gateway from St. John's-lane, the choir of the conventual church converted to the present parish church of St. John (and beneath which is the fine original crypt), with part of the chapels of the south aisle, and some smaller remains. St. Mary's Spital has the abutment of its principal gateway still standing at the corner of White Lion-street. Elsinge Spital has part of its entrance porch and steeple incorporated in the present parish church of St. Alphage. In St. James' palace may still be discerned many parts of the ancient hospital. The Savoy church is that of its ancient hospital. Of the *Domus Conversorum* there still remains the ancient chapel, called the Roll's chapel: and the hall of the Holy Trinity, Aldersgate, now Trinity Chapel, is all that exists of the smaller monastic foundations.

Amongst the remaining metropolitan antiquities, which are too reduced in number to render a classification necessary, may be enumerated several large fragments of the walls of London, at the back of Fore-street, in Cripplegate churchyard; in the burial-ground of St. Alphage, London Wall; at the back of the houses in Falcon-square; beneath the houses next Aldersgate, and in St. Botolph's churchyard there; at the back of the Old Bailey; at the Cock in the Corner, Ludgate; and at the back of George Alley, next Tower-hill: the last, which is by far the largest, oldest, and most perfect portion, is intermixed with an abundance of Roman brick. There are some crypts, or stone arched cellars anciently belonging to religious structures, or

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mansions; one of the finest specimens of the former was the priory of Lewes chapel, Tooley-street, lately demolished for the approach to the New London Bridge; there are also remains of another subterranean chapel, or church, beneath the house at the north-east corner of Leadenhall-street: the most remarkable crypts belonging to ancient mansions are the vaults beneath Gerrard's hall, Basing-lane, and at Crosby House, Bishopsgate-street: the great hall, with much of the superstructure, of the latter princely residence is also standing, and may rank as the finest specimen of domestic architecture in London. The churches which, either wholly or in part, exhibit fine specimens of ancient building, and were not conventual, are, Bow church, Cheapside, which still retains its fine Norman crypt; and St. Sepulchre's, which latter boasts a beautiful grained avenue from Snow-hill: there are also various ancient parts, or incorporations, deserving notice in the churches of St. Olave, Hart-street; St. Giles, Cripplegate; St. Andrew Under-Shaft, &c. Of the ancient military architectural remains in various parts of the tower of London, a brief account has already been given; besides which there were, until destroyed very recently, vestiges of camps and fortified earth-works at Highbury, near White Conduit-house and Battle-bridge, and at the descent from Gray's-Inn-lane, the Fleet ditch, &c. The remains of Roman roads connected with the metropolis are nearly obliterated, but may be still imperfectly traced by the diligent investigator, particularly in the old bridle way of Hughsuh-lane, and in the continuation of Eald-street, through Shoreditch churchyard, by Bethnal-green, &c. The most celebrated remnant of antiquity, of all which appertains to London, however, is the supposed Roman milliary, in Cannon-street, denominated London stone, which, whether of Roman or British origin, was undoubtedly once of considerable magnitude, and is the first and oldest of our metropolitan antiquities.

Among the numerous distinguished individuals born in the metropolis may be enumerated the following:—Ingulphus, Abbot of Croyland, an English historian, who lived at the time of the Norman Conquest; Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury; Matthew of Westminster, a monkish historian of the fourteenth century; Geoffrey Chaucer, the first great English poet, born in 1328; Dr. John Colet, the founder of St. Paul's school, born in 1466; Sir Thomas More, author of a political romance, entitled "Utopia," Lord Chancellor under Henry VIII., in whose reign he was beheaded for denying the king's supremacy, born in 1480; John Leland, the English antiquary; John Stow, author of the "Survey of London," born in 1525; William Camden, author of the "Britannia," born in 1551; Edmund Spenser, author of the "Fairy Queen," born about 1553; Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam, the father of modern philosophy, born in 1561; Edward Alleyn, a celebrated actor, the founder of Dulwich College, born in 1566; Inigo Jones, the reviver of a taste for classical architecture in England, born in 1572; Dr. John Donne, a distinguished poet and divine, born in 1573; Ben Jonson, the dramatist, poet laureate in the reign of James I., born in 1574; John Milton, the author of "Paradise Lost," who was Latin secretary to Oliver Cromwell, born in 1608; Algernon Sidney, a republican writer, executed on account of the Rye-house plot, in 1683, born about 1617; Abraham Cowley, the poet, born in 1618; Sir William Temple, eminent as a statesman and public writer, born in 1929; Dr. Isaac Barrow, a celebrated divine and mathematician, born in 1630; Dr. Edmund Halley, celebrated as a mathematician and an astronomer, born in 1656; Daniel Defoe, the author of "Robinson Crusoe," born in 1660; Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury, a distinguished writer on morals and metaphysics, born in 1671; Colley Cibber, a dramatic writer and actor, poet laureate to George I., born in 1671; Sir John Vanbrugh, an eminent architect and dramatist, born about 1672; Alexander Pope, the poet, born in 1688; George Lillo, a goldsmith, who wrote "George Barnwell," and other popular dramas, born in 1693; Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield, distinguished as a statesman and a cultivator of polite literature, born in 1694; William Hogarth, the painter, born in 1698; Dr. John Jortin, a learned theological writer, born in 1698; Dr. Philip Doddridge, an eminent dissenting divine and scripture commentator, born in 1702; John Dolland, the inventor of an achromatic telescope, born in 1706; Dr. Thomas Augustine Arne, a distinguished musician, born in 1710; Richard Glover, author of "Leonidas," and other poems, born in 1712; James Stuart, author of the "Antiquities of Athens," born in 1713; Thomas Gray, author of the "Elegy written in a Country Churchyard," and other works, born in 1716; Sir William Blackstone, author of "Commentaries on the Laws of England," born in 1723; John Wilkes, author of the "North Briton," born in 1726; Charles Churchill, the celebrated satirist, born in 1731; Richard Gough, F.A.S., the editor of "Camden's Britannia," born in 1735; Dr. Samuel Horsley, a celebrated theological writer, born about 1737; Arthur Young, Secretary to the board of Agriculture, born in 1741; William Mitford, author of a valuable "History of Greece," and other works, born in 1744; Sir William Jones, a celebrated Orientalist and juridical writer, born in 1746; the Hon. Anne Seymour Damer, born in 1748; Capel Lofft, a poet and miscellaneous writer, born in 1751; Dr. John Milner, a learned Catholic prelate, born in 1752; Sir Samuel Romilly, distinguished as a lawyer and a statesman, born in 1757; George Morland, the painter, born in 1764; The Right Hon. George Canning, born in 1770; and George Noel Byron, Lord Byron, the author of "Childe Harold," and other Poems, born in the year 1788.

LONDON-COLNEY, a chapelry, in the union of St. Albans, parishes of St. Peter and St. Albans, hundred of Cashio, or liberty of St. Albans, county of Hertford, 6 miles (N. W. by N.) from Barnet. This place derives its name from its situation on the road to London, which crosses the river Colne here, over which there is a substantial brick bridge of seven arches. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £65; it is in the patronage of the Countess of Caledon, to whom also the impropriation belongs. The chapel is a neat modern edifice, dedicated to St. Peter, erected by subscription, and grants of £400 from the parliamentary commissioners and £500 from the Incorporated Society; it contains 375 free sittings. The site was given by the Earl of Hardwicke, who settled £40 per annum towards the support of the minister. There is a National school, built by the late Earl of Caledon, and endowed with £20 per annum by the Countess Dowager of Hardwicke.

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The Watford station of the London and Birmingham railway is distant 8 miles.

LONDONTHORPE (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union and soke of Grantham, parts of Kesteven, county of Lincoln, 3½ miles (N. N. E.) from Grantham; containing 187 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage not in charge, united, with that of Great Gonerby, to the vicarage of North Grantham.

LONG-BENTON, county of Northumberland.—See BENTON, LONG.—*And all places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

LONGBOROUGH (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of Stow-on-the-Wold, Upper Division of the hundred of Kiftsgate, Eastern Division of the county of Gloucester, 3 miles (N. by W.) from Stow-on-the Wold; containing 619 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the rectory of Seasoncote united, valued in the king's books at £5. 15.; present net income, £221; patrons, Lord Leigh and Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart., the former having two presentations, and the latter one. The church has been enlarged and contains 170 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £90 in aid of the expense. A school is supported by Lord Leigh and the vicar. The Fosseway passes by the village, and near it is a long camp, from which the place is supposed to have derived its name.

LONGBURGH, a township, in the parish of Burgh-upon-the-Sands, ward, and Eastern Division of the county, of Cumberland, 6½ miles (W. N. W.) from Carlisle; containing 118 inhabitants.

LONGCOT, a chapelry, in the parish and hundred of Shrivenham, union of Farringdon, county of Berks, 3½ miles (S. by W.) from Great Farringdon; containing 452 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary.

LONGDON, a chapelry, in the parish of Pontesbury, hundred of Ford, Southern Division of the county of Salop, 5 miles (S. W. by S.) from Shrewsbury: the population is returned with the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £53; patron, John Homfray, Esq.; appropriators, Portionists of Pontesbury. The chapel is dedicated to St. Ruthen.

LONGDON (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of Lichfield, Southern Division of the hundred of Offlow and of the county of Stafford, 4 miles (N. W. by N.) from Lichfield; containing 1147 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 5.; present net income, £186; patron and appropriator, the Prebendary, at whose demise, the right of presentation will lapse to the Bishop of Lichfield The church is a large ancient edifice. There is a place of worship for Independents; and the Society of Friends have a very ancient burial-ground at Gentle Shaw, in this parish. Several small bequests have been made for the instruction of children; and a National school has been established. St. Mary's almshouses, founded by Mrs. Jane Cotton, are ten in number, nine of which are inhabited by poor women; the tenth is occupied by a schoolmistress, who instructs twelve girls and five boys. The Trent and Mersey canal passes about two miles northward of the church. At Castle Ring, a point in the Marquess of Anglesey's park at Beaudesert, are the remains of a British encampment.

LONGDON, a township, in the parish and union of Leek, Northern Division of the hundred of Totmonslow and of the county of Stafford, 1¾ mile (W. by S.) from Leek; containing 398 inhabitants.

LONGDON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Upton-upon-Severn, Lower Division of the hundred of Pershore, Upton and Western Divisions of the county of Worcester, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from Upton-upon-Severn; containing 612 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Castle-Morton annexed, valued in the king's books at £14. 17. 3½.; present net income, £448; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The church is surmounted by a tower of brick. A school was founded in 1630, and endowed with land by Giles Godwin, Esq., now producing £34 per annum.

LONGDON-UPON-TERNE (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of Wellington, Newport Division of the hundred of South Bradford, Northern Division of the county of Salop, 3½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Wellington; containing 109 inhabitants. The living is a donative; net income, £182; patron and impropriator, Duke of Sutherland. The Shrewsbury canal passes through this parish and village, and is here crossed by the river Terne.

LONGFIELD (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of Dartford, hundred of Axton, Dartford, and Wilmington, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, Western Division of the county of Kent, 5½ miles (S. E.) from Dartford; containing 125 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 17. 6.; present net income, £193; patron, Bishop of Rochester. The church contains the remains of the beneficent Archdeacon Plume, founder of the Plumean Professorship at Cambridge.

LONGFLEET, a tything, in the parish of Canford-Magna, union of Poole, hundred of Cogdean, Winborne Division of the county of Dorset, 1 mile (N. N. E.) from Poole; containing 840 inhabitants. A chapel has been erected in this tything, chiefly at the expense of Lord de Manley, aided by a grant of £500 from the Incorporated Society; it contains 400 free sittings.

LONGFORD (*St. Shad*), a parish, in the hundred of Appletree, Southern Division of the county of Derby; containing 1233 inhabitants, of which number, 536 are in the township of Longford, 6½ miles (S. by E.) from Ashbourn. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £3. 8. 9.; present net income, £260; patron, Thomas William Coke, Esq.; impropriator, Rev. Dr. Longton. The church has some portions in the Norman style of architecture, and three stone stalls in the chancel. In 1687, Sir Robert Coke, Bart., founded an almshouse for six poor men or women, and endowed it with £55 per annum. In 1688, Lady Catherine Coke bequeathed land for educating and apprenticing poor children: the income is £32 per annum: there is also another school, supported by charity. The foundations of some ancient religious house may be traced at Alkmonton.

LONGFORD, a hamlet, in the parish of St. Catherine, Gloucester, Upper Division of the hundred of Dudstone and King's-Barton, union and Eastern Division of the county of Gloucester, 1½ mile (N. E. by N.) from Gloucester; containing 160 inhabitants.

LONGFORD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of

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NEWPORT, Newport Division of the hundred of SOUTH BRADFORD, Northern Division of the county of SALOP, 1¼ mile (W. by S.) from Newport; containing 206 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 2. 8½.; patron, Thomas Lecke, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £144. 16. 6., subject to the payment of rates; the glebe comprises 52 acres, valued at £150 per annum, including the rectory-house.

LONGHAM (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of LAUNDITCH, Western Division of the county of NORFOLK, 4 miles (N. W. by W.) from East Dereham; containing 333 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £30; patron and impropriator, Earl of Leicester. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £285, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £50.

LONGHIRST, a township, in the parish of BORHAM, union of MORPETH, Eastern Division of MORPETH ward, Northern Division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 3 miles (N. E.) from Morpeth; containing 216 inhabitants. This township is exclusively the property of the Duke of Portland, and of William and George Lawson, Esqrs.

LONGHOPE (*ALL SAINTS*), in the union of WESTBURY, duchy of LANCASTER, Western Division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 5 miles (S. W. by S.) from Newent; containing 873 inhabitants, of which number, 555 are in Lower, and 318 in Upper, Longhope. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £9. 7. 11½.; patrons, Archdeacon of Llandaff and Rev. John Probyn. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £396. 17., subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £30; the glebe comprises 17 acres, valued at £17. 17. per annum. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a school partly supported by the clergyman. May hill, in this parish, forms a landmark from the Bristol Channel. An annuity of £5 was given by Mr. Thomas Nourse, for apprenticing one poor boy.

LONGNEY (*ST. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of WHEATENHURST, Upper Division of the hundred of WHITSTONE, Eastern Division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 6½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Gloucester; containing 453 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 1. 8.; present net income, £100: it is in the patronage of the Crown; impropriators, Trustees of certain charities. This parish, which is bounded on the west by the navigable river Severn, is noted for the number of its orchards.

LONGNOR, a parish, in the union of CHURCH-STRETTON, hundred of CONDOVER, Southern Division of the county of SALOP, 8 miles (S.) from Shrewsbury; containing 244 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, united to that of Lee-Botwood. The church was a free chapel belonging to the abbey of Haughmond, and purchased of the vendees of the Crown soon after the dissolution of the abbey, by the then proprietor of Longnor Hall. A school was endowed by Sir Richard Corbett, Bart., in 1774, with the interest of £200, for teaching the children of the parish: he also left other bequests for the benefit of the poor. This is the birthplace of the Rev. Samuel Lee, an eminent self-taught linguist, and Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge.

LONGNOR, a market-town and chapelry, in the parish of ALSTONFIELD, union of LEEK, Northern Division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 10 miles (N. E.) from Leek, and 162 (N. N. W.) from London; containing 429 inhabitants. This town is situated in the most northern part of the county, near the source of the river Manifold; and here a small canal terminates, which commences in the parish of Sheen, where it joins the Manifold. The market is on Tuesday; fairs are held on the Tuesday before February 13th, Easter-Tuesday, May 4th and 17th, Whit-Tuesday, and a cheese fair on November 12th. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £102; patron, Vicar of Alstonfield; impropriator, Sir J. Crewe, Bart. The chapel, which is dedicated to St. Giles, is a neat edifice of stone, with a lofty pinnacled tower: in the cemetery is a tombstone to the memory of W. Billinge, a native of Fairfield, who, after a long military career, died in the year 1791, at the age of 112 years. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A small school is endowed with about £6 per annum, the proceeds of bequests made, in 1794, by John Robinson and Moses Charlesworth.

LONGPARISH (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of ANDOVER, hundred of WHERWELL, Andover and Northern Divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 3¼ miles (S. W.) from Whitchurch; containing 775 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; present net income, £226; patron and impropriator, Lady H. Churchill. There is a place of worship for Baptists; also a National school.

LONGPORT, commonly styled a borough, in the parish of ST. PAUL, CANTERBURY, but partly in the hundred of WESTGATE, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, Eastern Division of the county of KENT, contiguous to the eastern side of the city of Canterbury; containing, with the Almonry and the dissolved monastery of St. Augustine, 1025 inhabitants. This last portion contains the hospital, gaol, and house of correction for East Kent.

LONGPORT, a manufacturing district and considerable village, within the parish and township of BURSLEM, Northern Division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD. This place was formerly called Longbridge, from a number of stepping stones forming a causeway across the meadows; but after the construction of the Trent canal, a branch of which passes through the district, its name was changed to Longport. On the banks of the canal are several wharfs: there are likewise some very considerable manufactories for earthenware, china, and flint glass. The new church of St. Paul, Burslem, stands on rising ground near this place; and the Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here.

LONGRIDGE, a township, in the parish of NORHAM, otherwise Norhamshire, union of BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, county palatine of DURHAM, though locally to the northward, and, for election purposes, attached to the Northern Division, of the county of Northumberland, 4 miles (S. W.) from Berwick-upon-Tweed; containing 105 inhabitants.

LONGRIDGE, a chapelry, in the parish of RIBCHESTER, Lower Division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, Northern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER,

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7½ miles (N. E.) from Preston: the population is returned with the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £107; patrons, Trustees of the late W. Hulme, Esq. A festival, or guild, is held on St. Lawrence's day; and there are fairs on March 16th, April 16th, the Monday preceding Holy Thursday, and November 5th, for cattle, pedlery, &c. Here was an ancient hospital for a master and brethren, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and Our Saviour.

LONGSHAWS, a township, in the parish of LONG HORSLEY, union of MORPETH, Western Division of MORPETH ward, Northern Division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 5½ miles (W. N. W.) from Morpeth; containing 44 inhabitants. Here are some remains of a very ancient edifice, called the Lanneles.

LONGSTOCK (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of STOCKBRIDGE, hundred of KING'S-SOMBOURN, Andover and Northern Divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 1½ mile (N.) from Stockbridge; containing 428 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 15.; present net income, £285; patron and impropriator, Sir Charles Mill, Bart.

LONGSTONE, GREAT, a chapelry, in the parish and union of BAKEWELL, hundred of HIGH PEAK, Northern Division of the county of DERBY, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Bakewell; containing 506 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150; patron, Vicar of Bakewell; appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Lichfield. The chapel, which is dedicated to St. Giles, contains several monuments belonging to the family of Eyre, Earls of Newburgh. A school is partly supported by an endowment of £20 per annum.

LONGSTONE, LITTLE, a hamlet, in the parish and union of BAKEWELL, hundred of HIGH PEAK, Northern Division of the county of DERBY, 3½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Bakewell; containing 146 inhabitants.

LONGSTOW, county of CAMBRIDGE.—See STOW, LONG.—*And other places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

LONGTHORPE, a chapelry, in the parish of ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, PETERBOROUGH, and within the soke of PETERBOROUGH, Northern Division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 2 miles (W.) from Peterborough; containing 265 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

LONGTON, a chapelry, in the parish of PENWORTHAM, union of PRESTON, hundred of LEYLAND, Northern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 5 miles (S. W. by W.) from Preston; containing 1744 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £148; patron, L. Rawstorne, Esq. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The free school was founded and endowed, in the year 1793, by Robert Moss, with a bequest of £400: the present school-room was built by subscription in 1817; the income is £27 per ann.; all the children of the chapelry who apply are taught gratuitously, on the National system.

LONGTON, a township, in the parish of STOKE-UPON-TRENT, Northern Division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD, 4 miles (S. E. by E.) from Newcastle-under-Lyme; containing 8120 inhabitants. Here is a National school.—See LANE-END and STOKE-UPON-TRENT.

LONGTOWN, a market-town, in the parish of ARTHURET, ESKDALE ward, Eastern Division of the county of CUMBERLAND, 8½ miles (N. by W.) from Carlisle, and 309 (N. N. W.) from London; containing 2049 inhabitants. This place is eminently indebted to the liberality and public spirit of the late Dr. Graham, who was mainly instrumental in raising it from the state of a poor village to its present improved condition. It is now a small town on the south bank of the river Esk, over which is a stone bridge, near the junction of that river with the Liddel. The situation is pleasant and healthy, the houses are neatly built, and the streets are spacious, but not regularly paved, nor lighted: the inhabitants are supplied with water from wells. Many of the lower class are employed in weaving for the manufacturers at Carlisle. The market, originally held on Thursday, is almost disused, except for provisions; but there is another on Monday, principally for bacon and butter: a fair is held on the Thursday before Whit-Sunday, for horses; and there are statute fairs on the Thursday in Whitsun-week, and the Thursday in Martinmas, for hiring servants. The county magistrates hold a meeting here on the last Thursday in every month. Courts leet and baron are held at Easter and Michaelmas; at the former the constables are appointed; and the town has lately been made a polling-place for the Eastern Division of the county. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians. In the year 1754, Lady Widdrington gave a rent-charge of £40, for the support of charity schools in the parishes of Arthuret and Kirk-Andrews, of which, £8 per annum is paid to a schoolmaster at Longtown; and a girls' school is supported by Lady Graham.

LONGTOWN, a chapelry, in the parish of CLODOCK, union of DORE, hundred of EWYASLACY, county of HEREFORD, 17 miles (S. W. by W.) from Hereford; containing 938 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £68; patron, Vicar of Clodock; impropriator, Sir Geo. Cornewall, Bart. The chapel is dedicated to St. Peter. Courts baron for the parish and hundred are held here annually. Lewis Gilbert, Esq., bequeathed £4 per annum for the instruction of children. There are some few vestiges of a castle; and to the eastward is an eminence called Money Farthing hill.

LONGWATHBY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, Eastern Division of the county of CUMBERLAND, 4½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Penrith; containing 240 inhabitants. This parish is separated from that of Edenhall by the river Eden, over which there is a bridge of three lofty arches, built in 1686. The living is annexed to that of Edenhall; appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The church was erected, in 1718, by subscription, on the site of a more ancient edifice, and was thoroughly repaired in 1835. The turnpike-road from Penrith to Newcastle, *viâ* Alston-Moor and Hexham, passes through the village.

LONGWOOD, a chapelry, in the parish and union of HUDDERSFIELD, Upper Division of the wapentake of AGBRIGG, West Riding of the county of YORK, 2¼ miles (W.) from Huddersfield; containing 2111 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £119; patron, Vicar of Huddersfield. A free school was founded and endowed with lands, in 1731, by William Walker, for the education of 40 poor children, to be elected from Longwood, Linthwaite, and Golcar; the annual income is £120.

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LONGWORTH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Farringdon, partly in the hundred of Ganfield, and partly in the hundred of Ock, county of Berks, 8 miles (W. N. W.) from Abingdon; containing 1034 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £27. 1. 10½.; present net income, £682; patrons, Principal and Fellows of Jesus' College, Oxford. The river Isis bounds the parish on the north. A school on the National plan is endowed with £7 per annum, bequeathed by John Carter, and is further aided by subscription; and the parish is entitled to send five boys to the school at Kingston Bagpuize. In the parochial register is an entry of the baptism of Bishop Fell, July 16th, 1625, whose father was rector of Longworth. At Charney-Bassett, a considerable township in this parish, there is a chapel of ease in the Norman style of architecture. In this township also is the ancient intrenchment called Cherbury Camp, of an oval form, surrounded by a triple vallum; the diameter in the widest part is 310 paces, and in the narrowest 211.

LONGWORTH, a township, in the parish and union of Bolton, hundred of Salford, Southern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster, 5½ miles (N. by W.) from Great Bolton; containing 179 inhabitants.

Seal and Arms.

LOOE, EAST, a sea-port, incorporated market-town, and chapelry, having separate jurisdiction, in the parish of St. Martin, and union of Liskeard, locally in the hundred of West, Eastern Division of the county of Cornwall, 16 miles (W.) from Plymouth, and 232 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 865 inhabitants. This place was formerly the only sea-port in Cornwall of any importance, excepting Fowey, and hence was derived its name; Lo, in Cornish, signifying a port. In the reign of Edward III. it furnished 20 ships and 315 mariners towards the equipment of the English fleet for the siege of Calais. Its situation is beautifully romantic, on the eastern bank of Looe hay, near the mouth of the river Looe, over which is a narrow bridge of thirteen stone arches, 141 yards in length, and only six feet wide, built about the year 1400: the sea view is very fine, and the land scenery richly diversified; the air is salubrious, and the inhabitants are supplied with excellent water. On the beach is a fort mounted with ten guns; and opposite to the town is Looe island, or St. George's, which is much frequented by flocks of sea-fowl during the spring. The pilchard fishery is carried on to a considerable extent; the exports consist of tin, copper, and lead ore, bark, timber, salt, pilchards, and pilchard oil; and coal, culm, and limestone are imported. Here is a custom-house: and a collector, a comptroller, and a surveyor of the customs, are resident. This town derives considerable advantages from the Liskeard and Looe canal, recently completed. The market is on Saturday; and fairs are held on Feb. 13th, July 10th, Sept. 10th, and Oct. 10th.

East Looe is a borough by prescription: the charter of incorporation, granted by Elizabeth in 1587, was confirmed by charters of James I. and II. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, eight aldermen, and an indefinite number of burgesses, with a town-clerk, four serjeants-at-mace, and inferior officers: the mayor and recorder are elected by the aldermen, and the aldermen and free burgesses by the mayor and aldermen; the town-clerk is appointed by the recorder, and the serjeants-at-mace are nominated by the mayor. This borough, conjointly with Fowey, sent a representative to a great council at Westminster, in the reign of Edward I., but members were not sent to parliament until the 13th of Elizabeth, from which period two members were returned; but the borough was disfranchised in the 2nd of William IV.; the right of election was vested in a majority of the corporation, and the mayor was the returning officer. The mayor, the late mayor, the deputy mayor, the recorder, and the deputy recorder, are justices of the peace, within the borough. Sessions are held once or twice a year, at which prisoners charged with petty larceny are tried, but those committed for transportable, or capital, offences are generally tried at the assizes or sessions for the county, though there is a clause in the charter to prohibit the judicial interference of the county magistrates. The charter of James II. gives the mayor and aldermen authority to hold a court of record every three weeks, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £100; but no business has been transacted in this court for many years. There is a common gaol for felons and debtors. A court leet, with view of frankpledge, is held for the manor. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of St. Martin's. The ancient chapel, dedicated to St. Kyn, was rebuilt in the year 1806, and is a small but handsome structure. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends and Wesleyan Methodists.

Seal and Arms.

LOOE, WEST, a chapelry (formerly a representative borough and market-town), in the parish of Talland, union of Liskeard, hundred of West, Eastern Division of the county of Cornwall, 16 miles (W.) from Plymouth, and 231 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 593 inhabitants. This place, also called Port Pighan, a corruption of Port Vechan, the "Little Port," is situated on the opposite bank of the river to that of East Looe, with which it is connected by a bridge. The town is of inconsiderable size; the harbour is small but commodious, and is defended by a strong battery; the river is navigable for vessels of 100 tons' burden, and divides itself into two branches, just above the bridge. There is no market; but a cattle fair is held on May 6th. A charter of incorporation was granted by Elizabeth, in 1573, whereby the municipal body consists of a mayor and eleven burgesses, who are empowered to choose a steward, with a town-clerk, and other officers: the mayor and steward are justices of the peace. A court leet, with view of frankpledge, is held. The charter authorises the mayor to hold a court for the recovery of debts under £5, every week; but no proceedings have taken place in this court for several years. There is a small prison, called the Dark house. The borough first sent members to

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parliament in the 6th of Edward VI., from which period it returned two representatives, who were elected by a majority of the corporation, but it was disfranchised by the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45: the mayor was the returning officer. The chapel, formerly dedicated to St. Nicholas, but now desecrated, has been converted into a guildhall. There is a place of worship for Independents. A mathematical free school was founded here, in 1716, by the trustees under the will of John Spreccott, Esq., who in 1730 bequeathed the sum of £1000 for charitable uses; £30 per annum was appropriated by them for the instruction of poor children in the mathematics, particularly in those branches which relate to navigation; and the appointment of the master, after the death of the original trustees, was vested in the heirs of Charles Trelawney, Esq., and the proprietor of Trelawney House. The school is conducted on the National system. In the vicinity of West Looe are the remains of a mound, supposed to have been on the line of a Roman road, and some vestiges of military works.

LOOSE (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Maidstone, lathe of Aylesford, Western Division of the county of Kent, 2½ miles (S.) from Maidstone; containing 1061 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the appropriator; net income, £492. The church has been enlarged, and contains 80 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £100 in aid of the expense. There are two schools supported by subscription. A very considerable improvement has been made, by forming a new road at a great expense, in order to avoid two steep and dangerous hills over which the former road passed. Here are three paper-manufactories, employing about 190 persons. Fruit (particularly filberts) is produced to a considerable extent for the supply of the London markets. Here is a quarry of rag-stone. A stream of water runs through the parish, which, in the space of two miles and a half, turns no less than twelve mills.

LOPEN (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Chard, hundred of South Petherton, Western Division of the county of Somerset, 3¾ miles (N. N. W.) from Crewkerne; containing 502 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £77; patron and impropriator, Earl Poulett. The church has been enlarged and contains 90 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £50 in aid of the expense. The manufacture of coarse linen is carried on to a considerable extent.

LOPHAM, NORTH (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Guilt-Cross, Western Division of the county of Norfolk, 5 miles (S. E.) from East Harling; containing 807 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of South Lopham annexed, valued in the king's books at £17. 0. 5.; present net income, £619; patron, George F. Barrow, Esq. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. In this parish is Lopham ford, where the rivers Wavency and Little Ouse take their rise, about three yards from each other, and, diverging, pursue opposite courses. Here and in South Lopham are some hemp and linen manufactories.

LOPHAM, SOUTH (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Guilt-Cross, Western Division of the county of Norfolk, 5½ miles (S. E. by S.) from East Harling; containing 729 inhabitants. The living is a rectory not in charge, annexed to that of North Lopham.

LOPPINGTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Wem, hundred of Pimhill, Northern Division of the county of Salop, 3 miles (W.) from Wem; containing 569 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £6. 12. 1.; it is in the patronage of the Crown. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £97. 18. 3., and the vicarial for £117. 13. 1., subject to the payment of rates, which on the latter have, on the average, amounted to £19; the glebe comprises 24 acres, valued at £33. 12. 8. per annum. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

LORBOTTLE, a township, in the parish of Whittingham, union of Rothbury, Northern Division of Coquetdale ward and of the county of Northumberland, 5½ miles (N. N. W.) from Rothbury; containing 128 inhabitants.

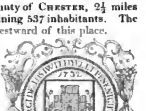
LORTON (*St. Cuthbert*), a parish, in the union of Cockermouth, Allerdale ward above Derwent, Western Division of the county of Cumberland; containing 639 inhabitants, of which number, 388 are in the township of Lorton, 3½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Cockermouth. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £76; patron, Earl of Lonsdale. A school is endowed with £4. 10. per annum.

LOSCOW, a joint township with Codnor, in the parish of Heanor, union of Basford, hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, Southern Division of the county of Derby, 6 miles (S. by E.) from Alfreton: the population is returned with Codnor. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

LOSTOCK, a hamlet, in the parish and union of Bolton, hundred of Salford, Southern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster, 4½ miles (W.) from Great Bolton; containing 606 inhabitants. A Sunday school is partly supported by an endowment of £8 per annum. Here are the remains of a very ancient mansion, called Lostock Hall, bearing date 1560: the royal arms, with the date 1590, are over the highest oriel window: it is supposed to have been the residence of the Andertons.

LOSTOCK-GRALAM, a township, in the parish of Great Budworth, union and hundred of Northwich Southern Division of the county of Chester, 2½ miles (E.) from Northwich; containing 537 inhabitants. The Grand Trunk canal passes westward of this place.

LOSTWITHIEL (*St. Bartholomew*), an incorporated market-town, and a parish (formerly a representative borough), having separate jurisdiction, though locally in the Eastern Division of the hundred of Powder, union of Bodmin, Eastern Division of the county of Cornwall, 6 miles (S.) from Bodmin, 26 (S. W.) from Launceston, and 236½ (W. S. W.) from London; containing 1548 inhabitants, of which number, 474 are in the borough. This place is supposed by some to have been the Roman



Seal and Arms.

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station called *Uzella* by Ptolemy, but this opinion does not appear to be warranted by the discovery of any certain traces of Roman residence. According to tradition, Lostwithiel was so called as having been the residence of Withiel, anciently Earl of Cornwall, who had a palace at Penknight, now part of the borough, but in the parish of Lanlivery. In the reign of Richard I., the town was held under the Earl of Cornwall, by Robert de Cardinham, who procured for it the privilege of a market; and Richard, Earl of Cornwall, the brother of Henry III., made Lostwithiel, including Penknight, a free borough. His son Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, was a great benefactor to the town, in which he erected a shire hall, an exchequer-office, and other handsome buildings, and ordered that the coinage and sale of the tin from the Cornish mines should take place at Lostwithiel only, and that all county meetings should be held here. These exclusive privileges were not preserved inviolate, for, in 1314, the burgesses complained to the parliament that the men of Bodmin, Truro, and Helston, had caused tin to be sold at those towns, and that the prior of Bodmin had then recently procured the county meetings to be held at Bodmin; but notwithstanding that these grievances were redressed, Lostwithiel was gradually deprived of its exclusive advantages. In the summer of 1644, this place was the head-quarters of the parliamentary general, the Earl of Essex; previously to which, a battle had been fought near the town, in which a body of the king's troops, under Sir Richard Grenville, was defeated by Lord Robartes. Dugdale asserts that the parish church was profaned by the parliamentarian soldiers, and injured by an explosion of gunpowder.

The town is situated in a beautiful vale, on the banks of the river Fowey, on the high road from Plymouth to Falmouth; the river, which is crossed by a bridge, is navigable for small barges as far as the quay, during the spring tides. It consists of two parallel streets, extending from the river to the foot of a steep hill, and is lighted and paved, and there is a good supply of water. The houses are chiefly built of stone, and covered with slate, which abounds in the neighbourhood. An annual regatta, or boat race, with a ball, takes place in August, and assemblies are held in the winter. There is a tan-yard in the town, but its trade chiefly depends upon the importation of timber, coal, and other articles for the miners; and the recent increase of the copper mines in the neighbourhood has been attended with a correspondent advance of commercial prosperity. About three miles from the town are the extensive mines of Lanescot and the Fowey Consols., surpassing, in the variety, extent, and power of their machinery, all others in the kingdom, their produce amounting to an eleventh part of all the copper-ore furnished by the mines of Cornwall. The market is held on Friday; and the establishment of a corn market, free of toll, was recently attempted, but only a very small quantity is brought for sale: the market-house was erected at the expense of Viscount Mount-Edgcumbe, in the year 1781. There are fairs for horses, cattle, and sheep on March 31st, July 10th, September 4th, and November 13th. The borough includes portions of the adjoining parishes of Lanlivery and St. Winnow. A charter of incorporation was granted by James I., in 1623, and renewed by George II., in 1738, under which the corporation consists of seven aldermen or capital burgesses, including the mayor, and seventeen assistants, or common-councilmen. The mayor is elected by the aldermen and assistants, on the first Tuesday after Michaelmas; and the assistants are chosen by the aldermen, who likewise fill up vacancies in their own body. The mayor, the late mayor, and the recorder, are justices of the peace; and the mayor is also coroner. A court leet is held annually by the mayor, when presentments are made concerning matters relating to the borough and the river; and all persons having boats on the river are required to yield suit and service at this court. The petty sessions are generally held here on Friday. The quarter sessions for the county, formerly held here in the summer, were, a few years since, removed to Bodmin. In the old shire-hall, erected by the Earl of Cornwall, and in which the stannary parliaments were held, is the original stannary court-room, with a prison adjoining, which is the only one in the county belonging to the stannaries. The town-hall is a neat building, with a prison underneath, erected in 1740, at the cost of Lord Mount-Edgcumbe. The borough first returned members to parliament in the 33rd of Edward I., and then ceased till the 4th of Edward II., from which period the returns were made regularly until the 2nd of William IV., when it was entirely disfranchised: the right of election was vested in the corporation; and the mayor was the returning officer.

The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £2. 13. 4.; present net income, £96; patron, Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe. The church is a handsome edifice, in the early English style, with a lantern tower at the west end, surmounted by a fine octagonal spire erected in the fourteenth century: it contains an ancient stone font, on the sides of which are sculptured grotesque figures and armorial bearings, rudely executed, and now much defaced. There are places of worship for Bryanites, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists; also a school with an endowment of £5 per annum, paid out of the proceeds of a fund left for charitable uses by the Rev. John Elliott. About a mile northward of the town, on the edge of a lofty hill, are the magnificent and venerable ruins of Restormel castle, supposed to have been erected by Robert, Earl of Montaigne, and anciently the residence of the Earls of Cornwall. At the commencement of the great civil war, although then ruinous, it was garrisoned for the parliament, and was taken by the royalist general, Sir Richard Grenville, in August 1644. The remains are comprised within a circular area, 110 feet in diameter; the walls are nine feet thick, and are surrounded by a deep moat; at the southern entrance, where was formerly a drawbridge, are two arches supporting a square tower; traces of suites of apartments and stone staircases are visible; and the whole, being richly overgrown with ivy, presents a very picturesque appearance. The chapel of the Holy Trinity, anciently appendant to the castle, is also in ruins.

LOTHERS, county of Dorset.—See LODERS.

LOTHERTON, a chapelry, in the parish of Sherburn, Upper Division of the wapentake of Barkston-Ash, West Riding of the county of York, 6 miles (S. S. W.) from Tadcaster; containing, with part of Aberford, 426 inhabitants.

LOUDWATER, a chapelry, in the parish of High

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WYCOMBE, hundred of DESBOROUGH, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3¼ miles (S. E.) from High Wycombe, with which the population is returned. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £132; patrons, Trustees of W. Davis, Esq., by whom the chapel was built and endowed, in 1788.

LOUGHBOROUGH (*ALL SAINTS*), a market-town and formerly a parish (now divided into two), and the head of a union, in the hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, Northern Division of the county of LEICESTER; containing 10,969 inhabitants, of which number, 10,800 are in the town of Loughborough, 11 miles (N.) from Leicester, and 109 (N. W.) from London. The name is probably derived from *Lough*, a lake, or a large extent of meadow occasionally overflowed. The noble family of Despenser, anciently possessors of the manor, obtained the grant of a market and fairs for the town. In 1564, the assizes for the county were held here, on account of the plague raging at Leicester at that time. From its size and population this may be considered the second town in the county, and it was so reckoned three centuries ago: it is a great thoroughfare, being situated on the high road from London to Manchester. The buildings in general are of brick, and the fronts of many of the houses are modern: plaster, which is made of alabaster obtained from the quarries of Burton-on-the-Wolds, is mostly used for the floors of the lodging-rooms. The streets are paved, and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are well supplied with water. A neat theatre has been built: there is likewise a subscription library. The manufactures comprise hosiery of all kinds, cotton goods, and bobbin net-lace: the manufacture of what is termed patent Angola hosiery is confined chiefly to this town, for which article (originally invented by Mr. Richard Cartwright in 1792) a patent was obtained by the manufacturer, and the machinery is worked here under his licence, giving employment to nearly 2000 persons. The Loughborough canal, which communicates with the union canal, the Leicester navigation, the river Soar, and the lime-works at Barrowhill, has been very beneficial to the town, and abundantly profitable to the proprietors: the shares, which originally cost but £120 each, have been sold for £4500, and are now worth £1800. There are some quarries of slate in the neighbourhood. The market is on Thursday; and fairs are held on February 14th, March 28th, April 25th, Holy Thursday, August 12th, and November 13th, for horses, cows, and sheep; March 24th and September 25th, for cheese; and November 14th is a statute fair for hiring servants. An ancient cross and the old market-house having been removed, the market-place is now open. The town is under the superintendence of a constable, headborough, meadow-reeves, and street-masters, all of them chosen at the court leet and court baron of the lord of the manor, which are held annually. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here weekly; and by the act of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., cap. 64, the town has been made the place of election and a polling-place for the Northern Division of the shire.

The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books for the ancient parish at £40. 16. 3.; the net income was £1848; patrons, Master and Fellows of Emanuel College, Cambridge. The mother church is a handsome edifice, in the later style of English architecture, and has a fine tower, which was built by subscription towards the close of the sixteenth century. A new church was consecrated September 4th, 1837; it contains 840 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £500 in aid of the expense. This place has been divided into two separate and distinct parishes under the 58th of George III., cap. 45, the new church having been endowed out of the revenues of the mother church. There are places of worship for General and Particular Baptists, Independents, the Society of Friends, Wesleyan Methodists, and Unitarians; and a Roman Catholic chapel, with a residence for the minister, has been erected from a design by Mr. Flint, architect, of Leicester, at an expense of £2200: it is a handsome building, in the Grecian style of architecture. The free grammar school is endowed with rents arising from lands originally bequeathed by Thomas Burton, in 1495, for the maintenance of a chantry in the parish church, but appropriated at the Reformation to the endowment of a free grammar school, the repair of certain public bridges in the parish, and in aid of parochial rates; these estates are called "Burton's Trust," and their present rental is about £1400 per annum: as a principal object in the expenditure is the repair of the roads and bridges, an officer is annually elected, under the name of bridge-master, to superintend its execution. The school is open to as many children residing in the parish as the rooms will contain: it is entirely under the direction of the trustees, and consists of three establishments, under separate masters; namely, a Latin school, in which there are from fifteen to twenty scholars; a school in which reading, writing, and arithmetic are taught; and a National school. The surplus of the annual income is appropriated by the trustees towards the diminution of the poor's rates. Two exhibitions, of £30 each, or one of £60, to Jesus' College, Cambridge, are attached to this institution: the school-house is a handsome building, erected near the churchyard. A free school for girls was founded in 1683, by means of a bequest from Bartholomew Hickling, and endowed with land; and, in 1717, Joseph Clarke bequeathed land, directing the proceeds to be applied to the instruction of children: the school is on the National plan. Various benefactions have been made, at different periods, for apprenticing poor children, and for annual distribution to the poor. A public dispensary is supported by subscription. The poor law union of Loughborough comprises 24 parishes or places, containing a population of 23,580, according to the census of 1831, and is under the care of 28 guardians. Dr. Richard Pulteney, a distinguished physician and writer on botany, was born here in 1730. Alexander Wedderburn, an eminent lawyer, on his elevation to the bench as Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, was created Baron Loughborough, of Loughborough, in the county of Leicester, in 1780; but on being appointed Lord High Chancellor, he obtained a new patent, creating him Baron Loughborough, of Loughborough, in the county of Surrey, and was subsequently raised to the dignity of Earl of Rosslyn, with remainder, in default of male issue, to his nephew, Sir James St. Clair Erskine. On his death, without issue, in 1805, the barony of Loughborough, in the county of Leicester, expired, and that of Loughborough, in the county of Surrey, with the earldom of Rosslyn, according to the limitation of the patent, devolved upon his nephew, the present earl.

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LOUGHRIGG, a joint township with Rydal, in the parish of GRASMERE, union and ward of KENDAL, county of WESTMORLAND, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Ambleside; the population is returned with Rydal. It lies between the rivers Brathay and Rothay, from which it rises boldly into a lofty and romantic fell, commanding fine views of lake scenery.

LOUGHTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT-PAGNELL, hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.W.) from Fenny-Stratford; containing 325 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 5. $2\frac{1}{2}$; present net income, £228; patrons, Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The London and Birmingham railway passes near the church.

LOUGHTON (ST. *NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of EPPING, hundred of ONGAR, Southern Division of the county of ESSEX, 14 miles (N. E. by N.) from London; containing 1269 inhabitants. This parish contains 4000 acres, of which nearly one half is unenclosed, and is comprehended within the limits of Epping Forest. Loughton Hall, once the residence of Queen Anne of Denmark, was destroyed by fire in Dec. 1836, after having been completely reinstated by the present owner at a large expense; it was an irregular Elizabethan pile of building of considerable architectural beauty. Inigo Jones had designed the front and ceiling of the inner hall and the stone staircase, which were highly esteemed. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 3. 9.; present income, £458; patron, William Whitaker Maitland, Esq. The church was rebuilt in 1825: it contains some old brass effigies of the Stonard family, and is a neat edifice. There is a place of worship for Baptists; also a National school. Almshouses for aged persons were founded by a bequest of the late lady of the manor, Mrs. Ann Whitaker; and some tenements were lately purchased by subscription for the deserving poor.

LOUGHTON, a chapelry, in the parish of CHETTON, union of CLEOBURY-MORTIMER, hundred of STOTTESDEN, Southern Division of the county of SALOP, 9 miles (N. E. by E.) from Ludlow; containing 112 inhabitants. Here is a small National school.

LOUND, a joint township with Toft, in the parish of WITHAM-ON-THE-HILL, union of BOURNE, wapentake of BELTISLOE, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 3 miles (S. W. by W.) from Bourne: the population is returned with Toft.

LOUND, a township, in the parish of SUTTON, union of EAST RETFORD, liberty of SOUTHWELL and SCROOBY, Northern Division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 4 miles (N. by W.) from East Retford; containing 382 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

LOUND (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the hundred of MUTFORD and LOTHINGLAND, Eastern Division of the county of SUFFOLK, 5 miles (N. W. by N.) from Lowestoft; containing 425 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8; patron, Rev. George Anguish. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £407, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £22; the glebe comprises 22 acres, valued at £38. 18. 6. per annum. A school is partly supported by the rector.

LOUTH (*ST. JAMES*), a market-town and parish, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the Wold Division of the hundred of LOUTH-ESKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 28 miles (E. N. E.) from Lincoln, and 150 (N. by E.) from London; containing 6976 inhabitants. The ancient Latin name of this town was *Luda*, from its vicinity to the Lud, a small stream formed by the junction of two rivulets. It was distinguished for the number of its religious houses previously to the Reformation, and the inhabitants were the first to resist the measures enforced by Henry VIII. for their suppression. In 1536 they took part in an insurrection called the "Pilgrimage of Grace," and the prior of Barlings, their leader, the vicar of Louth, four other priests, and seven laymen, were executed at Tyburn in the following year. A destructive plague, which raged here in the year 1631 from April until the end of November, swept away 754 persons. The town is pleasantly situated in a fertile vale eastward of the wolds, bounded on the north and south by chalk hills, which command beautiful, extensive, and varied prospects: it is neat and well built, the houses being chiefly of brick and covered with tiles; the streets are paved, and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are supplied with excellent water from several springs in the neighbourhood: the air is considered to be highly salubrious. The theatre was, in 1836, converted into a sessions-court and guildhall. Assemblies and concerts are held in the mansion-house, which contains an elegant suite of apartments, ornamented in the Grecian style. There are also a public subscription library, a mechanics' institute, and reading-rooms. The mode of obtaining water for irrigating the land here, or for domestic purposes, is somewhat unusual: the stratum of argillaceous soil, which descends to a depth of 27 yards, is perforated, and a hollow tube of tin or copper is inserted into the bed of gravel beneath, through which the water rises, and thus a perpetual fountain is formed, from which a copious supply is readily obtained throughout a district of 30 miles in length and 10 in breadth. A carpet and blanket manufactory, and a paper-mill and soap-house, furnish employment to a considerable number of persons; there are likewise several worsted manufacturers and wool-staplers. In 1761 an act of parliament was obtained for cutting a canal between this town and the Humber, which was completed at an expense of £12,000; by means of this mode of communication vessels of considerable burden regularly trade with London, Hull, and several parts of Yorkshire, carrying out corn and wool, and bringing back coal, timber, iron, grocery, and other articles of commerce. The wool market is a commodious building, opened in June 1825. The general market-days are Wednesday and Saturday: there is a market for cattle and sheep every Friday during the spring, and fairs are held on the third Wednesday after Easter, August 5th, and November 22nd. A charter was granted to the town by Edward VI. in the 5th year of his reign, who vested the government in a warden and six assistants. This charter was confirmed

Original Corporation Seal.

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in the 5th of Elizabeth, who gave to the corporation "the manor of Louth and divers lands there," the annual value then being £78. 14. 4½.; and their privileges were subsequently confirmed and extended by James I. In addition to the warden and assistants, there were a high steward, a town-clerk and a bailiff, and the justices of the peace consisted of the warden and three of the assistants; previously to the grant of a charter in the 10th of George IV., only two of the assistants were magistrates. The government is now vested in a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, for an abstract of which see the Appendix, No. I.; and the borough is divided into two wards. The town-council have discontinued the separate quarter-sessions that were held for the town, but the general quarter-sessions for the southern parts of the division of Lindsey are held here and at Spilsby alternately; and the town, by the act of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., cap. 64, has been made a polling-place for the parts of Lindsey. Petty sessions are held weekly in the mansion-house; and there is a court of requests, under an act passed in the 47th of George III., for the recovery of debts not exceeding £5, the jurisdiction of which extends over a considerable portion of the parts of Lindsey. The prison is a handsome modern pile, with a portico of Roman Doric architecture.

The living of St. James' is a discharged vicarage, with that of Louth-St.-Mary united, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Louth in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln (the appropriator), valued in the king's books at £12; present net income, £300. Here were formerly two churches, dedicated respectively to St. Mary and St. James; of these the latter only remains, and is one of the finest structures in the county, consisting of a nave, aisles, and a chancel, and exhibiting a remarkably good specimen of the later style of English architecture: at the east end is a window of seven lights, with very beautiful tracery, and at the western extremity is a lofty tower, with a rich crocketed spire, the building of which was completed about 1516: the spire, having been blown down some years ago, was rebuilt on the original plan. The tower consists of three stories; at its summit are four octagonal embattled turrets, with flying buttresses to the spire. The chancel is of later date than the body of the church, and probably coeval with the steeple. The burial-ground has not been used for upwards of half a century, the churchyard formerly belonging to the church of St. Mary being the general place of interment. A new, spacious, and handsome vicarage-house has been erected by the present vicar, the Rev. E. R. Mantell; and the hermitage attached to the old vicarage-house, so well known in the late vicar's time, with its cloisters, chapel, dormitory, &c., all so tastily constructed and fantastically adorned with roots, bark, moss, flint and bones, and with its gardens and walks decorated with rustic seats, obelisks, and vases, bearing numerous devices and mottoes, has disappeared. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents; Primitive, Association, and Wesleyan Methodists; and a Roman Catholic chapel. The free grammar school was founded by Edward VI., and endowed with the property of some ancient guilds in this town, consisting of about 160 acres of land, with several messuages and tenements, and the tolls of markets and fairs, which latter are now, however, claimed by the town, and are the subject of a Chancery suit: the trustees are the warden and six assistants, with their successors, who are authorised to make laws for the government of the school, subject to the approbation of the Bishop of Lincoln: the present income is nearly £700 per annum, of which sum half is directed to be given to the head-master, a quarter to the usher, and the remainder to be appropriated to the maintenance of twelve poor women, who reside in almshouses under the school-room. Another school was founded in 1562 by Richard Hardie, and was endowed with lands which became vested in the warden and assistants, who suffered the school to fall into decay, and applied the rents for their own corporate purposes until 1836, when they went out of office. The town council have now restored all the lands that can be discovered, and have caused the school to be re-established; the present income is about £90. A third free school for poor boys was founded and endowed by the will of Dr. Robert Mapletoft, Dean of Ely, in 1677, with a rent-charge upon his estates; the income is about £5 per annum. Thomas Espin, F.S.A., whose views of the cathedral, churches, and ruins, in this county, are universally admired, was master of this school for 30 years, and on his death, in 1822, was interred in a mausoleum near his late residence in the town. A National school, erected in 1818, and enlarged in 1820, is supported by subscription. A dispensary for the relief of the sick poor is also supported by subscription. The poor law union of Louth comprises 88 parishes or places, containing, according to the census of 1831, a population of 25,214, and is under the superintendence of 90 guardians. About a mile from the town is the hamlet of Louth-Park, where are some slight vestiges of an abbey, founded by Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, in 1139, for monks of the Cistercian order, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary: it was a cell subordinate to Fountains abbey, in Yorkshire, and at the dissolution its revenue was estimated at £169. 5. 6.

LOVEDALE, a township, in the parish of PENKRIDGE, Eastern Division of the hundred of CUTTLESTONE, Southern Division of the county of STAFFORD: the population is returned with the parish.

LOVERSALL, a parish, in the union and soke of DONCASTER, West Riding of the county of YORK, 3½ miles (S.) from Doncaster; containing 154 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £53; patron, Vicar of Doncaster.

LOVINGTON (*St. THOMAS à BECKET*), a parish, in the union of WINCANTON, hundred of CATSASH, Eastern Division of the county of SOMERSET, 2¾ miles (W. S. W.) from Castle-Cary; containing 214 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Wells, the appropriators; net income, £76. John Whitehead, in 1715, bequeathed certain land, and James Clarke subsequently gave a house, the income arising from which is £9, and is applied to the instruction of poor children.

LOW ABBOT-SIDE, county of YORK.—See ABBOT-SIDE, LOW.—*And all places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

LOWDHAM, county of SUFFOLK.—See PETTISTREE.

LOWDHAM (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of SOUTHWELL, Southern Division of the wapentake of THURGARTON and of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 7¾

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miles (N. E.) from Nottingham; containing 1463 inhabitants, some of whom are employed in the manufacture of stockings. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 18. 4.; present net income, £276; patron and impropriator, Earl Manvers. The church has been enlarged, and contains 125 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £100 in aid of the expense. There was formerly a chapel of ease at Gunthorpe, where is now a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. This has lately been made a polling-place for the Southern Division of the county.

LOWE, a joint township with Ditches, in the parish of WEM, Whitchurch Division of the hundred of NORTH BRADFORD, Northern Division of the county of SALOP, 1 mile (N. W.) from Wem; containing, with Ditches, 81 inhabitants.

LOWER ALLITHWAITE, county of LANCASTER. —See ALLITHWAITE, LOWER.—*And all places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

LOWESBY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BILLESDON, hundred of EAST GOSCOTE, Northern Division of the county of LEICESTER, 9½ miles (E. by N.) from Leicester; containing 231 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 1. 5½.; present net income, £98; patron and impropriator, Sir F. G. Fowke, Bart. Here is a small National school.

LOWESTOFT (*ST. MARGARET*), a sea-port, market-town, and parish, in the hundred of MUTFORD and LOTHINGLAND, Eastern Division of the county of SUFFOLK, 44 miles (N. E. by N.) from Ipswich, and 115 (N. E. by N.) from London; containing 4238 inhabitants. The name of this town, anciently *Lothuwistoft*, or *Laystoft*, is derived, as some suppose from Lothbroch, a noble Dane, who obtained a part of the kingdom of the East Angles, and resided here; or, according to others, from *Low-toft*, a market, formerly held beneath the cliffs. In 1349, the great plague which devastated the continent of Europe, raged here with such fury that not more than one-tenth of the inhabitants escaped the contagion; and in 1547 and 1579 the same malady again prevailed. In 1605, it suffered severely from fire, and during the usurpation of Cromwell it was exposed to heavy exactions from its attachment to the royal cause. In 1643, Cromwell entered the town at the head of 1000 cavalry, and seizing several persons, sent them prisoners to Cambridge. In the war with the Dutch, two sanguinary engagements took place off this coast in 1665 and 1666; two of the British admirals on that occasion were natives of LOWESTOFT. In consequence of the repeated occurrence of shipwreck, two lighthouses were erected by the inhabitants: that on the cliff consisted at first of a circular tower of brick and stone, the upper story of which was sashed and glazed, and a coal fire was constantly kept burning, but having become dilapidated, it has been taken down, and replaced by a cylindrical revolving lantern, furnished with powerful reflectors: the other, on the beach beneath, is constructed of timber, and is moveable at pleasure. By steering in such a direction as to make the upper and lower lighthouses coincide, vessels are guided to a channel of a quarter of a mile in breadth, between the Holme and Barnard sands; the course of this channel, called Stanford, varies so much, from the violence of currents, and the effect of storms, to which this coast is exposed, that a change in the position of the lower lighthouse is frequently necessary. The fort at the south end of the beach having become ruinous in 1744, a battery was erected at the north end, and fortified with two pieces of cannon. In 1782, a fort was built at the south end, and furnished with thirteen pieces of cannon; another fort has also been erected at the north end, and a battery near the Ness.

The town is situated on a lofty cliff, bordering on the North Sea, and consists principally of one street, nearly a mile in length, which is well paved, and of several small ones, which diverge from it obliquely, the whole being well lighted: the houses, chiefly of brick, are neat and modern, and the inhabitants are well supplied with water from springs; the air is considered highly salubrious, especially to invalids, and the shore, gradually descending to the sea, and having a firm pebbly bottom, is commodious for bathing; but the inconvenience arising from the great breadth of shingle between the town and the shore has caused a decrease in the number of visiters. Races have been established on the downs northward of the town, which form an admirable course; the cliffs, rising in a gentle slope, make a natural amphitheatre, capable of containing an immense number of spectators. There is a good theatre; also a spacious and elegant assembly-room, where balls are held at Christmas, and concerts twice a week during the bathing season, and a subscription reading-room and library. A bathing-house, fitted up with hot and cold baths, was erected by subscription in 1824: it is a handsome building of pebble stones, with rusticated angles, and is situated at the south end of the High-street. The trade principally arises from the herring fishery, in which about 40 boats, of from 25 to 40 tons' burden each, are engaged, and which employs the inhabitants from the end of May till the end of June, after which time great quantities of mackarel and soles are caught, and sent to the Norwich and London markets: the herrings are prepared and dried in houses at the base of the cliff, extending the whole length of the town. There are rope and twine manufactories of considerable extent. A navigable communication has been made from Lowestoft to Norwich; and facilities for water carriage are also afforded by communication from Lake Lothing to the Yare at Yarmouth, and by the Waveney to Beccles and Bungay. The market is on Wednesday, for grain and provisions; and toy fairs are held on May 12th and Oct. 10th. The county magistrates hold petty sessions weekly at this place, and manorial courts are occasionally held. The town having been part of the ancient demesnes of the crown, the inhabitants are exempted from serving on juries out of it. There are a commodious town-hall and a market cross.

The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £10. 1. 0½.; patron, Bishop of Norwich. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £351, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £61; the glebe comprises 4½ acres. The church is a large and handsome structure, in the later style of English architecture, with a tower surmounted by a wooden spire covered with lead, and a south porch; the interior consists of a nave, two side aisles, and a chancel, with a fine east window of stained glass; there

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is a large brass eagle, formerly used as a reading-desk, also a very ancient and handsome font. In 1698, a chapel of ease was rebuilt by subscription, near the centre of the town, in which divine service is occasionally performed. From the increase of population, and the inconvenience arising from the church being three quarters of a mile distant from the town, a new chapel was built in 1833, containing 940 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £600 in aid of the expense. Here are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. A free school was founded and endowed in 1570, by Thomas Annot: the endowment has been increased to £16 per annum. Another school on the east side of the High-street was founded and endowed by Mr. John Wilde, in 1735; the bequest now produces £121. 7. 10. per annum, and the surplus, together with other parish property, amounting in the aggregate to £271, is applied to the augmentation of the salary of the master of Annot's school, the support of a Sunday school, the apprenticing of children, and other charitable uses. There are various charitable bequests for the relief of the poor. In 1758, a skeleton was discovered in a barrow on Bloodmore hill, near this town; round its neck was a chain, with a gold medal bearing an inscription and device, and an onyx set in gold bearing a device. In the centre of the High-street are some vestiges of a religious house, consisting of a curious Norman arch, and cellars with groined arches, evidently part of an ancient crypt. The surrounding cliffs abound with organic remains, such as the bones and teeth of the mammoth, the horns and bones of the elk, with *Cornua Ammonis*, and shells and fossils of various kinds. The celebrated William Whiston, Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge; and Mr. Potter, the learned translator of Æschylus and Euripides, were vicars of this parish.

LOWESWATER, a parochial chapelry, in the union of COCKERMOUTH, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, Western Division of the county of CUMBERLAND, 7½ miles (S. by E.) from Cockermouth; containing, with Mockerkin, 454 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £49; patron, Earl of Lonsdale. The chapel was erected by subscription among the inhabitants, in 1827, on the site of an ancient chapel founded by a prior of St. Bees, to which parish this was formerly a chapelry, and it still pays a small annual tribute to the mother church. The river Cocker runs through this deep and extensive vale, which is bounded by lofty mountains, and contains the picturesque lake of Loweswater, part of Crummock lake, and Scale force, the last the most stupendous cataract in this celebrated region, the water of which, falling to the depth of 156 feet, sinks into a great chasm surrounded by rocks overhung with trees. A lead mine has lately been opened here. On a hill near the village of Mockerkin a school-room was erected in 1781, and endowed by Mary Mirehouse with £8. 8. per annum: the school is conducted on the National plan.

LOW-FORD, county palatine of DURHAM.—See HYLTON-FERRY.

LOWICK, a chapelry, in the parish and union of ULVERSTONE, hundred of LONSDALE, north of the sands, Northern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 5½ miles (N. by W.) from Ulverstone; containing 371 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £90; patron, J. Everard, Esq.

LOWICK (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of THRAPSTON, hundred of HUXLOE, Northern Division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 2¾ miles (N. W. by N.) from Thrapstone; containing 394 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 8. 11½.; present net income, £308; patron, Duke of Dorset. The church is a handsome edifice, in the later style of English architecture, with a remarkably elegant tower crowned with pinnacles and a large octagonal lantern: the windows exhibit some brilliant specimens of ancient stained glass; and near the chancel is a mutilated monument of alabaster, to a knight and his lady, of which there are sufficient remains to give an idea of its original splendour. Here was a chantry, or college, of Secular priests, in honour of the Blessed Virgin, founded by an ancestor of Stafford, Earl of Wiltshire, about the time of Edward II., and granted, at the dissolution, to Sir Edward Montague. Drayton House, built by Henry Green, Esq., is a noble specimen of the prevailing style of architecture in the time of Henry VI. There is a charity school, founded by Sir John Germain, who endowed it with £50 per annum; it was further endowed by Lady Elizabeth Germain, with £40 per annum and a school-house, for teaching and clothing twelve boys and eight girls. Another school for 10 girls is supported by the Duke of Dorset.

LOWICK, a parish, in the union of GLENDALE, Eastern Division of GLENDALE ward, Northern Division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 8 miles (N. by E.) from Wooler; containing 1864 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church was rebuilt in 1794. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians, erected in 1821; and a day and Sunday school are supported by a private gentleman. Barmoor castle, the seat of Francis Sitwell, Esq., is a stately structure, beautifully situated amidst rising plantations. The village of Lowick is situated nearly in the centre of the parish, within the limits of which there are three other villages. Coal and limestone are obtained here.

LOW-QUARTER, a township, in the parish of KIRKBY-IRELETH, hundred of LONSDALE, north of the sands, Northern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 5 miles (W.) from Ulverstone; containing 565 inhabitants.

LOWSIDE, a township, in the parish of WHICKHAM, Western Division of CHESTER ward, Northern Division of the county palatine of DURHAM; containing 1184 inhabitants.

LOWSIDE-QUARTER, a township, in the parish of ST. BEES, union of WHITEHAVEN, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, Western Division of the county of CUMBERLAND; containing 239 inhabitants. The township lies between the river Eben, on the east, and the Irish Sea on the west, and contains the venerable remains of Egremont castle, built soon after the Conquest, by William de Meschines, the first Baron of Copeland, and still exhibiting evident traces of its ancient strength and grandeur.

LOWTHER (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in WEST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, 4½ miles (S.) from Penrith; containing 494 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Lowther. It formerly contained a village of the same name, which was demo-

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lished in 1682, by Sir John Lowther, who soon afterwards built another, called New-town, in which carpet and linen manufactories were established, but did not succeed. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £25. 7. 3½.; patron, Earl of Lonsdale. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £95. 5. The church was almost wholly rebuilt in 1686, and the tower underwent considerable repairs and alterations in 1824. Richard Lowther, in 1638, gave £100 in support of a schoolmaster, and subsequently, — Allgood, Esq., left a rent-charge of £10, for a similar purpose; these, with other donations, produce an income of about £19 a year. In 1738, two schools for girls were founded by the Rev. Richard Holme, and endowed with £100, which was laid out in land now rented by the Earl of Lonsdale, his lordship paying £10. 10. per annum to each school.

LOWTHORP (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the union of Driffield, wapentake of Dickering, East Riding of the county of York, 4½ miles (E. N. E.) from Great Driffield; containing 138 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £64; patron and impropriator, W. J. St. Quintin, Esq. In the church was a college, or chantry, for a rector, six chaplains, and three clerks, founded in the reign of Edward III., by Sir John Haselarton.

LOWTON, a chapelry, in the parish of Winwick, union of Leigh, hundred of West Derby, Southern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster, 2½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Newton-in-Mackerfield; containing 2374 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £126; patron, Rector of Winwick. The chapel is dedicated to St. Luke. A school is endowed with land producing £24 per annum, for which six poor children are gratuitously instructed.

LOXBEAR, a parish, in the union and hundred of Tiverton, Cullompton and Northern Divisions of the county of Devon, 4½ miles (N. W.) from Tiverton; containing 157 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 14. 9½.; present net income, £133; patron, Sir T. D. Acland, Bart. The church has a rich Norman doorway and a Norman font. There was formerly a chapel at Leigh, in this parish. A small school is supported by subscription.

LOXHORE (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Barnstaple, hundred of Sherwill, Braunton and Northern Divisions of the county of Devon, 6½ miles (N. E.) from Barnstaple; containing 248 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 14. 4½.; present net income, £177; patron, S. P. Bruce Chichester, Esq.

LOXLEY, a liberty, in the parish of Uttoxeter, Southern Division of the hundred of Totmonslow, Northern Division of the county of Stafford, 2¾ miles (S. W.) from Uttoxeter, with which the population is returned.

LOXLEY (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of Stratford-upon-Avon, Snitterfield Division of the hundred of Barlichway, Southern Division of the county of Warwick, 4½ miles (E. S. E.) from Stratford-upon-Avon; containing 290 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.; present net income, £190: it is in the patronage of the Crown; impropriator, J. Milward, Esq. The parish abounds with limestone. British and Roman coins have been frequently found here.

LOXTON (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Axbridge, hundred of Winterstoke, Eastern Division of the county of Somerset, 3¾ miles (W. N. W.) from Axbridge; containing 148 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 15. 5.; present net income, £284; patrons, Archdeacon England, and Rev. D. S. Moncrieff, of whom the latter is the incumbent. A school is partly supported by the interest of £100.

LOXWOOD-END, a hamlet, in the parish of Wisborough-Green, union of Petworth, partly in the hundred of Rotherbridge, but chiefly in that of Bury, rape of Arundel, Western Division of the county of Sussex, 9½ miles (W. by N.) from Horsham: the population is returned with the parish. The chapel was built about 1540, at the expense of three ladies, who endowed it with £6. 5. per annum: it was nearly rebuilt and enlarged in 1822, and contains 88 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £120 in aid of the expense. The Arun and Wey Junction canal passes near the village.

LOYNTON, a township, in the parish of High Offley, Northern Division of the hundred of Pirehill and of the county of Stafford; containing 68 inhabitants.

LUBBESTHORPE, a chapelry, in the parish of Aylestone, union of Blaby, hundred of Sparkenhoe, Southern Division of the county of Leicester, 3½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Leicester; containing 70 inhabitants. The chapel is demolished.

LUBENHAM (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Market-Harborough, hundred of Gartree, Southern Division of the county of Leicester, 2 miles (W.) from Market-Harborough; containing 542 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 5.; present net income, £84; patron and impropriator, Richard Mitchell, Esq. Here is a National school. The Union canal passes along the eastern boundary of the parish.

LUCKER, a chapelry, in the parish of Bamburgh, union of Belford, Northern Division of Bamburgh ward and of the county of Northumberland, 4 miles (S. E. by E.) from Belford; containing 266 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £62; patron, Duke of Norfolk; impropriator, Thomas Foster, Esq. There is a National school, supported by subscription.

LUCKHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Williton, hundred of Carhampton, Western Division of the county of Somerset, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Minehead; containing 546 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 3. 6½.; present net income, £417; patron, Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart. The river Horner runs through the parish. Iron-ore is found in great abundance, and is said to have been worked here more than a century ago. There are several mineral springs in the neighbourhood.

LUCKINGTON, a hamlet, in the parish and hundred of Kilmersdon, Eastern Division of the county of Somerset: the population is returned with the parish.

LUCKINGTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union

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of MALMSBURY, hundred of CHIPPENHAM, Chippenham and Calne, and Northern, Divisions of the county of WILTS, 7½ miles (W. S. W.) from Malmsbury; containing 275 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 7. 8½.; present net income, £278; patron, — Jones, Esq.

LUCTON (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of LEOMINSTER, hundred of WOLPHY, county of HEREFORD, 6 miles (N. W.) from Leominster; containing 174 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £58; patrons and impropriators, Governors of Lucton school. The school was founded in 1708, by John Perrepont, Esq., for teaching 50 poor children: the endowment consists of land and tithes, the annual value of which is now about £800.

LUDBOROUGH (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, wapentake of LUDBOROUGH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 6½ miles (N. by W.) from Louth; containing 322 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 19. 4½.; present net income, £388; patron, R. Thorold, Esq. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

LUDDENDEN, a chapelry, in the parish of HALIFAX, wapentake of MORLEY, West Riding of the county of YORK, 3½ miles (W. by N.) from Halifax, with which the population is returned. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £132; patron, Vicar of Halifax. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

LUDDENHAM (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of FAVERSHAM, Upper Division of the lathe of SCRAY, Eastern Division of the county of KENT, 2 miles (N. W. by W.) from Faversham; containing 219 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 8. 4.; present net income, £394: it is in the patronage of the Crown. The church is in the early style of English architecture.

LUDDESDOWN (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of NORTH AYLESFORD, hundred of TOLTINGTROUGH, lathe of AYLESFORD, Western Division of the county of KENT, 5½ miles (W. by S.) from Rochester; containing 258 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 11. 3.; present net income, £330; patron, J. A. Wigan, Esq.

LUDDINGTON (*ST. OSWALD*), a parish, in the union of GOOLE, Western Division of the wapentake of MANLEY, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 5 miles (N. E. by E.) from Crowle; containing 924 inhabitants. The living consists of a rectory and a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; present net income, £382; patron and incumbent, Rev. J. Lister. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

LUDDINGTON, a hamlet, in the parish of OLD STRATFORD, union of STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, Stratford Division of the hundred of BARLICHWAY, Southern Division of the county of WARWICK, 3½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Stratford-upon-Avon; containing 127 inhabitants. The navigable river Avon runs through the township. Here was formerly a chapel, the ruins of which are still visible.

LUDDINGTON-IN-THE-BROOK (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of OUNDLE, partly in the hundred of LEIGHTONSTONE, county of HUNTINGDON, but chiefly in the hundred of POLEBROOK, Northern Division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 6 miles (S. E. by E.) from Oundle; containing 117 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 8. 9.; present net income, £30; patron, Lord Montagu.

LUDFORD, a parish, in the union of LUDLOW, partly in the hundred of WOLPHY, county of HEREFORD, but chiefly in the hundred of MUNSLOW, Southern Division of the county of SALOP, ½ a mile (S.) from Ludlow; containing 284 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £105; patron and impropriator, E. L. Charlton, Esq. An hospital for six poor infirm persons was founded here in 1672, by Sir Job Charlton, who endowed it with messuages and lands now let for £63 per annum. It was incorporated by the style of the "Warden and Poor of the Hospital of Ludford," who had a common seal, but the distinction of Warden has long ceased to exist.

LUDFORD, MAGNA (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, Eastern Division of the wapentake of WRAGGOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 6½ miles (E.) from Market-Rasen; containing 322 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 18. 4.; present net income, £189; patron and impropriator, G. F. Heneage, Esq. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a school, supported by subscription. Roman coins have been discovered in the neighbourhood.

LUDFORD, PARVA (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, Eastern Division of the wapentake of WRAGGOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 6½ miles (E.) from Market-Rasen; containing 206 inhabitants. The living is a sinecure rectory; net income, £119; patron, Ayscoghe Boucherett, Esq. The church has been demolished.

LUDGERSHALL (*ST. MARY*), a joint parish with Thetchworth, in the union of AYLESBURY, hundred of ASHENDON, county of BUCKINGHAM, 6 miles (S. E. by E.) from Bicester; containing 585 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 16. 8.; present net income, £259; patron, T. Martyn, Esq. Here was formerly an alien priory, a cell to the great hospital of Santingfield in Picardy, which, at the suppression, was given to King's College, Cambridge.

LUDGERSHALL (*ST. JAMES*), a parish (formerly a representative borough and market-town), in the union of ANDOVER, hundred of AMESBURY, Everley and Pewsey, and Southern, Divisions of the county of WILTS, 16½ miles (N. N. E.) from Salisbury, and 71 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 535 inhabitants. This place, formerly called *Lurgeshall* and *Lutgashall*, was anciently of considerable extent, and is supposed to have been the residence of some of the Anglo-Saxon kings. A castle existed here soon after the Norman Conquest, in which, about 1141, the Empress Matilda took refuge, in her flight from Winchester towards the castle of Devizes: no mention of this fortress occurring subsequently to the reign of Henry III., it is believed to have been dismantled soon after that period, for the purpose of curtailing the power of the barons: there are still some slight vestiges of it in a farm-yard in the vicinity. The town, which occupies a delightful situation on the verge of the county, is of inconsiderable size; the streets are neither paved nor lighted. The market was formerly held on Wednesday, but it has long been disused. There is a small pleasure fair on July 25th. Ludger-

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shall was a borough by prescription, and sent representatives to all the parliaments of Edward I., to three of Edward II., and to three of Edward III.; between the 9th of Richard II. and the 9th of Henry V. no return was made, but from the latter periods the returns were regular, until the 2nd of William IV., when it was totally disfranchised. The right of election was declared, by a committee of the House of Commons, to be vested in "the freeholders and copyholders of the borough houses, and in leaseholders for any term not under three years;" the number of voters was about 70, and the bailiff was the returning officer. The bailiff is appointed at the court leet held annually by the steward of the manor on Michaelmas-day, when two constables are also chosen. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 6. 8.; present net income, £274; patron, Sir Sandford Graham, Bart. The church is in the early style of English architecture, and contains some very ancient monuments. There is a place of worship for Baptists; and three schools are supported by subscription. There is a small estate at Longstock, near Stockbridge, producing £70 per annum, which is applied for the relief of the poor during winter, and for occasionally apprenticing poor children; it was bequeathed by an individual commonly called "Beggar Smith." A few years since, the great seal of England in the reign of Stephen was found in the vicinity.

LUDGVAN (*St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of Penzance, Western Division of the hundred of Penwith and of the county of Cornwall, 2 miles (N. N. W.) from Marazion; containing 2322 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £30. 11. 0½. The church, which has a Norman arch over the south entrance, has been enlarged, and contains 250 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £150 in aid of the expense: it contains the remains of Dr. Borlase, the learned antiquary, who was 52 years rector of the parish; in the churchyard is an ancient cross. There are two places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. This parish is situated on the shore of Mount's Bay in the English Channel, and during the parliamentary war in the reign of Charles I. an earthwork was thrown up across the road leading to Marazion, by the parliamentarians engaged in the siege of St. Michael's Mount. Amey Hill, in 1745, and Hugh Rogers, in 1763, bequeathed trifling sums for the education of poor children: a National school has been established. There are some remains of Castleandinas, an ancient fortification, the diameter of which is 400 feet from east to west, and the principal ditch 60 feet wide; it occupies the summit of the highest hill in this part of the county. At Collurian are the remains of an ancient chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas; and on the same estate there is a chalybeate spring. A Roman patera was found some years since on the glebe land in this parish.

LUDHAM (*St. Catherine*), a parish, in the hundred of Happing, Eastern Division of the county of Norfolk, 7½ miles (N.) from Acle; containing 909 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.; present net income, £298; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Norwich. The church has a richly carved font, representing various animals and other figures. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. Here was formerly a Grange belonging to the abbey of St. Benet, the house connected with which, after the reign of Mary, became the residence of the diocesans, who considerably enlarged it. In Bishop Jegon's time, the greater part of the house, with many valuable books, manuscripts, and rolls, relating to the see, was destroyed by an accidental fire, which broke out Aug. 10th, 1611. Bishop Harsnet, who afterwards resided here, built a chapel of brick; and Bishop Redman, in the reign of Elizabeth, obtained grants for a market and a fair, which have long been discontinued. The parish lands yield £96 per annum, of which about £80 is distributed in coal, &c., among the poor.

LUDLOW (*St. Lawrence*), a borough, market-town, and parish, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of Munslow, Southern Division of the county of Salop, 29 miles (S. by E.) from Shrewsbury, and 142 (N. W. by W.) from London; containing 5253 inhabitants. This place, called by the Britons *Dinam*, or "The palace of princes," and by the Saxons *Leadlowe* and *Ludlowe*, which last name, with a slight variation, it still retains, appears to have been distinguished for its importance prior to the Norman Conquest, at which time Robert de Montgomery, kinsman of William the Conqueror, fortified the town with walls, and erected the greater part of its stately castle, which he made his baronial residence till his death, in 1094. On the attainder of his son, Robert de Montgomery, the castle came into the possession of Henry I., who made it a royal residence, and greatly enlarged and embellished it; and having strengthened the fortifications, placed in it a powerful garrison, under the command of Gervase Paganell, who, in the following reign, having embraced the cause of Matilda, held it for a considerable time against the forces of Stephen, by whom it was besieged in person, assisted by Henry, son of the king of Scotland, who, being drawn up from his horse by an iron hook, was rescued from incarceration by the courage and address of the English monarch.

Seal and Arms.

From its proximity to Wales, Ludlow was always a station of importance, and a strong garrison was constantly kept up in the castle, for the defence of the frontier from the incursions of the Welsh. In the reign of Henry III., an order was issued from the castle for all the lords marchers to repair to this place, attended by their followers, to assist Roger Mortimer, at that time governor, in restraining the hostilities of the Welsh; and, in the 47th of the same reign, Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, who had joined the confederated barons, assisted by Llewelyn, Prince of Wales, attacked the castle with their united forces, and having set fire to it, nearly demolished it. In the reign of Edward II., Roger Mortimer, a descendant of the former governor, having joined the discontented barons, was sent prisoner to the Tower of London, from which he contrived to effect his escape, and, in commemoration of his success, erected, in the outer ward of Ludlow castle, a chapel, which he dedicated to St. Peter, and endowed it for a

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priest to celebrate mass; but being arraigned for high treason in the reign of Edward III., he was publicly executed at Tyburn. In the reign of Henry VI., Richard, Duke of York, who then had possession of the castle, detained John Suttoa, Lord Dudley, Reginald, Abbot of Glastonbury, and others, in confinement here; and issued from this place his declaration of allegiance to the king, which he also repeated some years after, on the defeat of Lord Audley, at Blore Heath: but, on his subsequent insurrection and attainder, the king laid siege to the castle, and having taken it, he stripped it of all its ornaments, and the town was plundered of every thing valuable by his soldiers; the Duchess of York, with her two younger sons, was taken prisoner, and confined for some time in one of the outer towers of the castle. After the death of the Duke of York, at the battle of Wakefield, the castle descended to his son Edward, Earl of March, afterwards Edward IV. The young king, Edward V., and his brother, the Duke of York, lived in the castle, under the superintendence and protection of Earl Rivers, till their removal by order of the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III., to the Tower of London, where they were barbarously murdered. Prince Arthur, son of Henry VII., resided here after his nuptials with Catherine of Arragon, in 1501, and kept a splendid court till his decease in the following year. In the reign of Henry VIII., a kind of local government, called the "Council in the Marches of Wales," was established at Ludlow, consisting of a lord president, as many counsellors as the prince chose to appoint, a secretary, an attorney, and four justices of the principality, the lord president residing in the castle. During the parliamentary war the castle held out for the king, under the command of the Earl of Bridgewater, but finally surrendered to the parliament; frequent skirmishes took place in the town between the contending forces, in one of which Sir Gilbert Gerrard, brother to the Earl of Macclesfield, was killed.

The remains of the castle still exhibit traces of its original grandeur, and, from their elevated situation in the centre of a country abounding with beautiful and picturesque scenery, form an interesting and venerable ruin: they are situated on the summit of an eminence of greystone rock, overhanging the river Corve; the north front consists of massive square towers connected by a lofty embattled wall: the ancient fosse and part of the rock have been formed into walks, and planted, in 1772, with beech, elm, and lime trees, affording an extensive and delightful promenade: on the west is a precipitous ridge of rock parallel with the castle, and richly crowded with wood, intersected by a chasm, through which the river Teme pursues its course; and on the north and west sides is a deep fosse, cut in the solid rock, over which was a drawbridge, now replaced by one of stone, of two arches, leading to the principal entrance; the portal is of modern erection, and neither remarkable for beauty nor for strength. The interior has a strikingly majestic appearance; on the right hand are the ruins of the extensive barracks which were occupied by the troops of the lords president of the marches; near the gate are the apartments of the warden and other officers, and on the left is the keep, a large square embattled tower of four stages, 110 feet high, with square turrets at the angles; the walls of this tower, which is of Norman architecture, are from nine to twelve feet in thickness. Opposite to the entrance gateway are the hall and state apartments, in the early and decorated style of English architecture, now much dilapidated: in this hall was performed, by the children of the Earl of Bridgewater and others, the celebrated Masque of Comus, composed by Milton, and founded upon an incident which occurred to the family of that nobleman, soon after his appointment to the presidency. To the left are the ruins of the chapel, of which the nave and the beautiful Norman arch leading to the choir are the principal remains; within the enclosure are several massive towers, among which are Mortimer's tower, and that in which Butler, after the Restoration, composed several cantos of his Hudibras. Though irregular, in their arrangement, and greatly dilapidated, these ruins, from the breadth of their masses, the bold projection of some portions, and the depth of the numerous recesses, possess striking features of solemnity and magnificence; and the luxuriant ivy by which they are partly concealed adds materially to the picturesque beauty of these remains, which hold a prominent rank among the numerous and interesting monuments of feudal grandeur, for which the districts formerly constituting the Marches are distinguished.

The town is pleasantly situated on an eminence near the confluence of the rivers Teme and Corve, by which latter it is bounded on the north-west, and over which a handsome stone bridge of three arches was erected by the corporation, in 1738; over the Teme, which, after being joined by the Corve, describes a semicircle on the west and south sides of the town, is an ancient bridge, the entrance to which is under the arched passage of Broadgate, the only one remaining entire of the ancient town gates: of the wall which surrounded the town, begun in the 13th, and completed in the 32nd, of Edward I., part of the foundation only can be traced. From its elevated situation the town has a pleasing and cheerful appearance; the streets are spacious, and the houses in general handsome and well built: it is paved and lighted with gas, and from the salubrity of the air, and the beauty and interest of the surrounding country, is regarded as a desirable place of residence by numerous opulent and highly respectable families. A handsome building is now in course of erection for a reading-room and museum; and adjoining it is a large square building intended for the public business, lectures, &c.: both are of brick with stone facings, and situate in Mill-street. There are a public subscription library, and two circulating libraries: assemblies are held in a suite of rooms in the market-house; and a small theatre is opened, during the races, which take place annually in July, and are succeeded by a ball and public breakfast, which is held in the inner court of the castle. The principal branch of manufacture formerly was that of gloves, but it has of late almost entirely declined. The chief trade is in malt: there are some corn-mills, a paper-mill, an iron-foundry and a manufactory for woollen cloth, flannel, yarn, and blankets, on the banks of the Teme; and the river Corve turns a mill for grinding bark used in a tannery, and gives motion also to some machinery for making cordage and sacking. The principal market-day is Monday, for grain; and there are smaller markets for provisions on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday: the market-cross is a neat mo-

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dern building, with a handsome cupola, in which is a bell, formerly belonging to the chapel of St. Leonard. The fairs are on the Monday before Feb. 13th, Tuesday before Easter, May 1st, Wednesday in Whitsunweek, Aug. 21st, Sept. 28th, and Dec. 6th: the first and last are large marts for butter and cheese, and all the others are for hops, horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs.

The town appears to have had a charter of incorporation at a very early period, which was confirmed and renewed by Edward IV., from whose reign till that of Charles II. it underwent several modifications; but in the reign of William and Mary it was, on the petition of the inhabitants, restored to its original form. By this charter the government was vested in two bailiffs, two capital masters and justices, a recorder, 12 aldermen, 25 common-councilmen, a town-clerk, coroner, and subordinate officers. The bailiffs, recorder, and capital masters or justices, were justices of the peace. The corporation now consists of a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, for an abstract of which see the Appendix, No. I. The borough first exercised the elective franchise in the 12th of Edward V., since which time it has continued to return two members to parliament. The right of election was formerly vested in the corporation, and in all the resident common burgesses; but, by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, it has been extended to the £10 householders of the borough (which contained only 353 acres) and an adjoining district, comprising together an area of 1395 acres, the limits of which are minutely described in the Appendix, No. II. The number of voters now registered is 402, of whom 48 are freemen; the mayor is the returning officer. The mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, with four others. The corporation hold quarterly courts of session for the borough, at which the recorder presides, for the trial of all offenders. A court of record is held every Tuesday, under the charter of Edward IV., for the recovery of debts to any amount; also a court of requests for the recovery of debts under 40s., the jurisdiction of which is confined to the borough. The corporation, as lords of the manor, hold an annual court leet; and petty sessions are held weekly. The market-house, which may rather be regarded as the town-hall, is a large plain brick building, containing commodious rooms for transacting the public business of the corporation, and for holding subscription assemblies, and the balls given by the bailiffs on their election to office: beneath it is a spacious area for the use of the corn market; and attached to the buildings are two public reservoirs, into one of which water is raised from the river by machinery, and into the other spring water is conveyed from a place under Whitecliffe coppice, called the Fountain. The guildhall, in which the quarter sessions and other courts are held for the borough, is a neat and commodious edifice of modern erection. The borough gaol was erected by the corporation, in 1764, in lieu of Goalford tower, an ancient prison and gate of the town, which had then become ruinous: it is a commodious edifice, containing four wards for the classification of prisoners, but only one airing-yard. This town has been made a polling-place for the southern division of the county.

The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 12. 6.; present net income, £160: it is in the patronage of the Crown. The church, which was formerly collegiate, is a spacious and handsome cruciform structure, in the early and decorated styles of English architecture, with a noble square embattled tower, crowned with pinnacles: the entrance is through a beautiful hexagonal porch, leading into the nave, which is separated from the aisles by a series of six gracefully pointed arches, resting on slender clustered columns, which support the roof, and lighted by a range of clerestory windows, and a large west window, of which the mullions and tracery have been destroyed by recent repairs; the four piers and arches which support the tower are massive and lofty, but finely proportioned and of great beauty: the choir is spacious, and lighted by five elegant windows on each side, and by a noble east window of large dimensions, in which is painted the legendary history of St. Lawrence: the oak stalls are still remaining, and the roof of richly carved oak is preserved in the several parts of this sumptuous edifice. In the north transept is St. John's chapel, in which is some ancient stained glass, representing the history of the Apostles, and the legend of the ring presented to Edward the Confessor, as a prognostic of his death, by some pilgrims from Jerusalem. Many external and internal ornaments of this church were destroyed by the parliamentary commissioners during the usurpation of Cromwell. Among the monuments are several of great antiquity and interest, and two highly finished effigies of Judge Bridgeman and his lady. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists.

The free grammar school was founded by Edward VI., who vested in the corporation the estate of the guild or fraternity of Palmers in Ludlow, on condition that they should support this and other charities connected with that guild: the school-house was rebuilt in the fifteenth century, at the expense of the corporation, with convenient dwelling-houses for the first and second master: there are two exhibitions, of £30 per annum each, to Balliol College, Oxford, for boys of this school, founded in 1704, by the Rev. Richard Greaves, and in the appointment of the Master and Fellows of that college; and four of the poorest children receive an annual benefaction of £5. 6. 8. each, from a bequest by Dr. Charles Langford, in 1667. A National school was established in 1813, with which a Blue-coat school has been incorporated: from the funds of the latter a house was purchased and fitted up for the instruction of girls; the boys are taught in a room over the market-cross: the number of children is about 250, of whom a few are clothed annually, and on leaving school receive an apprentice fee of £3. Almshouses adjoining the churchyard were founded in 1486, by Mr. John Hosyer, who endowed them for 33 aged people: the present building was erected by the corporation, in 1758, at an expense of £1211. Four additional almshouses for aged persons were founded and endowed by Mr. Charles Foxe. A workhouse and house of correction was endowed in 1674, by Thomas Lane, of Ludlow, with land and tenements producing nearly £100 per annum, for maintaining a master to superintend the employment of the poor. A public dispensary, established in 1780, is liberally supported by subscription; and there are numerous charitable bequests for distribution among the poor. The poor law union of Ludlow comprises 31

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parishes or places, containing a population of 17,476, according to the census of 1831, and is under the care of 38 guardians. The workhouse is a large handsome stone building, erected at Granite hill, to the east of the town, and is enclosed by a stone wall. Adjoining the castle is Dinham House, a noble mansion of brick, belonging to the family of Clive, in which Lucien Buonaparte, towards the close of the late war with France, resided while in England. Among the religious establishments which flourished here in ancient times was the college of St. John the Evangelist, founded in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and given after the dissolution, by Elizabeth, to the corporation for charitable uses, the remains of which are divided into separate tenements, and let on lease as dwelling-houses; also a priory of White friars, founded about the year 1349, by Sir Lawrence of Ludlow, Knt., of which some vestiges may be traced in the environs without the Corn-gate. There are several mineral springs in the neighbourhood. Thomas Johnes, Esq., the translator of the Histories of Froissart, Monstrelet, and other learned works; Richard Payne Knight, Esq., author of an "Analytical Enquiry into the Principles of Taste," "The Progress of Society," and other works; T. A. Knight, Esq., author of various works on Horticulture; and Dr. Badham, the translator of Juvenal, were natives of this town.

LUDNEY, a hamlet, in the parish of GRAINTHORPE, union of LOUTH, Marsh Division of the hundred of LOUTH-ESKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 8 miles (N. E.) from Louth: the population is returned with the parish.

LUDWORTH, a joint township with Chisworth, in the parish and union of GLOSSOP, hundred of HIGH PEAK, Northern Division of the county of DERBY, 9½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Chapel-en-le-Frith; containing, with Chisworth, 1734 inhabitants.

LUFFENHAM, NORTH (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of UPPINGHAM, hundred of WRANDIKE, county of RUTLAND, 6 miles (N. E. by E.) from Uppingham; containing 447 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 0. 5.; present net income, £624; patrons, Master and Fellows of Emanuel College, Cambridge. The church was struck by lightning in 1824, and part of the steeple was damaged: it contains a curious brass monument to the memory of Archdeacon Johnson. A National school is supported by funds arising from the rent of an estate, left by Archdeacon Johnson, formerly rector of the parish.

LUFFENHAM, SOUTH (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of UPPINGHAM, hundred of WRANDIKE, county of RUTLAND, 5½ miles (E. N. E.) from Uppingham; containing 273 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 12. 6.; present net income, £423; patron and impropriator, Rev. James Bush.

LUFFIELD ABBEY, an extra-parochial liberty, partly in the hundred and county of BUCKINGHAM, and partly in the hundred of GREENS-NORTON, Southern Division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 5½ miles (N. N. W.) from Buckingham; containing 10 inhabitants. A Benedictine priory, in honour of the Virgin Mary, was founded here about 1124, by Robert Bossu, Earl of Leicester, which, falling into decay from the inadequacy of its endowment, was suppressed in 1494, and annexed to the collegiate church at Windsor; but in 1500 it was given to the abbot and convent of Westminster by Henry VII., who was then building the chapel still known by his name. In the reign of Edward IV. its possessions were valued at £19. 19. 2. per annum. A farm-house occupies the site of the conventual buildings, of which no traces remain.

LUFFINCOTT (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of HOLSWORTHY, hundred of BLACK TORRINGTON, Holsworthy and Northern Divisions of the county of DEVON, 7 miles (S. by W.) from Holsworthy; containing 92 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.; present net income, £67; patrons, J. Venner and J. Spettigue, Esqrs.

LUFTON (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of YEOVIL, hundred of STONE, Western Division of the county of SOMERSET, 3 miles (W.) from Yeovil; containing 20 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 7. 8½.; patrons, T. Phelips, Esq., and Trustees of the late Dr. Tatum. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £102, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £5; the glebe comprises 22 acres, valued at £48 per annum.

LUGWARDINE (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the hundred of RADLOW, union and county of HEREFORD, 2½ miles (E. by N.) from Hereford; containing 662 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with those of Little Dewchurch, Hentland, Llangarrin, and St. Weonard's annexed, valued in the king's books at £22. 7. 1.; present net income, £929; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Hereford. There is a school supported by a small bequest.

LUKE'S, ST., a parish, in the Finsbury Division of the hundred of OSSULSTONE, county of MIDDLESEX; comprising the liberties of the City-road, East Finsbury, West Finsbury, Golden-lane, Old-street, and Whitecross-street; and containing 46,642 inhabitants. The earliest notice of this district occurs in its connection with the "Eald" or Old-street, by which the Saxons designated the Roman military way from the western extremity of the metropolis, without the great fen, which is stated to have given name to Fensbury, now Finsbury, and to Moorfields: this road is said to have extended from London Wall to Hoxton, and to have been continued through the churchyard of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, and through the parish of Bethnal-green, to the Old Ford near Hackney. The southern part of the Fen was gradually raised by various deposits, and particularly by many hundred cart loads of bones removed from the charnel-house of St. Paul's, by order of the Duke of Somerset, when Protector; whence it obtained the name of Bonehill (now Bunhill) Fields. A portion of the site was appropriated by the city as a cemetery during the plague in 1665, and is now a burial-ground. Another portion of the same fields was formed into a place of exercise for the practice of archery, by the corporation of the City of London, in 1498: it was subsequently let in trust to Sir Paul Pindar, and appropriated in 1641 as a place of exercise for the City trained bands: it is now enclosed by buildings, and is the property of the Hon. the Artillery Company, who, during the late war, formed a very efficient regiment, equipped at their own expense: they continue to muster occasionally, and have an armoury, a mess-room, and other apartments, forming a handsome and substantial

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building, in front of which is a spacious plot of ground for field exercise, from which circumstance it has obtained the name of the "Artillery Ground." In Golden-lane was the original playhouse of Alleyn, founder of Dulwich College, of which the front, bearing the royal arms, is still remaining. This district was anciently part of the parish of Cripplegate, the church of which being found inadequate to the accommodation of the parishioners, a new church, dedicated to St. Luke, was erected in Old-street by the commissioners for building new churches in the reign of Queen Anne, who assigned to it the present district, which, after the completion of the church, was laid out in numerous streets and squares, covered with buildings in every direction, and has become one of the most extensive and populous parishes in the suburbs of the metropolis. Peerless Pool, called by Stowe "Perilous" Pool, and in 1743 converted into one of the largest swimming-baths in the kingdom, surrounded with spacious gardens, is still used for bathing; but the site of the gardens is now occupied by ranges of modern buildings. Adjacent to Bunhill-row was the lord mayor's "Dog house," or kennel for the city hounds; and at Mount Mill, near the upper end of Goswell-street, now levelled and covered with buildings, was one of the bastions erected by the parliamentarians, in 1643, for the greater security of the metropolis.

The parish is well paved, lighted with gas, and supplied with water by the New River Company. The City of London Gas Company have one of their establishments in Brick-lane, in this parish; and there are various cooperages, breweries, an indigo-manufactory, and a rope-walk. Since the formation of the Regent's canal, extensive lime, timber, and coal wharfs have been established on its banks. The city basin, communicating with the canal, crosses the City road, and forms a grand depôt for merchandise forwarded by water to every part of the kingdom; the principal carriers have large wharfs and warehouses on the banks. The living is a rectory not in charge; net income, £578; patrons, Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. The church, built in 1732, is a plain substantial edifice of stone, in the Grecian style of architecture, with a lofty steeple in the form of a fluted obelisk; the interior is neatly arranged, and the roof is supported by Ionic pillars separating the nave from the aisles. In the churchyard are the tombs of several of the Caslons, eminent type-founders in the parish. St. Barnabas' church, in King's-square, a neat edifice of brick, with a stone portico of the Ionic order, surmounted by a slender spire, was erected in 1823, by grant from the parliamentary commissioners, at an expense of £12,853. 3. 3., and contains 1608 sittings, of which 917 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy: net income, £120; patron, the Rector. St. Paul's church, in Bunhill-row, a handsome edifice in the plain Gothic style, was consecrated July 10th, 1839. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan and Calvinistic Methodists. Of these, the Tabernacle was erected by the Rev. G. Whitfield, the founder of the Calvinistic Methodists, in which he himself for some time preached. That belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists was built on the site of the City foundry, which was used for casting cannon so late as 1715, by the Rev. J. Wesley, founder of the sect, who was interred behind it in 1791. In front of the latter is Tindal's, or Bunhill-fields, burial-ground. The dues for interments are received by the corporation of the City of London, who appoint a sexton resident on the spot. The number of persons interred here annually average from 1200 to 1500, chiefly dissenters. Among the numerous distinguished non-conformist divines may be enumerated Mr. John Bunyan, author of the Pilgrim's Progress, who died in 1688; Dr. Williams, founder of the Dissenters' Library, in Red-Cross-street, who died in 1716; Dr. Isaac Watts, the poet, logician, and divine, who died in 1748; the Rev. Dr. Neale, author of the History of the Puritans, who died in 1765; Dr. Lardner, author of the Credibility of the Gospel History, who died in 1768; Dr. Gill, who died in 1771; Dr. Richard Price, an eminent mathematician, author of Reversionary payments, &c., who died in 1791; the Rev. Theophilus Lindsey, who died in 1808; Dr. A. Rees, editor of the Encyclopædia, who died in 1825; the Rev. John Townsend, founder of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, who died in 1826; and various others, distinguished either by their preaching or their writings. In Milton-street (formerly Grub-street), so called from having been the residence of that eminent poet, is a building named the Pantheon, formerly a chapel, belonging to a congregation of Independents, and till lately used as a theatre for dramatic exhibitions. The parochial school for boys was established in 1698, and that for girls in 1761; the school-house, in Golden-lane, was built in 1780: these schools was erected, and are supported, by subscription, and by a fund of £6500 three per cent. consols., which has arisen from benefactions and savings. There are 100 boys and 100 girls, who are completely clothed, and with the former an apprentice-fee of £2 is given on their leaving school. John Fuller, in 1723, bequeathed £1600 Bank stock for the instruction and clothing of boys, in consideration of which 20 boys are admitted into the parochial school. The free school, founded by William Warral in 1689, and formerly in Goat-alley, was, in 1808, removed to Baltic-street, Golden-lane; it has an endowment producing about £300 per annum, which is appropriated to the clothing and instruction of 40 boys. The Haberdashers' Company have a house and premises in Bunhill-row, in which a considerable number of boys are instructed on the Lancasterian system: the master resides in the house. A Lancasterian school for boys was established in North-street, City-road, in 1813, and another for girls in 1820: in these schools nearly 1000 children are instructed. The orphan working-school, in the City-road, was instituted in 1760, at Hoxton, by subscription, chiefly among the Protestant dissenters, and removed to this place in 1773, when the trustees erected the present commodious building, upon a site of land containing six acres, which they purchased for that purpose: the funds of the institution, arising from legacies and benefactions, produce a revenue of £718 per annum, which, with the amount of annual subscriptions, is appropriated to the maintenance, clothing, and education, of orphan children: attached to the building is a neat chapel, in which divine service is occasionally performed.

St. Luke's hospital, for lunatics, was originally built on the north side of Moorfields, as an auxiliary to Bethlehem hospital, and established on a system free from several of the objections to which that institution was then liable. The present spacious and elegant building was erected by subscription, at an expense of

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£55,000: it is of brick, ornamented with stone, and consists of a centre and two wings, 493 feet in length, of proportionate depth, and three stories high, exclusively of the basement story, and an attic in the centre and at the extremity of each wing. Almshouses for eight aged women were founded in 1650, by Mrs. Susan Amias: the income arising from the endowment exceeds £220 per annum. Edward Alleyn, founder of Dulwich College, erected ten almshouses, in Pesthouse-row, now Bath-street, for five aged men and five aged women of this parish. Six almshouses were founded in the City-road by the Dyers' Company, in 1776; and six by the Girdlers' Company, which latter were rebuilt in 1741; and there are four almshouses founded by the Ironmongers' Company, in Mitchel-court, Old-street, which were rebuilt in 1811, pursuant to the will of Thomas Lewer, Esq., for four aged men, who receive £10 per annum and a chaldron of coal each. The French hospital, in Bath-street, for the maintenance and support of French Protestants, was incorporated in the reign of George I.: it is a substantial building of brick, occupying three sides of a quadrangular area, the centre of which is laid out in gardens. The City of London lying-in hospital, originally instituted in 1771, in Shaftesbury House, Aldersgate-street, and subsequently removed to its present situation, is a neat building of brick, ornamented with stone, consisting of a centre, surmounted by an open turret and a spire, and two wings: this institution, which is supported by subscription, constitutes also a school of midwifery, to which female pupils only are admitted.

LUKE'S, ST., a chapelry, in the hundred of Easebourne, rape of Chichester, Western Division of the county of Sussex, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Midhurst.

LULLINGSTANE, formerly a parish, but now united to Lullingstone, in the hundred of Axton, Dartford, and Wilmington, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, Western Division of the county of Kent. The living was a discharged vicarage: the church is demolished.

LULLINGSTONE (*St. Botolph*), a parish, in the union of Dartford, hundred of Axton, Dartford, and Wilmington, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, Western Division of the county of Kent, 7 miles (S. E. by E.) from Foot's-Cray; containing 40 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with the vicarage of Lullingstane united, valued in the king's books at £7. 16. 8.; present net income, £350; patron, Sir P. H. Dyke, Bart. The church is pleasantly situated in the park of Lullingstone Castle, the seat of Sir P. H. Dyke: it is a small but neat edifice, the nave and chancel being separated by a richly carved screen supporting the rood-loft, which is yet in good preservation, and the windows exhibiting a series of scriptural representations in beautiful stained glass; it also contains several fine monuments. Roman bricks, coins, military weapons, with part of a tesselated pavement, have been ploughed up here.

LULLINGTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Burton-upon-Trent, hundred of Repton and Gresley, Southern Division of the county of Derby, 7½ miles (S.) from Burton-upon-Trent; containing 548 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 11. 10.; present net income, £62: it is in the patronage of the Crown; impropriators, Rev. Sir W. N. Gresley, Bart., and W. Horton, Esq.

LULLINGTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Frome, Eastern Division of the county of Somerset, 2¾ miles (N. by E.) from Frome; containing 145 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £63; patron and impropriator, Richard H. Cox, Esq. The church has some Norman portions, and some of later style. A school is partly supported by subscription.

LULLINGTON, a parish, in the union of Eastbourne, hundred of Alciston, rape of Pevensey, Eastern Division of the county of Sussex, 4½ miles (N. E.) from Seaford; containing 49 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 12. 11½; present net income, £28; patron, Bishop of Chichester; the impropriation belongs to the Countess of Plymouth.

LULLWORTH, EAST (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Wareham and Purbeck, hundred of Winfrith, Wareham Division of the county of Dorset, 6 miles (S. W.) from Wareham; containing 345 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 14. 7.; present net income, £109; patron and impropriator, Joseph Weld, Esq. The church contains some ancient memorials of the family of Newburgh. A school for Roman Catholics is supported by Mr. Weld. This place, at a very early period, was in the possession of the de Lolleworths, and subsequently of the Newburghs, descendants of the Earls of Warwick in the Norman line, who succeeded to the property in the reign of Edward I.: it afterwards came to the Howards, Earls of Suffolk, one of whom, in 1588, on the site of an ancient castle, laid the foundation of the present noble castle of Lullworth, which was completed in 1641, and then purchased by the family of Weld: it is a massive structure, with a circular embattled tower rising sixteen feet above the battlements of the walls, and the east front decorated with the arms of Weld, several fine statues, and two inscriptions commemorating the visits of George III. and his royal consort, in 1789. Near the castle is a circular Roman Catholic chapel, of elegant architecture, erected several years since by Thomas Weld, Esq., and fitted up with much taste and magnificence. This stately edifice was appropriated as the temporary residence of Charles X., his family, and suite, on the expulsion of that monarch from the throne of France, and prior to his seeking an abode in some of the continental states. Dr. Weld, the late proprietor, was raised to the dignity of cardinal in the church of Rome. He liberally received many exiles at the period of the first French revolution, who formed a religious fraternity on his estate here, of the order of La Trappe, but returned to the continent at the general peace. Within the parish are many vestiges of antiquity, principally barrows, found to contain human and other skeletons, rude urns, trinkets, &c., and supposed to be British, from the coarseness of the urns and the absence of all Roman relics: on one of these, a lofty hill termed Flower's Barrow, is a triple intrenchment, called the British Camp, enclosing an area of about five acres, to which there are two entrances, one on the south-east, the other on the south-west.

LULLWORTH, WEST (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in

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the union of WAREHAM and PURBECK, liberty of BIRDON, Wareham Division of the county of DORSET, 8 miles (S. W.) from Wareham; containing 360 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the rectory of Winfrith-Newburgh. Lullworth Cove is a great natural curiosity, into which the sea flows through a wide gap in the cliff, of sufficient depth for vessels of 80 tons' burden. The surrounding rocks, rising to an immense height, are singularly undermined and perforated by the constant lashing of the waves, which keep up a continual and terrific roar. The "Arched Rock," about a mile from the Cove, has an opening of about 20 feet high, through which the sea presents a peculiarly grand appearance. Among these rocks, the razor-bill and puffin lay their eggs, the collecting of which forms part of the support of the country people, who trust themselves at the end of a rope, at the hazard of instant destruction.

LULSLEY, a chapelry, in the parish of SUCKLEY, union of MARTLEY, Upper Division of the hundred of DODDINGTREE, Worcester and Western Divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 7½ miles (W. by N.) from Worcester; containing 128 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Giles.

LUMBY, a joint township with Huddleston, in the parish of SHERBURN, Upper Division of the wapentake of BARKSTONE-ASH, West Riding of the county of YORK, 4½ miles (N.) from Ferry-Bridge: the population is returned with Huddleston.

LUMLEY, GREAT, a chapelry, in the parish and union of CHESTER-LE-STREET, Northern Division of EASINGTON ward and of the county palatine of DURHAM, 5½ miles (N. by E.) from Durham; containing 2301 inhabitants, who are principally employed in the mines, this being the centre of an immense coal district. There are two places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. An hospital was founded here in 1666, by Sir John Duck, Bart., of Durham, who endowed it with property now in the possession of the Earl of Durham, for the support of twelve poor men and women; payments amounting to £40 per annum are made by the Earl's agent, who keeps the hospital in repair, and appoints the almspeople. This place is entitled to a portion of the rents of the Longstock estate, under the will of Henry Smith; the amount, averaging £50, is annually distributed in money, bread, and other necessaries, among the poor not receiving parochial relief.

LUMLEY, LITTLE, a township, in the parish and union of CHESTER-LE-STREET, Northern Division of EASINGTON ward and of the county palatine of DURHAM, 6 miles (N. N. E.) from Durham; containing 393 inhabitants. On a fine eminence, sloping to the northern bank of the river Wear, stands the stately castle of Lumley, erected in the reign of Edward I., by Robert de Lumley, an ancestor of the Earls of Scarborough: it is built of yellow freestone, in a quadrangular form, having at each corner an octangular machicolated turret: the eastern part only retains its ancient appearance.

LUND, a chapelry, in the parish of KIRKHAM, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, Northern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 2½ miles (E. by S.) from Kirkham, with which the population is returned. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £192; patron, Vicar of Kirkham; appropriators, Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The chapel has been enlarged and contains 150 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £150 in aid of the expense.

LUND (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BEVERLEY, Bainton-Beacon Division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, East Riding of the county of YORK, 7 miles (N. W. by N.) from Beverley; containing 370 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 6. 0½.; present net income, £188; patron and impropriator, C. Grimston, Esq.

LUND, a joint township with Cliff, in the parish of HEMINGBROUGH, wapentake of OUZE and DERWENT, East Riding of the county of YORK, 3¼ miles (E.) from Selby: the population is returned with Cliff.

LUNDS, or HELBECK-LUNDS, a chapelry, in the parish of AYSGARTH, wapentake of HANG-WEST, North Riding of the county of YORK, 7 miles (N. W. by W.) from Hawes: the population is returned with the township of High Abbot-side. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £59; patron, Vicar of Aysgarth.

LUNDY-ISLAND, in the hundred of BRAUNTON, Northern Division of the county of DEVON, 3½ leagues (N. W. by N.) from Hartland Point, and 4 (N.) from Clovelly. It is situated in the mouth of the Bristol Channel, and is upwards of three miles in length, and one in breadth, containing about 2000 acres, of which not more than 400 are in cultivation: it is so defended by lofty and precipitous rocks, as to be inaccessible, except at a small beach on the eastern side, where there is a tolerably good landing-place, secured by the Isle of Rats. The more elevated ground, rising 800 feet above the level of the sea, commands extensive prospects of the English and Welsh coasts; and at the northern extremity of the island is a high pyramidal rock, called the Constable. Plantations of various trees have been formed here at considerable labour and expense, but the prevalence of strong north-easterly winds has hitherto stunted their growth. A few cattle, goats, and sheep are fed on the island, but the last have not been known to thrive. Domestic fowls and rabbits are plentiful. There are ruins of an ancient chapel, which was dedicated to St. Anne. From the quantities of human bones frequently ploughed up, and some remaining vestiges of ancient cultivations, there are evident proofs of its having been formerly much more populous. It is recorded that one Moriseo, having been frustrated in a conspiracy to assassinate Henry III., made this his retreat, became the chief of a band of pirates, and for his crimes was executed here by command of the king: and also that Edward II., at one time during his disturbed reign, proposed retiring hither for safety from his rebellious nobles. Moriseo's castle, situated near the south-eastern point, was originally a strong fortification, with considerable outworks: it is encompassed by a moat, but no ordnance are now mounted upon the battery, though a few dismounted guns occupy the ramparts, beneath which is a remarkable cave. In the parliamentary war, Lord Saye and Sele held it for Charles I.; and in the reign of William and Mary, the French seized it by stratagem, and maintained themselves in it a considerable time.

LUNE-DALE, a township, in the parish of ROMALD-KIRK, union of TEESDALE, wapentake of GILLING-WEST, North Riding of the county of YORK, 11 miles (N. W. by W.) from Barnard-Castle; containing 308 inhabitants. At Laith, in this township, there is a chapel of

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ease to the parish church. A school is partly supported by an annuity of £10 paid by the trustees of the late Earl of Strathmore, and £5 by the rector of Romald-Kirk.

LUNT, a township, in the parish of SEFTON, union and hundred of WEST-DERBY, Southern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 7½ miles (N.) from Liverpool; containing 67 inhabitants.

LUPPITT (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of HONITON, hundred of AXMINSTER, Honiton and Southern Divisions of the county of DEVON, 4½ miles (N.) from Honiton; containing 793 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 10½.; present net income, £121; the patronage and impropriation belong to Mrs. Hawker. The church has a stone screen and font in the early English style. Here are remains of the ancient residence of the Mohuns; they were succeeded by the Carews, who added a chapel to the mansion, and endowed it with £3. 6. 8. a year. Here is a National school. On the brow of a hill within the parish is an old fortification, called Dumpton Fort.

LUPTON, a township, in the parish of KIRKBY-LONSDALE, union of KENDAL, LONSDALE ward, county of WESTMORLAND, 3½ miles (W. by N.) from Kirkby-Lonsdale; containing, with the hamlet of Crowbrow, 282 inhabitants.

LURGASHALL, a parish, in the union of MIDHURST, hundred of ROTHERBRIDGE, rape of ARUNDEL, Western Division of the county of SUSSEX, 5 miles (N. W. by N.) from Petworth; containing 718 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the north by the county of Surrey. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8; present net income, £235; patron, Colonel Wyndham. The church is in the early style, with later additions, and consists of a nave and chancel, with a tower surmounted by a shingled spire on the south; it contains a very fine font of Sussex marble. Blackdown, a high hill 800 feet above the level of the sea, is in the parish. There is a school in which ten children are paid for by private charity.

LUSBY (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of HORNCASTLE, Eastern Division of the soke of BOLINGBROKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from Spilsby; containing 140 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 14.; present net income, £200: it is in the patronage of Mrs. Brackenbury. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

LUSTLEIGH (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of NEWTON ABBOT, hundred of TEIGNBRIDGE, Crockernwell and Southern Divisions of the county of DEVON, 5½ miles (W. by N.) from Chudleigh; containing 361 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 7. 6.; patrons, Earl of Ilchester and the Hon. P. C. Wyndham. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £200, subject to the payment of rates; the glebe comprises 26 acres, valued at £13. 2. 6. per annum. In the church are a wooden screen and three stone stalls with the effigies of a knight and his lady; and the windows exhibit some remains of ancient stained glass. The surrounding country is strikingly diversified: Lusley Cleve, a rocky valley in this parish, is remarkable for the romantic beauty of its scenery. There is a small National school. In a lane near the church is "Bishop's Stone," a block of granite, five feet high, the remains of an ancient cross.

LUSTON, a township, in the parish of EYE, union of LEOMINSTER, hundred of WOLPHY, county of HEREFORD, 2½ miles (N.) from Leominster; containing 421 inhabitants. There are some hop and fruit plantations within the township.

LUTON (*ST. MARY*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of FLITT, county of BEDFORD; containing 5693 inhabitants, of which number, 3961 are in the town of Luton, 20 miles (S. by E.) from Bedford, and 31 (N. W. by N.) from London. The name of this place is a corruption either of *Lea-Town*, derived from the river Lea, which takes its rise in the neighbourhood; or of *Low-Town*, descriptive of the relative position of the town with regard to the gentle eminences by which it is surrounded. At the Conquest, Luton was held in royal demesne; and in 1216 it came into the possession of Baron Fulk de Brent, who built a strong castle here. In the reign of Henry VI., the manor belonged to John Lord Wenlock, a celebrated partisan in the contest between the houses of York and Lancaster, slain in the battle of Tewkesbury, who had erected a handsome sepulchral chapel on the north side of the church, and commenced building a stately mansion, the portico belonging to which is still standing in the park of Luton Hoo. The town is situated between two hills, on the river Lea: from the market-house, which stands in the centre, three streets diverge obliquely, which are neither lighted nor paved: the inhabitants are well supplied with water from the river. The manufacture of straw-plat is carried on to a very great extent, and it is said to produce a greater proportion of that article than any other town in the county: the proprietor of one of these establishments obtained a patent for the manufacture of Tuscan grass plat, which is here wrought into hats and bonnets: there are two good malting-houses in the town. The market, which is plentifully supplied with corn and straw-plat, is on Monday: fairs are held on April 18th and Oct. 18th for cattle; and there is a statute fair in September. A court leet is held annually, under the lord of the manor, at which a high and two day constables are appointed. This town has been made a polling-place for the county.

The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £35. 12. 1.; present net income, £830; patron, Marquess of Bute, to whom, with others, the impropriation belongs. The church exhibits some fine specimens of the decorated and later styles of English architecture: it has at the west end a handsome embattled tower of flint and freestone in chequers, with an hexagonal turret at each angle, and a doorway, the mouldings of which are peculiarly beautiful: it contains 560 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £560 in aid of the expense. In the interior are vestiges of much earlier date than its general character indicates. There are also some curious monuments, and a monumental chapel; but the chief object of attraction is a baptistry chapel, of decorated character, with pointed arches, terminating in elegant tabernacle work, and containing a stone font supported on five pillars. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, and Wesleyan Methodists. Sundry benefactions for the instruction of children, amounting annually to the sum of £36, are now applied towards the support of a National school;

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and a Lancasterian school is supported by subscription In 1736, the sum of £10 per annum was bequeathed by Thomas Long, for apprenticing poor boys. At the principal entrance to the town are twelve almshouses, which were erected in 1808, for the residence of 24 poor widows. The poor law union of Luton comprises 15 parishes or places, with a population of 15,483, according to the census of 1831, and is under the care of 21 guardians. In the private chapel at Luton Hoo, the seat of the Marquess of Bute, there is a fine carved screen-work, in the later style of English architecture, which originally formed the interior decoration of a chapel erected at Tittenhanger, by Sir Thomas Pope, about the middle of the sixteenth century. The Rev. John Pomfret, author of a poem entitled "The Choice," and other popular pieces, was born here in 1668.

LUTTERWORTH (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of Guthlaxton, Southern Division of the county of Leicester, 13 miles (S. by W.) from Leicester, and 89½ (N. W. by N.) from London, on the high road to Lichfield, Chester, and Liverpool; containing 2262 inhabitants. This place was formerly noted for the peculiar vassalage of the tenants of the manor, who were obliged to grind their corn at one particular mill of the lord, and their malt at another, so lately as the year 1758, when they obtained a decision at the Leicester assizes empowering them to erect mills, and to grind where they pleased. The town is situated on the small river Swift, which falls into the Avon; and the elevation of its site and the dry gravelly nature of the soil render it peculiarly healthy. It is regularly built, and consists principally of one main street, from which some minor ones diverge: it is lighted by subscription, and paved by means of the proceeds of an ancient benefaction of land, now producing about £200 per annum, and under the management of two officers, called "Town Masters," who are annually chosen at the manorial court leet. The cotton and tammy manufactures were formerly carried on to a considerable extent, but the latter has been discontinued for many years, and the former declined about the year 1816; the present staple manufacture is coarse worsted hose, and a few ribands are also made. The market is on Thursday; and fairs are held on the Thursday after Feb. 19th, April 2nd, Holy Thursday, and Sep. 16th, for horses, cattle, and sheep; the last is also for cheese. The town has lately been made a polling-place for the southern division of the county.

The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26; present net income, £585: it is in the patronage of the Crown. The church is a spacious and handsome structure, with a nave, aisles, and a chancel; the tower is surmounted with four lofty pinnacles. This edifice was repaired, beautified, and paved with chequered stone, about the year 1740, and the whole interior renovated, with the exception of the pulpit, which is a fine specimen of the early English style, of an hexagonal shape, composed of thick oak planks, with a seam of carved work in the joints, and possesses great interest, being the same in which the great reformer Wickliffe preached and first openly promulgated his doctrines, he having been rector of this parish from 1375 to 1384, when he died, and was interred in the church; but, in the year 1428, his bones were disinterred pursuant to a decree passed at the council of Constance, and publicly burnt, and the ashes thrown into the river. His portrait is preserved in the church, as well as the chair in which he died, and the communion cloth used by him, which is of purple velvet trimmed with gold. A handsome monument has been recently erected to his memory. In 1835, the church was enlarged, and 300 free sittings provided; the Incorporated Society having granted £120 in aid of the expense. The late Hon. and Rt. Rev. Henry Ryder, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, who was rector of this parish from 1801 to 1814, when he was preferred to the see of Gloucester, appropriated a library for the use of the parishioners, to be deposited in the church, with an allowance to the clerk to keep it in order: he died in 1836, and a tablet has been erected to his memory. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. A free school and almshouses were founded and endowed by means of a bequest of £200 from the Rev. Edward Sherrier. A school for girls is endowed with £12 per annum, by the late Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry; another, called "Mr. Pool's school," is partly supported by endowment; and there is also a National school. Richard Elkington, of Shawell, by will dated May 29th, 1607, devised to the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of Leicester, as trustees, the sum of £50, to be lent, in sums of £10 each, to five tradesmen of Lutterworth, for the term of one year, at the rate of five per cent., the interest to be divided among certain poor persons; in default of applications, the money was vested in land some years since, which was recently sold under a decree of the court of Chancery, and produced £1000, that sum being now lent, in sums of £50, for three years, at three per cent. The poor law union of Lutterworth comprises 36 parishes or places, containing a population of 14,498, according to the census of 1831, and is under the care of 37 guardians. In the reign of John, an hospital for a master and brethren, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was founded and endowed by Roise de Verdon and Nicholas her son: at the dissolution it was valued at £26. 9. 5. per annum.

LUTTLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of Hales-Owen, union of Stourbridge, Lower Division of the hundred of Halfshire, Stourbridge and Eastern Divisions of the county of Worcester, 1½ mile (W.) from Hales-Owen; containing 131 inhabitants.

LUTTON, or LUDDINGTON-IN-THE-WOLD (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Oundle, partly in the hundred of Norman-Cross, county of Huntingdon, and partly in the hundred of Willybrook, Northern Division of the county of Northampton, 5½ miles (E.) from Oundle; containing 171 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of Washingley united, valued in the king's books at £21. 11. 5½; present net income, £220; patron, Earl Fitzwilliam. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; and a school is partly supported by the rector and curate.

LUTTON, EAST and WEST, a township, partly in the liberty of St. Peter's, and partly in the parish of Weaverthorpe, union of Driffield, wapentake of Buckrose, East Riding of the county of York, 11 miles (E. by S.) from New Malton; containing 350 inhabitants. At West Lutton is a chapel of ease to the vicarage of Weaverthorpe.

LUXBOROUGH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Williton, hundred of Carhampton, Western Division of the county of Somerset, 4½ miles (S. S. W.)

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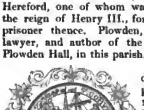
from Dunster; containing 381 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Cutcombe. A school is partly supported by Sir J. B. Lethbridge, Bart. Within the parish are many tumuli, containing numerous urns, human bones, ashes, &c.

LUXULYON (*St. Cyricus and Julitta*), a parish, in the union of Bodmin, Eastern Division of the hundred of Powder and of the county of Cornwall, 3½ miles (W. S. W.) from Lostwithiel; containing 1288 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; present net income, £177; patron and impropriator, Sir J. Colman Rashleigh, Bart. The higher grounds command extensive views of the channel and St. Blasey bay. A school is supported by subscription. The stannary records were deposited in the turret of the church tower during the parliamentary war.

LYDBURY, NORTH (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Clun, hundred of Purslow, Southern Division of the county of Salop, 2¾ miles (S. E.) from Bishop's-Castle; containing 955 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with that of Norbury annexed, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; present net income, £551; patron and incumbent, Rev. John Bright Bright; impropriator, Edward Plowden, Esq. John Shipman, in 1661, bequeathed £200 towards the support of a school, which is conducted on the National system. In Lower Down there are the remains of a strong encampment, the trenches of which are still very perfect. An ancient castle stood here, belonging to the bishops of Hereford, one of whom was presented by the jury, in the reign of Henry III., for suffering the escape of a prisoner thence. Plowden, who was a distinguished lawyer, and author of the Commentaries, resided at Plowden Hall, in this parish.



Seal and Arms.

LYDD (*All Saints*), a decayed market-town and parish, in the union of Romney Marsh, hundred of Longport, lathe of Shepway, Eastern Division of the county of Kent, 3¼ miles (S. S. W.) from New Romney; containing 1357 inhabitants. This town is situated at the extremity of the county, near the point of land which forms the bay of Dengeness. The market was on Thursday; a fair for pedlery is held on the last Monday in July. It is a corporation by prescription, being a member of Romney, one of the cinque-ports, and is governed by a bailiff, jurats, and commonalty. The bailiff is coroner, and the jurats are justices of the peace, with exclusive jurisdiction, and hold a general court of session. There is a small common gaol and house of correction. On the point of land called Dengeness, a lighthouse, 110 feet in height, has been built, in lieu of an ancient one, and partly on the model of the Eddystone lighthouse, under the direction of the late Mr. James Wyatt, architect: this point was defended by a fort, and barracks were erected in the vicinity during the late war with France. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury (the appropriator), valued in the king's books at £55. 12. 1. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £389. 11., and the vicarial for £1210. 9., subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted on both to £242; the glebe comprises 28 acres. The church is a spacious edifice of different dates, but principally in the early English style; the tower, which is a fine structure, is in the later style of English architecture, with crocketed pinnacles: it contains several monuments with brasses. There is a place of worship for Independents; also a National school. Denge Marsh, with Southbrooks, is situated wholly within the parish; it contains nearly 3000 acres, and lies to the south of Walland Marsh, the latter consisting of about 16,500 acres.

LYDDEN (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Dover, hundred of Bewsborough, lathe of St. Augustine, Eastern Division of the county of Kent, 4½ miles (N. W.) from Dover; containing 224 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 6.; present net income, £104; patron and appropriator, Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is principally in the early style of English architecture. There are some traces of an ancient monastery in the farm-house called Swenton, in this parish, yet discoverable.

LYDE, a township, in the parish of Pipe, hundred of Grimesworth, union and county of Hereford, 3½ miles (N.) from Hereford: the population is returned with the parish.

LYDEARD, BISHOP'S (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Taunton, Western Division of the hundred of Kinsbury and of the county of Somerset, 5½ miles (N. W.) from Taunton; containing 1295 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20. 10.; present net income, £120; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Wells. In the churchyard there is an elegant cross. A school is partly supported by subscription; and an almshouse, which was founded here in the reign of Charles I., by Sir Richard Grobham, is endowed with lands producing £20 per annum.

LYDEARD (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union of Taunton, hundred of Taunton and Taunton-Dean, Western Division of the county of Somerset, 4½ miles (N. E.) from Wiveliscombe; containing 654 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £22. 5. 8.; present net income, £322; patron, Robert Harvey, Esq.

LYDFORD (*St. Petrock*), a parish, in the union of Tavistock, hundred of Lifton, Lifton and Southern Divisions of the county of Devon, 1¾ miles (N. by E.) from Tavistock; containing 830 inhabitants. This place was anciently of some consequence, but in 997 it sustained severe injury from the Danes, who, after their destruction of Tavistock abbey, burnt 40 of the houses in the town. In the reign of Edward the Confessor it is recorded as a borough, and had eight burgesses within the walls, and 41 without: at the time of the Conquest, these had increased to 140, and the town was fortified, and considered of such importance as to be taxed on an equality with London. In 1238, the Forest of Dartmoor, and the castle of Lydford, were granted by the king to Richard Earl of Cornwall, and the manor now belongs to the duchy. Situated in the centre of a mining district, Lydford was the great mart for tin, then the staple commodity of the county; and there are still

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extant a few pieces of money coined at the mint here, which is said to have existed in the time of Ethelred II. In the reign of Edward I. it twice sent members to parliament; and, in 1267, a weekly market was granted, also an annual fair for three days. The stannary courts were held in this town till the close of the last century, and offenders against the stannary laws were tried and imprisoned in a castle here, the dungeons of which have been considered scarcely less frightful than those of the Spanish inquisition. In 1512, Richard Strode, Esq., one of the members for Plympton, having asserted the injurious effects of the mine streams upon the harbour of Plymouth, was prosecuted by the tinners, and eventually confined for more than three weeks in Lydford Castle, heavily ironed, and fed only upon bread and water: it was a common adage that "Lydford law punished first and tried afterwards." Until the reign of Edward III., a gaol delivery took place here but only once in ten years. In the latter part of the seventeenth century, the foundations of the town gates and vestiges of the trenches were visible. The village now consists merely of a few dilapidated cottages. The scenery which surrounds it is of the most beautiful description. About a quarter of a mile southward is a small bridge of one arch, near which is a romantic fall of the river Lyd, the water of which may be seen rushing over the rugged bed of a narrow chasm of the depth of 80 feet. In a valley to the south-west is a fine cascade, and another to the east of the village, called Kitt's Hole. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 13. 9.; present net income, £160: it is in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Cornwall. The only remains of the castle are the shell of the keep, situated on a mound at the eastern end of an area formerly surrounded by a wall and a ditch; the western side overlooks a narrow dell of considerable depth.

Dartmoor, a dreary but interesting waste, is said to comprise no less than 130,000 acres: a description of it is given in the article on the county of Devon. Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, about the year 1800, erected a mansion at Tor Royal, in the very heart of the forest, made extensive plantations, and much improved the land in the vicinity. In 1808, at his instigation, a prison was erected for the reception of the numerous French captives that had hitherto crowded the prison ships at Plymouth. This immense building comprises, besides an hospital and dwellings for the petty officers, five rectangular edifices, each capable of holding 1600 men. The governor's house adjoins the prison; and at the distance of a quarter of a mile are the barracks for the guards. For the supply of the prison, numerous tradesmen established themselves in the vicinity; a small town, called Prince Town, was soon formed, and a chapel built. At the close of the war, however, this town was deserted, and its present aspect is one of wretchedness. It is still thinly inhabited; but most of the houses are in a state of decay, and many in ruins. The minister of the chapel retains his appointment, and divine service is performed weekly. In 1819, an act was obtained for making a railway from Dartmoor to Plymouth. From the granite works with which it is connected, great quantities of stone are constantly forwarded to that port; and the rail-waggons, on their return, are chiefly loaded with lime, manure, and coal. An inland wharf has been constructed near the end of the rail-road, which, if the immediate vicinity were more populous, would be of the greatest convenience. At Two Bridges, to the east of Prince Town, is held an annual cattle fair: it takes place on the first Wednesday after Aug. 16th, and is well attended.

LYDFORD, EAST (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Shepton-Mallet, hundred of Somerton, though locally in that of Catsash, Eastern Division of the county of Somerset, 4½ miles (W.) from Castle-Cary; containing 166 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 9. 7.; it is in the patronage of Mrs. Rhoda Harbin. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £100. 13. 5., subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £8; the glebe comprises 31 acres, valued at £54. 5. per annum. The Old Roman Fosse-way skirts the western boundary of this parish.

LYDFORD, WEST (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Shepton-Mallet, hundred of Catsash, Eastern Division of the county of Somerset, 5½ miles (W.) from Castle-Cary; containing 357 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 13. 4.; present net income, £125; patron, E. F. Colston, Esq. Elizabeth Pope, in 1755, bequeathed £100, directing the interest to be applied for teaching six children, and to the poor. The Old Roman Fosse-way passes through the parish.

LYDGATE, a chapelry, in the parish of Rochdale, Upper Division of the wapentake of Agbrigg, West Riding of the county of York, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Oldham: the population is returned with Saddleworth. The neighbourhood abounds with establishments connected with the manufacture of cloth, for an account of which, see Saddleworth. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £130; patron, Vicar of Rochdale.

LYDHAM (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of Clun, partly in the hundred and county of Montgomery, but chiefly in the hundred of Purslow, Southern Division of the county of Salop, 2 miles (N. N. E.) from Bishop's Castle; containing 207 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10; present net income, £463; patron, Rev. W. Oakley. The river Camlet has its rise in this parish.

LYDIATE, a township, in the parish of Halsall, union of Ormskirk, hundred of West Derby, Southern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster, 4½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Ormskirk; containing 770 inhabitants. It is intersected by the Leeds and Liverpool canal. There is a place of worship for Roman Catholics. Mr. Gore, in 1669, bequeathed estates now producing £95 per annum for the benefit of the poor.

LYDLINCH (*St. Thomas*), a parish, in the union of Sturminster, hundred of Sherborne, Sturminster Division of the county of Dorset, 3 miles (W. by S.) from Sturminster-Newton; containing 365 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 5. 10.; present net income, £458; patron, F. W. Fane, Esq.

LYDNEY, county of Gloucester.—See LIDNEY.

LYE, UPPER, a township, in the parish of Aymestrey, hundred of Stretford, county of Hereford, 6 miles (E. by N.) from Presteign: the population is returned with the township of Conhope.

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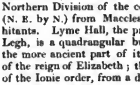
LYE-WASTE, a chapelry, in the parish of OLD SWINFORD, Lower Division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, Stourbridge and Eastern Divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 1½ mile (E.) from Stourbridge: the population is returned with the parish. The village consists of numerous cottages, chiefly inhabited by workmen employed in the iron and coal works, &c., with which the district abounds. All kinds of edge-tools, spades, nails, &c., are manufactured here in considerable quantities. The chapel was erected by the late Thomas Hill, Esq., whose descendants retain the patronage: it was consecrated on the 6th of September, 1839: net income, £200. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Unitarians; also a National school.

LYFORD, a chapelry, in the parish of WEST HANNEY, union of ABINGDON, hundred of OCK, county of BERKS, 4 miles (N.) from Wantage; containing 131 inhabitants. An almshouse for ten poor aged persons was founded and endowed, in 1603, by Oliver Ashcombe, Esq., formerly chief proprietor of Lyford.

LYME HANDLEY, a township, in the parish of PRESTBURY, union and hundred of MACCLESFIELD, Northern Division of the county of CHESTER, 7½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Macclesfield; containing 222 inhabitants. Lyme Hall, the principal seat of the family of Legh, is a quadrangular building of white grit-stone: the more ancient part of it was erected about the end of the reign of Elizabeth; the south and west fronts are of the Ionic order, from a design by Leoni.



Arms.

LYME-REGIS (*ST. MICHAEL THE ARCHANGEL*), a borough, market-town, and parish, having separate jurisdiction, in the union of AXMINSTER, Bridport Division of the county of DORSET, 22 miles (W.) from Dorchester, and 144 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 2621 inhabitants. This place derives its name from the river Lim, on which it is situated. In 774, Cynewulf, King of the West Saxons, granted by charter "the land of one mansion near the west bank of the river Lim, not far from the place where it falls into the sea, to the abbey of Sherborne, that salt should be there boiled to supply the wants of the church." In Domesday-book Lyme is surveyed in three parcels, one belonging to the Bishop of Salisbury, a second to Glastonbury abbey, and the third to William Belet, one of the king's servants. Edward I. gave to it the privileges of a borough and port, and assigned it as part of the dower of his sister, Margaret, Queen of Scotland. It furnished Edward III. with four ships and 62 men for the siege of Calais, but afterwards became so impoverished, that, in Camden's time, it was little better than a fishing-town. In the early part of the last century it was in a flourishing state, and had all the conveniences of a harbour, by means of an artificial sea-wall, called the Cobb. During the civil war in the time of Charles I., Lyme was a station of considerable importance to both parties; it was early fortified by the parliament, and, notwithstanding that it sustained a siege by Prince Maurice, always remained in their possession. The first engagement of the English fleet with the Spanish Armada, in 1551, took place off this part of the coast, and in 1672, another, between the English and Dutch fleets, occurred, when the latter, being beaten, retired to the coast of France. The Duke of Monmouth landed at Lyme, in 1685, to commence his rebellion, and slept at the George Inn; he was soon after defeated at Sedgemore, and twelve of his adherents, who were condemned at Dorchester, by Judge Jeffreys, were executed here.

The town is situated at that extremity of the county which borders on Devonshire, between two rocky hills, and is divided by the river Lim, which rises about two miles northward. One part of it, occupying a steep declivity, has a very striking appearance, the houses rising above each other in succession, and mostly built of blue lias stone: the principal street, called Broad-street, contains excellent shops, and is a very handsome thoroughfare. It is lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are well supplied with good water from a copious spring about half a mile distant. Recent improvements have made Lyme a fashionable bathing place; the accommodations for visiters are good, and there are excellent baths, and handsome assembly, billiard, and card rooms, with good libraries. The surrounding scenery is remarkably fine, the walk upon the Cobb being almost unrivalled; and several beautiful villas have recently been erected in the environs: the residents are mostly persons of gentecl, not large, fortune. It formerly carried on a considerable trade with France, Spain, and the West Indies, which has declined: a few vessels were formerly fitted out for the Newfoundland fishery. In a return made to the Exchequer in the 31st of Charles II., Lyme is represented to be a member of the port of Poole. The vessels belonging to it are chiefly employed in the coasting trade. A packet sails to Guernsey once a fortnight. The harbour, or Cobb, which forms a safe shelter for vessels between it, the Start point, and Portland, is about a quarter of a mile west-south-west from the town, and existed so early as the time of Edward III.: it was originally composed of vast pieces of rock, rudely piled on each other, but is now a work of regular masonry, consisting of two artificial piers, projecting on each side, and enclosing a basin; the new masonry is unrivalled. The breach made during the "Great Storm" was repaired by government in 1825, at an expense of £17,337. 0. 9½. Various acts have been passed for its maintenance; by one of Charles II., £100 per annum out of the customs were allowed for its repair, but this grant is now withdrawn: a Cobb-warden is chosen annually by the corporation. The dues of the harbour, which average about £450 per annum, are appropriated by act of parliament "to the repair of the Cobb and sea-walls thereunto belonging;" and among the privileges attached to it is the exemption of its vessels from the payment of duties in the harbours of Dover, Rye, and Ramsgate. This port has obtained the privilege of bonding corn, wine, spirituous liquors, hemp, tallow, timber, deals, iron bars, and other goods, in spacious warehouses which are substantially built of stone, with a handsome front, and are situated close to the harbour. The custom-house was formerly used for the transaction of the business of Lyme and Bridport, but the latter port is now independent of Lyme: the duties paid for the year ended January 5th, 1837, amounted to £1468.

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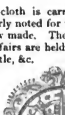
The manufacture of woollen cloth is carried on in the vicinity: the town was formerly noted for the manufacture of lace, but none is now made. The markets are on Tuesday and Friday; and fairs are held on February 13th and October 2nd, for cattle, &c.

Lyme was originally incorporated by Edward I., and its privileges have been confirmed and augmented by succeeding monarchs, particularly by Henry VIII. A court of pie-poudre was granted to the mayor and burgesses by Mary, and a new charter by Elizabeth, to which various privileges were added by James I., Charles I., and William III.



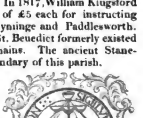
Corporation Seal.

The municipal body consisted of a mayor and fifteen capital burgesses, assisted by a recorder, coroner, two justices, a town-clerk, and other officers; the justices of the peace were the mayor, the recorder, and the two officers who had last served as mayor. The government is now vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, for an abstract of which see the Appendix, No. I. The mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace for the borough, the county magistrates having concurrent jurisdiction; and there is also a special commission of the peace. Petty sessions are held four times in the year. Lyme has returned members to parliament, with only three intermissions, since the 23rd of Edward I.: by the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, it was enacted that it should thenceforward return only one member. The borough now comprises the parishes of Lyme and Charmouth; the number of electors now registered is 270, of whom 12 are freemen; the mayor is the returning officer. There is a district called the Liberty of the Cobb, in connection with the borough, but the boundary between them is not generally known. Here is a small gaol, but no trials have occurred for several years. Under the charter of Edward I. a court of hustings is held weekly, but of late years no action has been litigated in it, although the right still exists. The royalty of the manor is vested in the corporation, and a manorial court is held once a year.

The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 5. 7½; present net income, £275; patron and appropriator, Prebendary of Lyme Regis and Halstock in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury. The church is an ancient structure, with portions in the decorated and later styles, and consisting of a nave, chancel, and two side aisles, both of which are embattled on the outside: one of these aisles was formerly dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and the other to St. Nicholas. It contains 132 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £100 in aid of the expense. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. The infants' school, established by the present incumbent, is held at the new school-room in the churchyard. A National school, and a school on the British and Foreign system, have been erected. Here are two almshouses, founded in 1548, by John Tudbold. A convent of Carmelite friars formerly existed here; and in the fourteenth century there was likewise an hospital for lepers, dedicated to St. Mary and the Holy Ghost. The vicinal way from Hogchester, on the ancient Ikeneld-street, runs through the parish. Some fine specimens of antediluvian remains are found in the vicinity: among them are the bones of *Ichthyosauri Plesiosauri*, and every day fossil remains of the greatest interest and rarest description are discovered in the blue lias which forms the line of coast, and on which the town itself stands: the geological specimens obtained in such beauty and abundance here enrich not only the British Museum, but every institution of that nature both at home and abroad. Among the natives of this place was Captain Thomas Coram, to whom the "Foundling Hospital" owes its origin, who was born about 1668, and died in 1751; and Sir George Summers, the celebrated admiral, who discovered the Bermuda Islands.

LYMINGE (ST. MARY AND ST. EADBURGH), a parish, in the union of ELHAM, hundred of LOMINGBOROUGH, lathe of SHEPWAY, Eastern Division of the county of KENT, 4½ miles (N.) from Hythe; containing, with the extra-parochial liberty of Lyminge, 784 inhabitants. The living comprises a rectory and vicarage; the rectory, a sinecure, with the chapelries of Standford and Paddlesworth annexed, is valued in the king's books at £21. 10.; and the vicarage, which is endowed with the small tithes of Lyminge and the chapelries, at £10. 18. 9.; present net income of the two, £675; patron, Rev. Ralph Price. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. In 1661, Timothy Bedingfield devised lands and tenements to trustees for the education and maintenance of poor children belonging to the parishes of Lyminge, Dymchurch, and Smeeth, not receiving parochial relief; also to apprentice, or assist them at the Universities, at the discretion of the trustees: the annual income is £111. 10.: from five to fifteen children have been annually educated; one is apprenticed every year, and a fund is reserved for such as may be sent to the University, or otherwise require aid. In 1817, William Kingsford bequeathed two rent-charges of £5 each for instructing children of the parishes of Lyminge and Paddlesworth. A monastery of the order of St. Benedict formerly existed here, but there are no remains. The ancient Stane-street traces the western boundary of this parish.

LYMINGTON, a borough, market-town, parochial chapelry, and liberty, and the head of a union, in the Lymington and Southern Divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 18 miles (S. W. by S.) from Southampton, and 95 (S. W.) from London; containing 3361 inhabitants. The earliest notice of this place occurs in Domesday book, in which it is called *Lentune*, afterwards *Limintun*, of which its present name is a variation. The town is situated on the western bank of a creek, or river, which falls into the Solent channel: it consists principally of one spacious street, nearly half a mile in length, and since 1832 has been lighted with gas, and watched by means of a rate on the inhabitants; the lamps and columns were the gift of Sir Harry Burrard Neale, Bart., and of his nephew, George Burrard, Esq.: the houses are modern and neatly built, and the



Corporation Seal.

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environs abound with picturesque and romantic scenery. Its excellent accommodations for sea-bathing have rendered it a favourite place of resort for invalids during the summer: the bathing establishments near the town having fallen into decay, more substantial and commodious baths have been erected by a public company formed in March 1833. A neat theatre is occupied every alternate year by a respectable company of performers, from August to October; and there is a commodious assembly-room at the Angel Inn. In the reign of Henry I. this town first rose into note, having then been made a port, and French wines and foreign commodities were imported: at that time also it first became celebrated for its salt-works. In the 29th of Edward III. this port contributed 9 ships and 159 men towards the fleet for the protection of the southern coast, which was more by 4 ships and 63 men than the quota supplied by Portsmouth. The petty duties were levied by the inhabitants on certain articles of merchandise brought to the port, but the right to such an impost being questioned by the superior port of Southampton, the case was tried in 1329, and decided against the inhabitants of Lymington, who who were subsequently often fined for persisting in their claim. At length, in 1730, having again taken these duties, and being sued by the mayor and corporation of Southampton, the defendants procured the removal of the cause to the county assize court, in which they obtained a verdict in their favour, and since that time the petty customs have been regularly paid here. The commercial advantages of this port were seriously affected in 1731 by the construction of a dam, or causeway, to the north of the town, the effect of which has been so to contract the channel of the river, and to diminish its depth, by excluding a great body of water, that it is now navigable only for vessels of 300 tons' burden, instead of 500, as formerly. The trade is confined entirely to coasting vessels. The manufacture of salt, both table and medicinal, or Epsom salt, which formerly produced an extensive coasting and foreign trade, has greatly declined, Liverpool and other places having become successful rivals in this branch of business, although the superiority of the Lymington salt is generally acknowledged: the works are situated along the sea-shore to the south of the town. On the quay are a commodious public wharf and store-rooms. Near it is a yard for ship-building, in which several fine yachts and other small vessels have been constructed. During the winter season from 20 to 40 sail of outward-bound vessels are often anchored here at one time, paying only a few shillings each for harbour dues. The harbour at the entrance of the creek is excellent, and affords a favourite and safe shelter for vessels belonging to the members of the Royal Yacht Squadron. The market is on Saturday; and fairs are held on May 12th and October 2nd, for cheese, horses, cattle, &c. Lymington, which is a borough by prescription, was incorporated by charter of James I., and was formerly governed by a mayor, recorder, town-clerk, town-sergeant, and an indefinite number of burgesses. The government is now vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, for an abstract of which see the Appendix, No. I.: the mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, the county magistrates having concurrent jurisdiction within the borough. The elective franchise was conferred by Elizabeth in the 27th year of her reign: the right of election was formerly vested in the corporation, the number of voters being about 38, of whom only six were resident. The borough now comprises an area of 4256 acres, the limits of which are minutely described in the Appendix, No. II.: the old borough contained only 134 acres; the mayor is the returning officer. Petty sessions for the Lymington Division are held by the magistrates for that division on alternate Saturdays. This town has been made a polling-place for the southern division of the county.

The living is annexed to the vicarage of Boldre. The chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, has been built at different periods, being irregularly constructed of brick and stone, with a castellated tower and cupola; the interior is neat, and contains several handsome monuments. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents, and a Roman Catholic chapel at Pylewell. A grammar school was founded and endowed in 1668, by George Burford, in which 8 boys are educated. A bequest of £300 was made in 1777 by Ann Barrard, for teaching 11 girls; and a National and a Lancasterian school are supported by subscription. Rear-Admiral Thomas Rogers, who died in 1814, bequeathed £1000, directing the interest to be divided annually between ten poor men and women. There are various charitable institutions for the relief of the sick and indigent. The poor law union of Lymington comprises only 6 parishes, containing, according to the census of 1831, a population of 9,501, and is under the care of 12 guardians. On a neck of land, or bank, to the south-west of Lymington, is Hurst castle, a fortress erected by Henry VIII. to defend this part of the channel between the main land and the Isle of Wight; it consists of a circular tower strengthened by semicircular bastions. In this castle Charles I. was confined for several days after his removal from Carisbrooke, in 1648, about one month prior to his decapitation: it is now an important station, occupied by the men employed in the preventive service. Two lighthouses and a beacon are placed here for the service of vessels navigating the coast. Admiral Lord Hawke resided for several years at Grove House, in this town, where many of his children were born; and Dr. Guidott, who revived the drinking of the Bath waters in 1673, was a native of this place.

LYMM (*Virgin Mary*), a parish, in the union of Altrincham, hundred of Bucklow, Northern Division of the county of Chester, 5½ miles (E. S. E.) from Warrington; containing 2305 inhabitants. The living is a rectory in medieties: the mediety of Lymm with Warburton is valued in the king's books at £11. 0. 7½.; patron, Rowland Eyles Egerton Warburton, Esq.:—the other mediety is valued at £11. 0. 5.; patron, E. Leigh, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £499. 15., subject to the payment of rates; the glebe comprises 12½ acres. The church is a very ancient structure. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The Duke of Bridgewater's canal passes through the village. A free school was endowed in 1698, by Sir G. Warburton and W. Domville, Esq., the income of which, from this source, with an allowance from what is called the clothing charity, amounts to £105 per annum; and a girls' school is supported by subscription.

LYMPNE (*St. Stephen*), a parish, in the union of Elham, partly within the liberty of Romney-Marsh,

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but chiefly in the hundred of STREET, lathe of SHEPWAY, Eastern Division of the county of KENT, 2¾ miles (W.) from Hythe; containing 532 inhabitants. The parish takes its name from the ancient river Limene, now the Rother, a branch of which ran below it, and formed the ancient Roman haven called *Portus Limanus*. The place itself is generally considered to have been the *Almin* of Ptolemy. The great military road called Stane-street, still visibly straight for some miles, ran hither from the station *Durovernum*, or Canterbury. At Shepway Cross, about half a mile from the church, the Leminarcha, or Lord Warden of the cinque-ports, was sworn into office. A fair for pedlery and toys is held on July 5th. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 1. 4.; present net income, £183; patron, Archdeacon of Canterbury; impropriator, A. Evelyn, Esq. The church stands on the edge of a rock near the village, and is principally in the Norman style of architecture, with a tower rising from the centre. The Shornclife and Rye canal passes through the parish. Here are considerable benefactions to the poor. Near the church is Stutfall castle, formerly a strong hold or fort of the Romans; the walls are constructed of brick and flint. Several Roman coins have been found in its vicinity. About 633, Ethelburga, a daughter of Ethelbert, built a nunnery here in honour of the Virgin Mary, which subsequently became an abbey, and continued till 964; but after the Danish invasion it came into the possession of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

LYMPSHAM (*ST. CHRISTOPHER*), a parish, in the union of AXBRIDGE, hundred of BRENT with WRINGTON, Eastern Division of the county of SOMERSET, 7 miles (W.) from Axbridge; containing 521 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £38. 5. 2½; present net income, £503; patron and incumbent, Rev. J. A. Stephenson. The church has a very elegant tower. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

LYMPSTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of ST. THOMAS, hundred of EAST BUDLEIGH, Woodbury and Southern Divisions of the county of DEVON, 2½ miles (N.) from Exmouth; containing 1066 inhabitants. This parish is pleasantly situated on the eastern bank of the river Exe, and the adjacent country is agreeably diversified. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 13. 4.; present net income, £267; patron, T. Porter, Esq. The church contains 100 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £100 in aid of the expense. There are places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists and Unitarians. A National school is partly supported by the produce of several trifling bequests.

LYNCOMBE, a joint parish with Widcombe, in the union of BATH, hundred of BATH-FORUM, Eastern Division of the county of SOMERSET, adjacent to the city of Bath; containing 8704 inhabitants, many of whom are employed in the manufacture of fine woollen cloth. The parish is separated from the city of Bath by the river Avon, and the Kennet and Avon canal passes through it: the hills in the neighbourhood are very productive of freestone. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of St. Peter and St. Paul, Bath. A church in the later English style, with a tower, was erected in 1831, at an expense of £5643. 19., under the act of the 58th of George III. Here is a college, instituted and partly supported by the Roman Catholic bishop of the western district, for the education of Catholic boys in general, and particularly of secular clergymen, for the service of the district. There is an hospital for idiots, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, with a chapel annexed, which latter has been partly rebuilt by subscription.

LYNDHURST (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union, and Northern Division of the hundred, of NEW FOREST, Romsey and Southern Divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 9½ miles (W. by S.) from Southampton; containing 1236 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the rectory of Minstead. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £250, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £54. There is a place of worship for Baptists. Prior to the time of Charles II., the jurisdiction of the Chief Justice in Eyre for this forest was exercised here, where the forest courts under the authority of the verderers are still held; some on such days as the presiding judges shall appoint, others annually on Sep. 14th. Attached to the wardenship is a house, called the King's house, now occupied by a subordinate officer. An ancient stirrup, said to have been used by William Rufus, at the time when he was shot by Sir Walter Tyrrel, is preserved here. Courts leet and baron for the hundred of Redbridge and manor of Lyndhurst are held. A school in which about sixteen children are educated, is endowed with £26 per annum, arising from a bequest by William Phillips, Esq. There is also a National school, supported by subscription. Sir John Singleton Copley, on being elevated to the high office of Lord High Chancellor of England, was created Baron Lyndhurst, by patent dated April 27th, 1827.

LYNDBY, county of NOTTINGHAM.—See LINBY.

LYNDON (*ST. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of OAKHAM, hundred of MARTINSLEY, county of RUTLAND, 5 miles (S. E.) from Oakham; containing 102 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 17. 1.; present net income, £177; patron, S. Barker, Esq. This parish formerly constituted part of that of Hambleton, to the incumbent of which the rector pays a small sum annually, in lieu of the tithes of calves and chickens, and surplice fees.

LYNDON, a quarter, in the parish of CHURCH-BICKENHILL, Solihull Division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, Northern Division of the county of WARWICK: the population is returned with the parish.

LYNEHAM, a chapelry, in the parish of SHIPTON-UNDER-WHICHWOOD, union of CHIPPING-NORTON, hundred of CHADLINGTON, county of OXFORD, 6 miles (N. N. E.) from Burford; containing 227 inhabitants.

LYNESACK, a joint township with Softley, in the parish of ST. ANDREW-AUCKLAND, union of AUCKLAND, North-Western Division of DARLINGTON ward, Southern Division of the county palatine of DURHAM, 7 miles (S. by E.) from Wolsingham; containing, with Softley, 795 inhabitants. This township, which contains some extensive collieries, is bounded on the south by the river Gaunless, or Wanless, and on the north by the Lin-Burn. It comprises a hilly and barren tract of great extent, commonly called South Side, and does not contain any assemblage of houses which can properly be called a village, but several detached clusters of dwellings.

LYNFORD, a parish, in the union of THETFORD, hundred of GRIMSHOE, Western Division of the county

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of NORFOLK, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from Brandon-Ferry; containing 90 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy. The church is in ruins. Two Roman urns were dug up in this parish in 1720, and one in 1735, containing ashes and bones.

LYNG (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of EYNSFORD, Eastern Division of the county of NORFOLK, 6 miles (N. E. by E.) from East Dereham; containing 645 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11; present net income, £365; patron, Edward Lambe, Esq. Here is a National school.

LYNG, NORTH (*St. EDMUND*), a parish, in the union of KING'S LYNN, hundred of FREEBRIDGE-MARSHLAND, Western Division of the county of NORFOLK, 1½ mile (N. W.) from Lynn-Regis; containing 54 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the western bank of the Ouse, near its mouth, and has suffered considerably from the frequent inundations of that river, one of which swept away the church. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 1. 8.; patron, Lord W. Bentinck. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £539, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £35; the glebe comprises 25 acres, valued at £33. 4. 6. per annum. A school is supported by Lady William Bentinck.

Corporation Seal.

LYNN, properly called KING'S LYNN, or according to the ancient appellation, LENNE REGIS, a borough, sea-port, and market-town, having exclusive jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of Freebridge-Lynn, Western Division of the county of NORFOLK, 44 miles (W. by N.) from Norwich, and 97 (N. by E.) from London; containing 13,370 inhabitants. This place is by Camden supposed to have been an ancient British town, and to have derived its name from the expanse of water near which it is situated, and of which the British word *Llyn* was significant; but Spelman is of opinion that the name is of Saxon origin, derived from the word *Leen*, signifying a tenure in fee, or farm. It was anciently called *Len Episcopi*, or Bishop's Lynn, from having been under the jurisdiction, both temporal and spiritual, of the Bishops of Norwich, who had a palace where Gaywood Hall now stands; but this authority was, in the reign of Henry VIII., surrendered to that monarch, and from that time the town assumed the name of *Lenne Regis*, or King's Lynn. In Domesday-book it is called *Lun* and *Leen*, and described as the property of Agelmare, Bishop of North Elmham, and Stigaud, Archbishop of Canterbury. It appears to have been a place of considerable importance, and to have enjoyed valuable privileges, among which were certain customs on the arrival of all merchandise by sea and land, of which the bishops claimed a moiety. Henry I. granted liberty to the prior of Norwich to hold an annual fair on the feast of St. Margaret, with other privileges; and in the reign of Richard I. it was the residence of numerous Jews, who carried on an extensive trade with most parts of Europe. In 1204, during the contest between John and the barons, Lynn continued faithful to the king, who remained there for some time, and on the petition of John Grey, Bishop of Norwich, made the town a free borough: he presented to the inhabitants a silver cup, which is still preserved by the corporation, also his own sword to be borne before the mayor on public occasions. John was frequently here during the war, and from this place he departed just before the disaster which befel him in crossing the Wash, and to which is ascribed the illness that caused his death. Henry VI. also visited the town; and Edward IV., in 1470, retreating before the celebrated Earl of Warwick, came hither in company with his brother, the Duke of Gloucester. In 1498, Henry VII., with his queen and the Prince of Wales, attended by a numerous retinue, spent some time at the Augustine convent in the town. In the parliamentary war the inhabitants embraced the royal cause, and the town was besieged by the parliamentarian forces, under the command of the Earl of Manchester, to whom it surrendered, after a vigorous resistance for three weeks, and was garrisoned with parliamentarian troops. Numerous plagues and other diseases have raged here, at different periods, with destructive influence; in 1540, an intermittent fever prevailed to such an extent as to occasion a suspension of the mart for that year. In 1636 and 1665, the market and fairs were discontinued, owing to the plague; at the former period temporary habitations were erected without the town for persons afflicted with it. In 1741, the spires of the church of St. Margaret and the chapel of St. Nicholas were blown down, and several other buildings greatly injured, by a violent hurricane and storm.

The town is situated on the east bank of the Great Ouse, which is here of considerable breadth, and at a distance of ten miles from the North Sea: it extends a mile and a quarter in length, and half a mile in breadth, and is intersected by four rivulets, called fleets, over which are numerous bridges, that have lately been widened, and a new road for carriages constructed over Purfleet bridge. Many improvements have been effected under acts of parliament, obtained in 1803 and 1806, for paving, cleansing, and lighting the town, the approaches to which are commodious and pleasant. It was anciently defended on the east side by a wall, in which were nine bastions, and by a broad and deep fosse, over which were three drawbridges leading to the principal gates: a few fragments of the wall are still remaining, and one of the gates, arched and embattled, at the south entrance; the others have been taken down. On the north side is St. Anne's fort, a platform battery, constructed in 1627, and formerly mounting twelve pieces of heavy ordnance. The town consists of three principal streets nearly parallel, from which several smaller streets diverge: it is well paved, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water conveyed into the town by iron pipes laid down at a considerable expense, from a reservoir at Kettle Mills, in the north-eastern suburb. The houses are in general ancient and inconveniently built, though interspersed with several respectable mansions, and in the more modern parts of the town are several ranges of handsome dwellings. The environs are flat, and not very attractive in their scenery; but the public promenades are pleasant: the principal is a mall, constructed and

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kept in order by the corporation. The theatre, a handsome building, was erected by subscription in 1814, and is open annually for about six weeks, commencing at the great mart in February. Assemblies are held in a suite of commodious rooms in the town-hall, in which also concerts take place occasionally. The subscription library was established in 1797; and the inhabitants, by means of a written order from the mayor, have access to an excellent parochial library in St. Margaret's church.

In the reign of Edward the Confessor, Lynn was a place of considerable trade, and it had grown into such commercial importance at the beginning of the 13th century, that the revenue paid to the crown was more than two-thirds of that arising from the trade of the port of London. In 1754, the inhabitants furnished nineteen vessels towards a naval armament for the invasion of France; a mint was established here; and there were 31 incorporated guilds, or trading companies, some of whom had separate halls. The harbour is deep, and sufficient to accommodate 300 sail; but the entrance is somewhat dangerous, from the frequent shifting of the channel, and the numerous sand banks; and the anchorage is rendered difficult from the nature of the soil, and the rapidity of the tide, which rises to the height of twenty feet. To counteract a portion of these disadvantages, a company of pilots has been established, whose office is on St. Anne's fort, commanding a view of the channel; and within the last two years considerable facility has been afforded to the larger class of shipping by the introduction of steam-vessels, for the purpose of towing the ships up and down the channel. Anciently the course of the Ouse was by Wisbeach: its present direction, according to Dugdale, may be referred to the reign of Henry III.; and it has been ascribed to the decay of the outfall at Wisbeach, and to some great flood which rendered a fresh line necessary. This accession of water into the channel of a small river, which previously flowed past the town, destroyed a considerable part of Old Lynn, and the church at North Lynn is stated to have been completely engulphed. After the sluices at Denver and Salter's Lode had been constructed, for the purpose of draining the fenny tract called Bedford Level, the navigation of the river was much impaired, and the harbour obstructed by the accumulation of silt; to remedy which, the Eau-brink cut was commenced in 1818, and completed in 1820, avoiding a considerable bend in the river; and the old channel of the river is now filled with silt, whereby a valuable tract of more than 700 acres of land has been gained for agricultural purposes; but the accumulation of silt in the harbour still continues, so that vessels which formerly lay immediately alongside the quays, cannot now approach within several yards. To remedy this inconvenience, three jetties, composed of timber, have lately been constructed, at stated distances, with a view to divert the stream to the eastern, or harbour, side. Near the north end of this cut a handsome wooden bridge has been built, over which a new road leads into Marshland; and a bridge over the river Nene, and an embankment at Cross-Keys Wash, affording a direct road from Norfolk and Suffolk, through Lynn, into Lincolnshire, were completed in 1831. The Purfleet and Common Staith quays are the principal places for landing merchandise; on the former, where all wines are landed, the custom-house and exchange stands, occupying the site of the hall of the ancient guild of the Holy Trinity: it is a handsome building of freestone, ornamented with two tiers of pilasters, the lower of the Doric, and the upper of the Ionic order, and surmounted by a small cupola; in a niche in the front is a statue of Charles II. In Broad-street is the excise office, to which are attached a collector, supervisor, and other officers. This port, from its situation, so near the North Sea, and enjoying the advantages of inland communication, carries on an extensive foreign and coasting trade: the principal imports are, wine and cork from Spain and Portugal; brandy from France; timber, deals, hemp, and tallow, from the Baltic; corn from the northern parts of Europe; oil-cake from Holland, and timber from America. There are seven wood yards for bonding timber, deals, &c.; tobacco warehouses, a warehouse for dry goods generally, and several vaults, all appropriated for the reception of articles under bond. The coasting-trade is very considerable, consisting chiefly of imported and agricultural produce, with which it supplies the neighbouring districts; and a fine species of white sand, much used in the manufacture of glass, of which great quantities are sent to Newcastle and Leith; also a considerable number of shrimps, which are found in abundance on the coast, and are sent to London: its intercourse with the interior of the country is greatly facilitated by the river Ouse and its several branches, with which various canals have communication; and not less than 150,000 chaldrons of coal are annually brought into the port. The duties paid at the custom-house, in 1838, amounted to £62,775. The number of ships belonging to the port in that year was 135; their tonnage, 17,000; and the number of men employed, about 900. There are no particular branches of manufacture deserving notice: the chief are ropes and sail-cloth, the latter on a very confined scale. The market-days are Tuesday and Saturday; the former, principally for corn, is held in a spacious paved area of about three acres, surrounded by some well-built houses. A handsome but dilapidated market-cross of freestone, erected in 1710, has been taken down, and a new market-house erected: it is handsomely built of stone, with a range of six Doric columns on the basement story, forming an entrance, above which is a handsome range of six Ionic columns, supporting a triangular pediment; the upper part of the building contains a spacious room for exhibitions or other public purposes, with entrances from staircases on the sides, and the area underneath extends to the quay, where the fish market is held. The market on Saturday, formerly held in the High-street, was ret moved in 1782 to an area near St. Margaret's church, where shambles have been built. In 1826, the weekly cattle market was removed, from its inconvenient site in the environs of the town, to a more central situation: the mayor and burgesses, in consequence of a petition to that effect, granted a piece of land abutting upon one of the streets, to which convenient approaches have been made, so that cattle can reach the market-place without passing through any of the streets. The fairs are on February 14th, which is the grand mart, for six days, but generally continued for a fortnight; and October 17th, which is a great cheese fair.

King's Lynn is a borough by prescription. Its first charter was granted by King John, in the 6th of his

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reign, which was confirmed and extended by several subsequent sovereigns. A new charter was bestowed by Henry VIII., in the 36th year of his reign, by which the municipal constitution was fixed, and another in the 29th, establishing local courts; and by charter of the 2nd of James I. the corporation acquired the rights of admiralty. Under these charters the government was vested in a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 18 common councilmen, assisted by a lord high steward, recorder, town-clerk, two coroners, a chamberlain, and subordinate officers; the mayor, recorder, and all those aldermen who had passed the chair, were justices of the peace. The corporation now consists of a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, for an abstract of which see the Appendix, No. I. This act divides the borough into three wards, and makes the municipal boundaries co-extensive with the parliamentary. The corporation, until the passing of the same act, which abolished admiralty jurisdictions, held an admiralty court of record for determining all pleas arising within the limits of the port. They at present hold a court of quarter session for the trial of all offences not amounting to capital crimes; a court of record once a month, for the recovery of debts to any amount; and a court leet annually. A court of requests is also held monthly for the recovery of debts under 40s. Petty sessions are held thrice a week. The mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, with five others, and there is an efficient police. The freedom of the borough is inherited by the eldest sons of freemen, on the death of their fathers, or acquired by servitude. The borough first exercised the elective franchise in the 23rd of Edward I., since which time it has regularly returned two members to parliament. The right of election was formerly vested in the freemen generally, then about 330. The borough is co-extensive with the parishes of St. Margaret and South Lynn, otherwise All Saints, and comprises 2633 acres: the mayor is the returning officer. The Epiphany, Easter, and Michaelmas quarter sessions for the county were, until lately, held here by adjournment, but are now removed to Swaffham. The guildhall is an ancient structure of stone and flint, in the later style of English architecture, containing a spacious hall, courts for the sessions, and a suite of assembly-rooms; and is ornamented with portraits of many public characters, among which are those of Sir Robert Walpole, Bart., who represented the borough in seventeen successive parliaments; Sir Thomas White; Sir Benjamin Keene; Lord George Bentinck, and others. The prison for the borough is both a common gaol and house of correction, containing separate rooms for debtors, and for male and female felons. This town has been made a polling-place for the western division of the county.

King's Lynn comprises the two parishes of South Lynn, otherwise All Saints', and Saint Margaret. The living of South Lynn is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18. 6. 8; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Ely. The church is an ancient cruciform structure; the tower, which fell down in 1763, and demolished part of the body of the church, has not been rebuilt. The living of St. Margaret's is a perpetual curacy, with that of St. Nicholas annexed; net income, £138; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Norwich. The Church is a spacious structure, combining the early, the decorated, and the later styles of English architecture, with two western towers, and an east front of singularly beautiful design, with two octagonal turrets rising from the flanking buttresses; the chancel is in the early English style, with a fine circular east window. The chapel of St. Nicholas is a large structure, combining the decorated with the later style of English architecture: the original roof of beautifully carved oak is carefully preserved, and the interior contains many parts of great beauty; the south porch is highly ornamented with canopied niches and shields, and the roof finely groined. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Unitarians, and a Roman Catholic chapel. There is a burial-ground for the Jews, but they have no synagogue. The free grammar school was founded in the reign of Henry VII., by Thomas Thoresby, alderman of Lynn, who endowed it with lands producing about £60 per annum: a spacious school-room, and a dwelling-house for the master, were erected in 1825, by the corporation. It has two scholarships at Emanuel College, Cambridge, of £5. 10. each per annum, and one scholarship of £2 per annum, both founded by the corporation, and tenable for seven years; also one scholarship of £2, for seven years, founded by the owner of an estate near Highbridge-Lynn; one scholarship of £3. 8. 6., at Trinity College, Cambridge, for five years; and one scholarship of £6, tenable for four years, at St. John's College, Cambridge. Eugene Aram was usher here when he was apprehended, in 1759, on a charge of murder committed fourteen years previously, near Knaresborough in Yorkshire, for which he was tried and executed, having acknowledged the justice of the sentence a short time before it was carried into effect. Here are National and Lancasterian schools, supported by subscription.

Gaywood almshouses, about half a mile from Lynn, occupy the site of the ancient hospital of St. Mary Magdalene, founded in the reign of Stephen, for a master and twelve brethren and sisters; the endowment, lapsing to the crown, was granted by James I. to the mayor and aldermen, in trust for the maintenance of a master and eleven aged and infirm persons. The hospital was burnt down by the parliamentary troops in the reign of Charles I., and rebuilt by the corporation in 1649. The Bede house, an establishment of obscure and uncertain foundation, was rebuilt in 1822, by Mr. Benjamin Smith (who has recently founded a new almshouse), and is endowed for the maintenance of a reader and eleven aged women. Valenger's hospital, founded in 1605, and rebuilt in 1806, is inhabited by four aged women. Paradise, or Framingham's hospital, begun in 1676, by Mr. John Heathcote, and completed after his decease by Mr. Henry Framingham, is endowed for the support of a reader and eleven aged men. Among the charities is one by Mr. Cook, of London, who bequeathed £5000 three per cents.; the dividends on £2300 to be paid to the inmates of the Bede house, the dividends on £2000 to the inmates of Framingham's hospital, and those on the remaining £700 to the hospitallers of South Lynn. There are various benevolent institutions for the relief of the necessitous; and the charity trustees are in possession of funds for apprenticing children, for loans to young tradesmen, and other benevolent purposes. The poor law union of King's

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Lynn comprises St. Margaret's and North, South, and West, Lynn parishes, containing a population of 13,820, according to the census of 1831; the number of guardians is 23.

The monastic institutions and ancient hospitals consisted of a priory of Benedictine monks, in Priory-lane; a convent of White friars, in South Lynn; one of Grey friars, in St. James'-street; one of Black friars, between Clough-lane and Spinner-lane; one of Augustine friars, in St. Austin's-street; a college, near the town-hall; St. Mary Magdalene's hospital, the site and endowment of which are appropriated to Gaywood's hospital; also a nunnery, a monastery of friars *de Pœnitentiâ Jesu*, St. John's hospital, and four lazar-houses, the sites of which are unknown; besides various chapels, all which were involved in the general dissolution of these establishments. Vestiges of the houses which belonged to the Grey, White, Black, and Augustine friars still remain: that of the first consists of the tower and lantern of their conventual church: it rises from a pointed arch supported by buttresses, to the height of about 90 feet, and within is groined with stone. A spiral staircase leads to the summit, whence a complete view is obtained of the town and its environs. It stands in a small enclosure opposite to the free grammar school, on the left of the entrance into the town from London. An ancient building, in a state of complete repair, in Queen-street, near the town-hall, has been considered that which formerly constituted the college. But the most interesting relic of antiquity is an ancient and curious edifice, at the eastern extremity of the town, denominated the Lady's Chapel, or, the Chapel on the Red Mount. It is of singular construction: within an octagonal wall of red brick, strengthened by buttresses, is a handsome crneiform chapel of very small dimensions, with an elegant stone roof: the whole has undergone a thorough repair, by subscription. Nicholas of Lynn, a celebrated mathematician, astrologer, and navigator, was born here, and became one of the Grey friars; he also died and was buried here in 1369. William Browne, M.D., afterwards Sir William Browne, resided here; he was President of the Royal College of Physicians, and author of several works, chiefly on medical subjects. At Reffley, about two miles distant, in a sequestered spot, stands an obelisk, from which, by means of an aqueduct, a chalybeate spring issues; near it is an octagonal temple, whither subscribers repair for the benefit of the water. Lynn gives the inferior title of Baron to Marquess Townshend.

LYNN, WEST (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of King's Lynn, hundred of Freebridge-Marshland, Western Division of the county of Norfolk, ¾ of a mile (W.) from Lynn-Regis; containing 396 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9; present net income, £338; patron, C. Hare, Esq.

LYNT, a tything, in the parish of Coleshill, hundred of Shrivenham, county of Berks, though locally in the hundred of Highworth, Cricklade, and Staple, Cricklade and Southern Divisions of the county of Wilts, 1½ mile (N. E.) from Highworth: the population is returned with the parish.

LYONSHALL (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Kington, hundred of Stretford, county of Hereford, 2½ miles (E. S. E.) from Kington; containing 880 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the north by the river Avon. A railway passes through the village, in its course from Brecon to the limekilns in the parish of Old Radnor. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 10. 7½.; present net income, £310; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Hereford. A school is partly supported by subscription. Here are the remains of a moated castle, which, in the early part of the reign of Henry III., belonged to Sir Stephen de Ebroicis, then lord of the manor and castle, on the site of which a curious antique ring was found.

LYPEAT, a hamlet, in the parish and hundred of Kilmersdon, Eastern Division of the county of Somerset, 5½ miles (W. N. W.) from Frome: the population is returned with the parish.

LYSS-TURNEY, a chapelry, in the parish and hundred of Odiham, union of Petersfield, Petersfield and Northern Divisions of the county of Southampton, 3¾ miles (N. N. E.) from Petersfield; containing 663 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £96; patron and appropriator, Chancellor of Salisbury. The chapel is dedicated to St. Peter. Mary Cole, in 1765, gave a rent-charge of £4, and Dorothea Cole bequeathed another of £3, to be applied for teaching poor children.

LYTCHETT-MATRAVERS (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Poole, hundred of Cogdean, Wimborne Division of the county of Dorset, 8 miles (N. by E.) from Wareham; containing 680 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 3. 4.; patron, — Howell, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £405, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £51; the glebe comprises 121 acres, valued at £147 per annum. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, also a National school.

LYTCHETT-MINSTER, a chapelry, in the parish of Sturminster-Marshall, union of Poole, hundred of Cogdean, Wimborne Division of the county of Dorset, 5 miles (N. E. by N.) from Wareham; containing 505 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south-east by Poole harbour, and on the south by Rock Lee river, which latter is crossed by a bridge, and falls into Lytchett bay. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Sturminster-Marshall. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £15. 9. 6., and the vicarial for £350, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have, on the latter, amounted to £39. The chapel, with the exception of the tower, has been rebuilt by subscription, to which the lord of the manor, William Fryer, Esq., contributed £30, besides a piece of land for enlarging the churchyard: it contains 200 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £200 in aid of the expense. On the south side of the village is a very large tumulus.

LYTH, a hamlet, in the parish of Heversham, union and ward of Kendal, county of Westmorland, 6½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Kendal: the population is returned with Crosthwaite.

LYTHAM (*St. Cuthbert*), a parish, in the union of the Fylde, hundred of Amounderness, Northern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster, 6 miles (S. W. by W.) from Kirkham; containing 1523 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the western coast, on the

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northern shore of the estuary of the Ribble, and is much resorted to for sea-bathing. Some improvement has taken place within the last few years, by pulling down an extensive range of old buildings, and, after leaving an opening from the Clifton Arms Hotel to the beach, erecting several new houses, among which is a billiard-room. Part of the beach has also been levelled, and a public walk formed along it, affording a pleasing view of the scenery on the southern side of the estuary. About a mile eastward is Lytham pool, a large natural basin, where vessels bringing corn, &c., to the port of Preston, discharge their cargoes into smaller craft; at its northern extremity is a graving-dock, for building or repairing vessels. A few of the inhabitants are employed in fishing. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £131; patron and impropriator, T. Clifton, Esq. The first stone of a new church, to replace the former, was laid on the 27th of March, 1834. Mr. Clifton, who proposed to enlarge the former building at his own expense, being joined by other residents in the vicinity, extended his plan, and contributed £500 towards the erection of the present structure, which is a handsome specimen in the later style of English architecture. There is a Roman Catholic chapel. Here are two schools supported by the produce of various benefactions, which, with others of a later date, yield an income of £120 per annum; there is also a National school. Lytham Hall comprises, in its kitchens and out-offices, a portion of the buildings of a Benedictine priory, founded as a cell to the monastery at Durham, by Richard Fitz-Roger, in the latter part of the reign of Richard I., and dissolved, with the smaller monasteries, by Henry VIII.

LYTHE, county of Sussex.—See MILLAND.

LYTHE (*St. Oswald*), a parish, in the union of Whitby, Eastern Division of the liberty of Langbaurgh, North Riding of the county of York; containing 2110 inhabitants, of which number, 1116 are in the township of Lythe, 3½ miles (W. N. W.) from Whitby. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 12. 6.; present net income, £123; patron and appropriator, Archbishop of York. The church, although of modern appearance, is an ancient structure. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Peter de Mauley obtained a weekly market to be held here, and a fair on the eve of the festival of St. Oswald, in the reign of Henry III., but both have been long disused.

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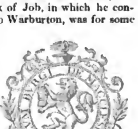
MABE (*St. Mabe*), a parish, in the union of Falmouth, Eastern Division of the hundred of Kerrier, Western Division of the county of Cornwall, 4½ miles (W.) from Falmouth; containing 512 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage not in charge, united to that of Mylor. The church has a lofty handsome tower crowned with pinnacles. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship. This parish abounds with excellent granite, of which considerable quantities are shipped at Penryn for different parts of the kingdom. Part of the stone used in the erection of Waterloo bridge, over the Thames, was procured at these quarries. There is an ancient cross at Helland.

MABLETHORPE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Louth, Marsh Division of the hundred of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 7 miles (N. E. by N.) from Alford; containing, with Mablethorpe-St.-Peter, 242 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of Stanc united, valued in the king's books at £17. 10. 2½; present net income, £301; patron and incumbent, Rev. T. L. Cooper. Here is a National school for boys.

MABLETHORPE (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the Marsh Division of the hundred of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln: the population is returned with Mablethorpe-St. Mary. The living is a discharged rectory, united in 1745 to that of Theddlethorpe-St.-Helen, and valued in the king's books at £7. 10. 2.

MABYN, ST., a parish, in the union of Bodmin, hundred of Trigg, Eastern Division of the county of Cornwall, 3½ miles (E. by N.) from Wadebridge; containing 793 inhabitants. This parish is pleasantly situated and comprehends some richly wooded scenery, enlivened with a fine view of the river Camel, with its lofty banks clothed with wood to their summit. An annual fair is held in the village on February 14th. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £36; present net income, £712; patron, Earl of Falmouth. The church is a handsome structure, with a lofty square embattled tower crowned with pinnacles, and was repaired and entirely re-pewed at the sole expense of the Rev. G. L. Gower, the present rector. There were formerly chapels at Trevisquite and Colquite. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A National school has been established; and an almshouse for seven poor families was erected at an expense of £200, the accumulated bequest of £100 by William Parker, Esq. The Rev. C. Peters, author of a volume of sermons, and of a dissertation on the book of Job, in which he controverts the opinion of Bishop Warburton, was for some years rector of this parish.

MACCLESFIELD, a market-town, parochial chapelry, and newly enfranchised borough, having separate jurisdiction, though locally in the hundred of Macclesfield, and the head of a union, in the Northern Division of the county of Chester, on the road from London to Manchester, 36 miles (E. by N.) from Chester, and 167 (N. W. by N.) from London; containing 23,199 inhabitants. Previously to the Norman Conquest this place constituted a portion of the royal demesne of the Earls of Mercia, who held a court here for the ancient hundred of Hamestan; hence, in the record of Domesday, it is represented to have been one of the seats of Earl Edwin. When that survey was made, it was comprised within the earldom of Chester, of which it continued to form part until the abolition of that jurisdiction, when the hundred, manor, and forest of Macclesfield lapsed to, and is still vested in, the crown. The hundred comprises 42, and the manor and forest 24, townships. The forest was anciently protected by the same laws, and



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entitled to the same rights, as other royal forests; some of these laws expired with the disafforestment of the tract to which they applied, but a few of the executive offices under them survive, and retain their privileges, although the duties attached to them, from the abolition of the feudal system, are either no longer requisite, or have been superseded by other offices. Of this description, in particular, are the grand serjeantcy of the hundred, and the mastership of the forest, of Macclesfield, which have long been hereditary in the family of Davenport, and are now held by E. D. Davenport, of Woodford and Capesthorne, Esq.; and that of bailiff of the manor and forest, which has long been vested in the noble family of Cholmondeley. There were also eight subordinate hereditary foresters, who held office by grant from the Earls of Chester. When this territory lapsed to the crown, parcels of the forest were granted away at different times, and the whole is now under cultivation; the last portion of the common and waste land having been enclosed under an act obtained in 1796, when an allotment was assigned to the king, as lord of the manor, which, with the mineral contents of the soil, has since been alienated.

An ecclesiastical council was held at Macclesfield in 1332, and another in 1362, by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Whilst the town continued to be the residence of the Earls of Chester, it was surrounded by a rampart, or walled fence, which had three principal gates, viz., Back-wall gate, Church gate, and New gate, part of the wall and doorway of one still remaining. In 1508, Thomas Savage, a native of the town, who became successively Bishop of London and Archbishop of York, founded a college of secular priests, of which the chapel, previously communicating with the church of St. Michael, by a door now blocked up, alone remains, and is the sepulchral chapel of the family. During the great civil war in the 17th century, the town experienced much injury from the parliamentarians, by whom it was besieged and taken, and who retained possession of it, under Sir William Brereton, Commander-in-Chief of the parliamentary forces of this county, after an obstinate attempt on the part of Sir Thomas Acton to gain it for the king. On a hill to the east of the town are vestiges of an encampment constructed by the parliamentarians, from which, during the siege, the spire of St. Michael's church was battered by the cannon of the besiegers. After the decapitation of Charles I., a council was held here, at which it was resolved to raise four regiments, of 700 men each, for the service of Charles II., who was then at the head of an army in Scotland. In 1745, a party of 100 cavalry took possession of the town for the Pretender, who, on the evening of the same day, arrived with 5000 men and his whole train of artillery; after passing the night here, he held a council of war, and the day following marched towards Derby; but being alarmed at the approach of the forces under the Duke of Cumberland, he fell back upon Macclesfield, to which place he was pursued by the duke, whom the inhabitants received with every demonstration of joy.

The town is pleasantly situated near the southern extremity of the forest; the greater part stands on the declivity of an eminence rising gradually from the western bank of the river Bollin, which flows through the lower part, hence denominated "The Waters;" these parts are connected by two bridges of stone, and one of wood. The rapid increase of population has created a proportionate augmentation of the number of buildings, and an extension of the town in every direction, within a short period. Considerable improvements have been made, under the provisions of an act obtained in 1814, by the introduction of police regulations, widening the streets, and removing unsightly objects: the streets are well paved, and lighted with gas; and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water brought from springs to the east of the town, and conveyed by pipes to their houses. A public subscription library has been established for more than half a century, and contains a valuable collection of works: a commodious house has recently been taken for the accommodation of the subscribers, and handsomely fitted up with reading and other rooms. A public news-room is supported by subscription; and there are a neat theatre, and a handsome suite of assembly-rooms. The races, which formerly took place here, have been discontinued for many years. Macclesfield was formerly noted for the manufacture of twist buttons, which was introduced at a very early period, and for the regulation and promotion of which several legislative enactments were procured. To this succeeded the manufacture of silk, which is carried on in all its branches to a considerable extent. The first silk-mill in this town was erected in 1756, since which period the trade has rapidly increased, and at present there are not less than 70 mills for throwing silk, which is here manufactured into handkerchiefs and broad silks, the weaving of which, with the manufacture of twist, sewing-silk, and buttons, is now the principal source of trade. In 1823, there were 3000 looms in the town, which number has now increased to about 10,000. The cotton manufacture was also introduced about the same time, and the first mill for that purpose was erected in 1758, since which period it has progressively increased: there are several large dye-houses and other establishments connected with these branches of manufacture. In the neighbourhood are extensive mines of coal and quarries of slate, and of stone of a superior quality for building, of which great quantities are sent to Stockport, Manchester, and into Staffordshire, and other parts of the country. A canal has been constructed, passing by the east side of the town, and joining the Peak Forest canal at Marple, thus opening a communication with Manchester, and, by a junction with the Grand Trunk, on the confines of Staffordshire, with the midland and southern counties, and with London. A corn-mill has been erected on the bank of the canal, with warehouses, and a considerable traffic is carried on. The market, formerly held on Monday, is, by act of parliament obtained in 1814, now held on Tuesday; a market for vegetables is also held on Saturday. The fairs are on May 6th, June 22nd, July 11th, Oct. 4th, and Nov. 11th, for cattle, woollen cloth, hardware and toys.

The town, which had been constituted a borough by Ranulph, third Earl of Chester of that name, was first incorporated by Edward, Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, in the 45th of Henry III., who conveyed additional privileges, but imposed the usual obligation of grinding at the king's mill, and baking at his oven: the oven continued in the possession of the crown until 1818, when it was sold: the building exists, but the practice has, though not long since, fallen into disuse.

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Various other charters have been granted: under that of Charles II. the government was vested in a mayor, recorder, and 24 capital burgesses, assisted by a town-clerk, coroner, sergeant-at-mace, and other officers. The corporation now consists of a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 36 councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, for an abstract of which see the Appendix, No. I.; and the borough is divided into six wards, including the two adjoining townships of Sutton and Hurdsfield. The freedom is inherited by all the sons of a freeman, and acquired by servitude. The borough returns two representatives to parliament: it comprises 3145 acres, the limits of which are minutely described in the Appendix, No. II., the mayor is the returning officer. The mayor and magistrates hold public meetings three times a week, and commit prisoners for trial at the Knutsford sessions or assize at Chester. The county magistrates also hold three meetings weekly at the police-office, for hearing offences committed out of the borough. A court of requests for the recovery of debts under £5 is held monthly before a barrister and commissioners. A court of record for debts to any amount, arising within the liberty of the hundred, is held twice a year by the Earl of Derby, as hereditary steward. This nobleman appoints a deputy-steward (who must be a barrister), a resident deputy-steward, and a clerk of the courts: the duties of the last are similar to those of a prothonotary. A similar court, called a halmote court, for the manor and forest, is held at the same time and place, and before the same officers; yet each of the separate jurisdictions possesses its own bailiff, who nominates a jury within that peculiar liberty. These courts are held monthly, or weekly by adjournment, before the resident deputy-steward, for the convenience of hearing motions in civil causes, and passing surrenders of copyholds. Courts leet for these several jurisdictions are held annually within a month of Michaelmas, in the same manner, at which constables are appointed for the different townships. The guild-hall was taken down in 1826, and handsomely rebuilt in the Grecian style of architecture, at the expense of the corporation: it is a spacious edifice, containing, in addition to the court-rooms, handsome assembly and concert rooms: attached to it is the town gaol, which was rebuilt at the same time. This town has been made a polling-place for the northern division of the shire.

The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £214: it was in the patronage of the Mayor and Corporation, who sold the advowson under the Municipal Reform Act. The parochial chapel, dedicated to *St. Michael*, is an ancient structure, founded by Eleanor, Queen of Edward I., about 1278, and made dependent on the mother church at Prestbury: the tower was formerly surmounted by a spire, which was battered down in the parliamentary war; the north side of the edifice was rebuilt in 1740, and the whole has recently undergone a thorough repair and embellishment, and now forms a handsome building. The east end was entirely rebuilt, in which has been placed a fine window of painted glass, and an organ. There are some sepulchral chapels, of which that of the family of Savage has been previously noticed; the chapel of the Legh family, and other portions of the structure, contain several altar-tombs and monuments of great antiquity. Christ-church, a spacious edifice of brick, with a square tower, was erected in 1775, at the sole expense of Charles Roe, Esq., who endowed it with £100 per annum for the minister; on the south side of the chancel is a handsome marble monument to the memory of the founder, ornamented with devices emblematical of his mechanical genius: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £259, exclusively of the rents of the pews, also paid to the minister; patron, C. S. Roe, Esq. St. George's church, in the township of Sutton, erected as a dissenting place of worship, has been purchased by a proprietary for the service of the established church, and was consecrated on the 8th of June, 1834. A neat church of stone is now in course of erection in the township of Hurdsfield. There is a place of worship for the Society of Friends, three for Independents, one for Primitive Methodists, two for Socinians, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The free grammar school was founded in 1502, by Sir John Percival, born near this town, and lord mayor of London, who endowed it with lands at that time worth £10 per annum, which lapsing to the crown, the school was refounded by Edward VI., in 1552, and more amply endowed, under the designation of the "Free Grammar school of King Edward VI.:" the income arising from the endowment now exceeds £1100 per annum. This school enjoys a high reputation: in the list of masters appear the names of Brownsword, a celebrated grammarian and Latin poet, and Brancker, a philosopher and mathematician; both lie interred within the parochial chapel of St. Michael. In 1838 an act was passed to enable the governors to build and establish a commercial school, to be called the "Modern Free school." A National school is partly supported by an allowance of £26 from the old church, and £30 from Christ-church. An almshouse was founded in 1703, by Mrs. Stanley, who endowed it with £6 per annum, for three aged widows. A dispensary was established in 1814, and is supported by subscription; and there are various charitable bequests for clothing and apprenticing poor children, and for distribution among the indigent. The poor law union of Macclesfield comprises 41 parishes or places, containing a population of 50,639, according to the census of 1831, and is under the care of 50 guardians. Near the road to Congleton is a place called the Castle-field, supposed to have been the site of the palace of the Earls of Chester; and there are some slight vestiges of an ancient mansion, said to have been the property and residence of the celebrated Duke of Buckingham. Macclesfield gives the title of Earl to the family of Parker.

MACCLESFIELD-FOREST, a chapelry, in the parish of PRESTBURY, union and hundred of MACCLESFIELD, Northern Division of the county of CHESTER, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Macclesfield; containing 279 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £60; patron, Earl of Derby. A school is partly supported by subscription.

MACCLESFIELD, a township, in the parish of MALPAS, union of NANTWICH, Higher Division of the hundred of BROXTON, Southern Division of the county of CHESTER, 2 miles (E.) from Malpas; containing 48 inhabitants.

MACHEN (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT, partly in the Lower Division of the hundred of WENTLLOOG, county of MONMOUTH, and partly in

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the hundred of CAERPHILLY, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 5½ miles (W. by N.) from Newport; containing 1173 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 16. 5½; present net income, £351; patron, Sir Charles Morgan, Bart. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; and a school is partly supported by the rector. This parish contains mines of coal, lead, iron, and calamine. Here are several mineral springs; also the remains of an old building, called "the Castle," but there are no records of its history.

MACKWORTH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BELPER, hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, Southern Division of the county of DERBY, 2¾ miles (W. N. W.) from Derby; containing 621 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Allestree annexed, valued in the king's books at £9. 3.; present net income, £161; patron and impropriator, Francis Mundy, Esq. The church is partly in the decorated style of architecture. A girls' school is supported by Mrs. Mundy. Here is remaining the gateway of a castle, anciently the seat of the De Mackworths, and said to have been demolished during the parliamentary war.

MADDINGTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of AMESBURY, hundred of BRANCH and DOLE, Salisbury and Amesbury, and Southern, Divisions of the county of WILTS, 5½ miles (W. N. W.) from Amesbury; containing 381 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £54; patron and impropriator, — Maton, Esq. Here is a Sunday National school.

MADEHURST (*ST. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of WEST HAMPNETT, hundred of AVISFORD, rape of ARUNDEL, Western Division of the county of SUSSEX, 3¾ miles (N. W. by N.) from Arundel; containing 154 inhabitants. The living is a disbarged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 8. 10.; present net income, £60; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Chichester. A school is partly supported by John Smith, Esq.

MADELEY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME, Northern Division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD, 5¾ miles (W. by S.) from Newcastle-under-Lyme; containing 1190 inhabitants. This parish abounds with mines of coal. The village is situated on the borders of Cheshire and Shropshire, and consists chiefly of cottages and farm-houses in the Elizabethan style. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 16.; present net income, £266; patron and impropriator, Hon. C. Offley. The church is an ancient stone structure. Here is a station of the Grand Junction railway, which passes through the parish. Two free schools, one for boys and the other for girls, were endowed in 1645 with a rent-charge of £60, by Sir John Offley, who in the same year founded almshouses for ten poor persons.

MADELEY-HOLME, a liberty, in the parish of CHECKLEY, Southern Division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW, Northern Division of the county of STAFFORD, 3¾ miles (N. N. W.) from Uttoxeter; containing 591 inhabitants.

MADELEY-MARKET (*ALL SAINTS*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, within the liberties of the borough of WENLOCK, Southern Division of the county of SALOP, 4½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Shifnall, 15 (S. E.) from Shrewsbury, and 148 (N. W.) from London; containing 5822 inhabitants. The name of this town indicates its situation between two rivers, and its adjunct was founded on the grant of a market, in the time of Henry III., to a community of Cluniac monks at Wenlock, to whom Madeley then belonged. After the disastrous battle of Worcester, in 1651, Charles II. obtained a temporary shelter in a house then occupied by Mr. Wolfe, and situated near the church, which is still remaining. Madeley occupies rising ground, and extends to Colebrook-dale, which is environed by lofty hills and hanging woods, and in which are most extensive iron-works. Across the Severn is a cast-iron bridge of one arch, erected in 1779, the span of which is 100 feet 6 inches, and the height, from the base line to the centre, 40 feet; the total weight of iron being 378 tons: all the principal parts were erected in three months. This part of the parish derives its name of *Iron-Bridge* from this stupendous undertaking. About two miles south-eastward from Madeley, at the junction of the Shropshire canal with the Severn, is Coalport, where coal is landed from the mines in the neighbourhood, and conveyed thence to different parts of the counties of Gloucester and Worcester, annually to the average extent of 50,000 tons. Here are likewise a porcelain manufactory, rope-yard, timber-yard, and a mill for extracting linseed oil. A neat iron bridge was constructed across the river at this point, in 1817, instead of a former one of wood; and not far distant a tunnel, about one mile in length, and partially arched with brick, was begun, and intended as a more direct conveyance for coal, but was never completed. The original market having fallen into disuse, it was revived about 1763, when a new market-house was erected near the foot of the iron bridge in Colebrook-dale. The market is on Friday; and fairs are held on Jan. 26th, May 29th, and Oct. 12th. This place is within the jurisdiction of a court of requests, for the recovery of debts under 40s., which extends over the parishes of Broseley, Benthall, Madeley, Barrow, Linley, Willey, Little Wenlock, and Dawley, and the extra-parochial place called Posnall, held under an act passed in the 22nd year of the reign of George III.

The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 17. 10.; present net income, £241; patron, Rev. Sir Edward Kynaston, Bart.; impropriator, Sir Joseph Hawley, Bart. The ancient church, which exhibited several specimens of early Norman architecture, was pulled down in 1796, when the present edifice was erected. A chapel was built in 1834, containing 1060 sittings, 660 of which are free, the Incorporated Society having granted £600 in aid of the expense. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, also a Roman Catholic chapel; and a school is partly supported by subscription. The house of industry was completed in 1797, at an expense of £1086, on a piece of ground belonging to the poor; of this sum, £806 was raised by subscription, and £235 by the sale, for 999 years, subject to nominal rents, of certain property previously held in trust for the benefit of the poor. The poor law union of Madeley comprises 12 parishes or places, containing a population of 22,164, according to the census of 1831, and is under the superintendence of 30 guardians. In the different strata of coal, iron-ore,

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and sand-stone which abound in this neighbourhood, numerous petrifactions, with impressions of animal and vegetable substances, of various kinds, have been found. The Rev. John William Fletcher, a native of Switzerland, whose work, entitled "Checks to Antinomianism," is a standard theological work, and whose character is so universally known and so deservedly admired, was appointed to the vicarage of Madeley in 1760, which preferment he held during the remainder of his life, and at his death, in 1785, was interred in the churchyard.

MADINGLEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Chesterton, hundred of Northstow, county of Cambridge, 3½ miles (W. N. W.) from Cambridge; containing 352 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 9. 7.; present net income, £78; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Ely.

MADLEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Dore, hundred of Wentree, county of Hereford, 7 miles (W. by S.) from Hereford; containing 930 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with that of Tiberton annexed, valued in the king's books at £16. 1. 8.; present net income, £608; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Hereford. The church is a large and handsome edifice, principally in the decorated style, with an embattled tower at the west end, and contains 130 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £50 in aid of the expense. There is a place of worship for Baptists. The petty sessions for the division are held here on every fourth Monday.

MADRESFIELD, a parish, in the union of Upton-upon-Severn, Lower Division of the hundred of Pershore, Upton and Western Divisions of the county of Worcester, 6 miles (N. W. by N.) from Upton-upon-Severn; containing 191 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with the chapelry of Clevelode annexed, valued in the king's books at £3. 13. 11½.; present net income, £230; patron, Earl Beauchamp. The church exhibits some portions of ancient architecture. Ann Bull, in 1705, bequeathed £25, for the produce of which six children are taught. Madresfield Court, a fine ancient mansion, is the seat of Earl Beauchamp.

MADRON (*St. Madern*), a parish, in the union of Penzance, Western Division of the hundred of Penwith and of the county of Cornwall; containing, exclusively of the market-town of Penzance, which is within its limits, 2058 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the coast, and the higher grounds command a delightful view of Mount's Bay and the adjacent country. Clay of a peculiar quality is procured here for making bricks for smelting-houses and furnaces, being capable of enduring an intense degree of heat. The living is a vicarage, with that of Morvah annexed, valued in the king's books at £21. 5. 10.; present net income, £740; patron, Rev. M. N. Peters; impropriators, Rev. C. V. Le Grice and D. P. Le Grice, Esq. The church is partly in the style of the middle of the 15th century, and partly in that of the end of the 16th. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A school for instructing the poor children of Madron, the town of Penzance, and the parish of Morvah, was founded by Mr. George Daniel, and endowed with lands and premises now let for about £106 per annum, besides a house and garden for the master. Here is a stone with an ancient British inscription, stating it to be a sepulchral monument to Rialobran, son of Cunoval; also the once celebrated well of St. Madern. At Lanyon there is a fine cromlech; and near it are three stones, of which one, higher than the rest, is perforated in the centre, from which circumstance it is called *Men-an-Tol*, or "the Holed Stone;" and at Lescudjack and Castle-Horneck are the remains of ancient earthworks. The Rev. John Wesley preached annually for seventeen years at Hae moor.

MAER (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Newcastle-under-Lyme, Northern Division of the hundred of Pirehill and of the county of Stafford; containing 505 inhabitants, of which number, 239 are in the township of Maer, 7 miles (S. W.) from Newcastle-under-Lyme. This place derives its name from a natural lake or *mere*, which occupies about 22 acres, at the foot of the village, and is the source of the Tearn. On the north side of the parish are several rocky hills, rising abruptly to a considerable elevation, and rendered highly picturesque by having their summits covered with plantations. Maer heath, an extensive rugged moor, lying west of the village, was enclosed and divided among the freeholders upwards of twenty years ago; but a large portion of it is still in a state of nature, and much of it is planted with trees. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £151; patron and impropriator, Josiah Wedgwood, Esq.

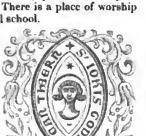
MAERWAY-LANE, a hamlet, in the parish of Maer, Northern Division of the hundred of Pirehill and of the county of Stafford; containing 266 inhabitants.

MAGDALENE-STOCKLINCH, county of Somerset.—See STOCKLINCH, MAGDALENE.

MAGHULL, a chapelry, in the parish of Halsall, union of Ormskirk, hundred of West Derby, Southern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster, 5 miles (S. W. by S.) from Ormskirk; containing 957 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £122; patron, Rector of Halsall. The chapel has been repaired and enlarged, and 110 free sittings provided, the Incorporated Society having granted £110 in aid of the expense. This chapelry is intersected by the Leeds and Liverpool canal. A school-house has been erected, and is endowed by John Formby, Esq., with £12 per annum.

MAGOR (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Newport, Lower Division of the hundred of Caldicott, county of Monmouth, 6 miles (E. S. E.) from Caerleon; containing 646 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Redwick annexed, valued in the king's books at £7. 1. 0½.; present net income, £285; patron and impropriator, Duke of Beaufort. There is a place of worship for Baptists; also a National school.

MAIDENHEAD, a market-town and guild, having separate jurisdiction, though locally in the hundred of Bray and Cookham, county of Berks, 13 miles (N. E. by E.) from Reading, and 26 (W.) from London; it is partly in the parish of Bray, and partly in that of Cookham, with which parishes the population is returned. The ancient name of this place was South Aylington, or Elington, to distinguish it



Corporation Seal.

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from a manor called North Elington, now North Town. The name was changed some time in the 14th century, and has since been successively spelled *Maydenhuth, heth, hythe, head*, which last is the termination now in use. According to Leland, its present appellation was acquired from the great reverence paid here to the head of a British virgin, who was one of the 11,000 maidens said to have suffered martyrdom with St. Ursula, a doubtful hypothesis, the obsolete *Maydenhythe* confirming the more probable opinion, that the name refers to its recent local adaptation for extensive wharfage; if, indeed, the ending of *heth* be not rather preferred as connecting the etymology of the town with the ancient and extensive tract of heath country which before the modern inclosures stretched far away into the forest of Windsor, part of which it originally formed, but of which the only remains extant are now known as Maidenhead Thicket. A bridge of timber was erected over the Thames at this spot previously to the year 1297, and a tree was allowed annually out of Windsor Forest for its repair. Tradition states that at the house formerly known as the Greyhound Inn the unfortunate Charles I. had his last interview with his family. In 1688, the bridge was fortified, and a few Irish soldiers were posted upon it, in order to impede the progress of the Prince of Orange to the metropolis, who, however, deserted their post and cannon in the night, on hearing a Dutch march beat by the townsmen. This structure was succeeded by the present substantial edifice, consisting of seven semicircular arches of stone, with three smaller arches of brick at each end, built by the corporation from a design and under the direction of Sir Robert Taylor, in 1772, at an expense of about £20,000: by an act of parliament passed that year the corporation were authorised to transfer the tolls received from vessels passing under the bridge to the traffic on the road over it. The town, situated on the road to Bath, consists principally of one street, which extends from the bridge to the bottom of Folly hill, separating the two parishes, the north side being in that of Cookham, and the south in that of Bray: it is lighted with gas and paved, and is now the great thoroughfare from the metropolis to Bath, Bristol, and the West of England. The Great Western railway passes at the south side of the town, where there is a station, and crosses the Thames by a magnificent bridge of brick, consisting of two arches of colossal dimensions. The adjacent country is in a high state of cultivation, and is richly adorned with woodland scenery, interspersed with elegant villas; the east bank of the Thames bearing high its hanging slope, enlivened by the crowning heights of Taplow, and the dark belting wood of Cliden (the respective seats of the Earl of Orkney and Sir George Warrender, Bart.), the latter celebrated by Pope as "the bower of wanton Shrewsbury and love," in allusion to the duel fought in its grounds, and at which the countess, disguised as a page, is said to have held the bridle of her husband's horse, whilst his rival dealt him the mortal blow. The trade is principally in malt, corn, meal, and timber, which articles are conveyed to London. The Thames forms the eastern boundary of the corporate jurisdiction, and flows at a distance of about half a mile from the town. The market, established by letters patent of Henry VI., is on Wednesday: the trade is of the best description, all kinds of corn, wheat in particular, bringing prices that often rival those of Uxbridge or Mark-lane. There are three fairs, each of which continues for three days, commencing respectively on the Wednesday in Whitsunweek, for horses, horned cattle, and pigs; September 29th, for horses, cattle, and the hiring of servants; and November 30th, for horses and other cattle.

The principal inhabitants of this town, with a priest from the adjacent priory of Hurley, as the warden, were constituted a guild, or fraternity, so early as 1452, by letters patent of Henry VI., with permission to elect brethren and sisters into the said fraternity, and to use a common seal; their principal object being to keep the bridge in repair and uphold the chantry, for which purpose a toll was granted at the bridge, on the river, and on all commodities sold in the market. These privileges were suspended at the Reformation, when this semi-religious semi-lay fraternity was, with other religious bodies, dissolved in 1547. In 1577, however, an inspeximus was issued; and it is a curious fact that, in the Protestant reign of Elizabeth, new letters patent were granted by that queen to this religious fraternity, confirming all former privileges, with its ancient Roman Catholic rights, which instrument still exists. But this resuscitation continued only for four years, when the guild was abolished, and a lay corporation substituted; for, in the 24th of Elizabeth (1581-2), was granted the first charter of incorporation, with the style of warden, bridge-masters, and burgesses; which charter was renewed by James I., and with still further privileges by Charles II. The charter subsequently granted by James II., under which the corporation consisted of a mayor, two bridge-masters, and eleven burgesses (including the mayor and bridge-masters), assisted by a high steward, recorder, town-clerk, and other officers (the mayor, late mayor, high steward, and recorder being justices of the peace), was the governing charter previously to the passing of the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, by which the government is vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, elected under the act, for an abstract of which see the Appendix, No. I. The mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, with four others. Under the charter of James II. the mayor and corporation had power to hold a court of record on Friday, every three weeks, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £20. Petty sessions for the division are held here by the county magistrates on the second and fourth Monday in every month; and there is a small gaol for the temporary confinement of criminals. The town-hall is a handsome and commodious structure, under which the market is held. This town has been made a polling-place for the county.

The free chapel, dedicated to St. Andrew and St. Mary Magdalene, is of modern erection, from the chaste and simple design of the late Mr. Busby, and was built by subscription, aided by a grant of £500 from the Incorporated Society, nearly on the site of the former chapel, which was taken down in consequence of its being too small for the accommodation of the inhabitants, and forming an obstruction in the public road; it contains 400 free sittings. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, about £200; it was formerly in the patronage of the corporation, who sold the advowson under the Municipal Reform Act. A commodious residence has been built by the corporation for the use of the incumbent. The

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chapel is furnished with a very excellent organ, the bequest of Lady Pocock, and ornamented with a very fine altar-piece, painted and presented by the late Isaac Pocock, Esq., of Maidenhead bridge. The incumbent is styled "the Chaplain of the free chapelry of Maidenhead." The establishment dates its origin at a very early period: about 1269 a chapel was commenced at South Elyngton (Maidenhead), by some of the inhabitants, on the boundary line of the two parishes of Cookham and Bray, when, at the instance of the incumbents of those parishes, the bishop issued his prohibition to the further progress of the building, but the work was persevered in and completed. An episcopal interdict followed, and was continued in force by several successive episcopal enactments until May 1324, when the vicars adjusted their differences and the interdict was removed; the chapel was declared to be standing entirely in Cookham, and the services were ordained to be celebrated in it without prejudice to the parish churches, the edifice and the priest being maintained by the inhabitants of the town. In 1325 it was agreed that the vicar of Cookham should, with consent of the vicar of Bray, nominate and annually present to the archdeacon a priest to perform divine service in the chantry in Maidenhead chapel: this chantry was probably founded in the chapel at the date of its erection. In 1352, John Hosebonde left £100 to purchase a rent-charge for the endowment of a certain chantry of one priest in the chapel of St. Andrew and St. Mary Magdalene, in Maydenhuth; and in accordance with this bequest, his executor agreed with the neighbouring prior and convent of Hurley, that they should, for the consideration of the £100, find and maintain a chaplain who should be a secular priest and not a monk: this chaplain was, doubtless, intended to be no other than the officiating priest, as at no period is there any evidence of two contemporaneous priests. In 1548 the chapel was returned to Edward VI. as a chapel of ease to Cookham; but after the dissolution of Hurley priory, in 1535, there does not appear to have been any priest or other minister appointed, and consequently the services of the chapel fell into desuetude, until the townsmen, in 1557, petitioned the king and queen in council for a pension in aid of the maintenance of a minister to resume the ordinary services of the chapel. The prayer of the petition was granted, and an ordinary pension of seven marks was charged upon the Exchequer and has ever since been paid. Some disputes subsequently arose touching the right to present to the chaplainey, but these were all determined in favour of the corporation.

There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, those in the late Countess of Huntingdon's Connection, Wesleyans, and Independents. An almshouse for eight poor men and their wives was founded in 1659, by James Smyth; and the original endowment of £40 per annum was augmented with £8 per annum for fuel, by Mrs. Smyth: the trust of this charity is vested in the Master and Wardens of the Salters' Company. A National school is supported partly by subscription, and partly by an endowment of £30 per annum from an estate given by Abraham Spoore, for educating and apprenticing poor boys, producing £82 per annum, and a rent-charge of £5, the bequest of Elizabeth Merry, in 1686. Sir Isaac and Lady Pocock bequeathed property for supplying poor persons weekly with bread, and 100 families with bread, meat, and coal, at Christmas; also £50 in small sums to the aged and infirm, at the commencement of every year. A school was established and endowed by Lady Pocock, for 30 girls; and every two years a bounty of £100, in sums of £10 each, is given to ten female servants of good character, who shall have lived in the same family for a period of seven years: other bounties are derived from the same source by the county and neighbourhood, which do not immediately apply to the town, *viz.*, £30 a year to the parish of Cookham, and £50 per annum to the widows and orphans of poor clergymen of the county of Berks.

MAIDEN-NEWTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Dorchester, hundred of Tollerford, Dorchester Division of the county of Dorset, 8¼ miles (N. W.) from Dorchester; containing 538 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £36. 5.; patron, Earl of Ilchester. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £496, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £56; the glebe comprises 111 acres, valued at £112 per annum. The church is an ancient cruciform structure, with a large embattled tower rising from the intersection. Near it is the rectory-house, a spacious antique building, the windows exhibiting the arms of Wadham, Wyndham, &c., in stained glass. The privilege of holding a market was granted in the 5th of Henry III., and subsequently a fair for cattle on November 22nd; the former has been long disused.

MAIDEN-WELL, a parish, in the union of Louth, Wold Division of the hundred of Louth-Eske, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 5½ miles (S.) from Louth: the population is returned with Farforth. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the rectory of Farforth, united in 1753 to the rectory of Ruckland; appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.

MAIDFORD (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of Towcester, hundred of Greens-Norton, Southern Division of the county of Northampton, 5½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Towcester; containing 373 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 8. 9.; present net income, £289; patron, W. Grant, Esq.

MAIDS'-MORETON, county of Buckingham.—See MORETON, MAIDS'.

MAIDSTONE (*All Saints*), a borough, market-town, and parish, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of Maidstone, lathe of Aylesford, Western Division of the county of Kent, of which it is the county town, 8 miles (S.) from Rochester, and 34½ (S. E. by E.) from London; containing 15,387 inhabitants.

Seal and Arms.

Some writers have supposed this to be the *Caer Meguiad*, or *Megwad*, enumerated by Neunius among the principal cities in Britain. Camden considers it to be the *Vagniacæ* mentioned in the second Itinerary of Antoninus: modern authors, however, are doubtful relative to the accuracy of this latter opinion, on a supposition that that celebrated antiquary had mistaken the Watling-street road for another Roman

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road passing this town to London, from the *Portus Lemanis*, which had become the landing-place for the Romans after the *Portus Rutupensis* and *Dubris* had fallen into disuse. All, however, allow Maidstone to have been occupied by the Romans, and that it was at an early period a place of considerable note. Several Roman coins and urns have been found in the neighbourhood. The Saxons named it *Medwegestun*, a town on the *Medwege*, or middle river, now Medway. In Domesday-book it is written *Meddestane*, and in records of the time of Edward I., *Maydenestane*, from which the transition to its present appellation is easy. Among the historical events which contribute to distinguish this place may be mentioned the celebrated meeting on Penenden heath, about a mile north-eastward from the town, for the purpose of adjusting the differences that had arisen between Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Odo, Earl of Kent, brother of the Conqueror, in consequence of the appropriation by the latter of various lands and privileges previously enjoyed by the primate, and which this assembly decided should be restored. During the reign of Mary, Maidstone was deprived of its charter, in consequence of the firmness the inhabitants evinced in support of the Protestant cause, by opposing the Queen's marriage with Philip of Spain: many of them were put to death, and Sir Thomas Wyat, who had excited them to make a stand in favour of their religious principles, was executed on Hay hill, London, and his estates were confiscated. In 1648 the town was stormed by Fairfax, at the head of 10,000 of the parliamentary forces, and taken after a most obstinate resistance on the part of the royalists.

The town, which is well paved, and lighted with gas, consists chiefly of four large streets, and stands principally on the eastern bank of the river Medway, over which is a bridge of five arches. The inhabitants are plentifully supplied with water, conveyed from a reservoir at Rocky hill, about half a mile from the town, by means of pipes laid across the bed of the Medway. Among the recent improvements is a new line of road from Trinity church past the infirmary into the Queen Anne road, where are several respectable houses; also some handsome houses near the London road, called Rocky-hill Terrace; and respectable residences on the Bower road. Pleasantly situated on the banks of the Medway are the barracks, used as a depôt for the king's regiments of cavalry serving in the East Indies and at the Cape of Good Hope, and for drilling recruits previous to embarkation: the establishment consists of a commandant, staff-captain, paymaster, surgeon, adjutant, riding-master, and commissioned and non-commissioned officers. Opposite the barracks, on the other side of the road, are the county ball-rooms, built in 1819. The theatre, a neat small building in the High-street, is opened every third year for a limited number of nights. In 1824 a philosophical society was established, which has been dissolved. The river Medway being navigable up to the town for large hoys, Maidstone enjoys all the advantages of a cheap communication by water with the metropolis. Here are mills for the finer sorts of paper; and many of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of blankets, thread, hop-bagging, ropes, linseed oil, and oil-cakes; and a considerable trade is carried on in corn, timber, grocery, orchard-fruit, and hops; for the production of which two latter the soil in the neighbourhood is particularly favourable. The market for corn and hops is held on Thursday, in a magnificent room recently erected for the purpose; and at the back of these premises, that for provisions, on Thursday and Saturday. The market for cattle is on the second Tuesday in each month; and the fairs are on February 13th, May 12th, June 20th, and October 17th, for cattle and pedlery, and the last for hops. During the fairs a court of pie-poudre is held for their regulation.

This town was incorporated in 1549 by Edward VI., but it appears that the charter was not in force in the 2nd year of the reign of Elizabeth, who bestowed a new charter, which was confirmed and extended by James I. and George II., the charter of which latter monarch, bearing date 17th of June, 1747, was that by which the town was governed until the passing of the Municipal Reform Act. By this charter the corporation consisted of a mayor, 12 jurats, and 40 common-councilmen, aided by a recorder, deputy-recorder, town-clerk, chamberlain, two sergeants-at-mace, and others: the mayor, recorder, and three senior jurats, were justices of the peace. The government is now vested in a mayor, six aldermen, and 18 councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, for an abstract of which see the Appendix, No. I.: the borough is divided into four wards, called High-street, King-street, Stone-street, and Westborough wards. The freedom is obtained by birth and apprenticeship. Maidstone returns two members to parliament: the right of election was formerly vested in the freemen not receiving alms, in number about 900, of whom 500 are resident and still retain their franchise. The borough, which is co-extensive with the parish, comprises an area of 4333 acres: there are 1687 registered voters, of whom 520 are freemen: the mayor is the returning officer. The mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, and six others are appointed under a separate commission. The police consists of a superintendent, inspector, and 12 constables. The corporation hold quarter sessions for the trial of persons charged with offences not capital; and a court of pleas was held every alternate Tuesday, which took cognizance of "all and all manner of actions personal and mixed, and of granting replevins," and the jurisdiction of which included the parishes of Maidstone, Allington, Barming, Boxley, East Farleigh, Linton, Loose, and Otham, and the hamlets of Mill Hale and New Hythe; but this court has been recently discontinued. Petty sessions are held twice a week. The assizes for the county, and the quarter sessions for the western division are also held here. The shire-hall stands on that part of Penenden heath which is in the parish of Boxley: it is a neat edifice of stone, rebuilt in the year 1830, but not larger nor more commodious than the former. The county elections formerly took place here; but by the act of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., cap. 64, this town, or rather Penenden heath, has been made the place of election and a polling-place for the western division of the county only. The new county gaol, situated at the north end of the town contains seventeen wards for males: the house of correction for males consists of twelve wards. The common gaol for females consists of four classes, and the house of correction for females, three classes. There is a large room in which the manufacture of hop-bagging and sack-making are carried on, a chapel, and an hospital; and instruction is afforded to the prisoners by means of Sunday and day schools, under the direction of the

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chaplain. New courts, in which the assizes are held, have been built adjoining the gaol; the entire structure occupies fourteen acres of ground enclosed within walls, and is built of the "Kentish rag-stone" procured on the spot. Executions now take place on the top of the gaol, instead of Penenden heath, as formerly.

The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the appropriator; net income, £720. The church, situated at the south-western end of the town, is the largest in the county, but when built is not with certainty known. Archbishop Courtenay obtained leave of Richard II. to convert the parochial church into a collegiate one, for the warden, chaplain, &c., of the college which he had here founded. The church had formerly two chantries, one founded in 1836 by Robert Vinter, of the parish of Boxley, and the other about 1405 by Thomas Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury: on the dissolution of the college the church was again used for its original purpose. The altar-piece, painted by Mr. William Jefferys, a native of this town, justly excites admiration. In the vestry-room is the parochial library, considerably augmented in 1735 by a collection of books left by Dr. Bray, perpetual curate of St. Botolph's, Aldgate; amongst other scarce works, the library contains a copy, given by the corporation, of Bishop Walton's Polyglott Bible, published about 1630. A new church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and containing 1200 free seats and 800 others, has been built at an expense of about £13,000. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £335; patron, Rev. James Reeve; appropriator, Archbishop of Canterbury. There is a small church, with a neat parsonage-house, in progress of erection in the hamlet of Tovil, in this parish, on a site given by the Earl of Romney: it is built of the Kentish rag-stone, and is endowed by the Archbishop of Canterbury and John Charlton, Esq., lord of the manor of Pimps Court. There are two places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and one each for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Unitarians.

The free grammar school was founded in the reign of Edward VI. (1548), by the corporation, who purchased, for £205. 4., the house and lands that belonged to the fraternity of Corpus Christi: this sum, which was the proceeds of the sale of jewellery, plate, &c., of the college founded by Archbishop Courtenay in 1396, was given to the corporation by the commissioners appointed, on the dissolution of this college, to superintend the sale of its effects for the benefit of the crown, on condition of their founding and endowing a school. The school has two scholarships in University College, Oxford, founded agreeably to the will, dated December 15th, 1618, of the Rev. Robert Gunsley, rector of Titsey, Surrey, who bequeathed the rectory and parsonage of Flamstead, Herts, to the master and fellows of the above college, for founding four scholarships of £15 per annum each, with chambers; two in favour of this school, and two for that at Rochester, with preference to the founder's kindred, wherever born, and afterwards limiting the benefit of his bequest to natives of the county of Kent. The will further provides that the master and fellows of this college shall appoint a curate to the church of Flamstead, with a salary of £60 per annum; and that, on a vacancy occurring in the curacy, those who have been appointed to the scholarships shall have the option of refusing it. The Blue-coat school, founded in 1711, by the Rev. Dr. Woodward, and containing 40 girls, who are clothed and instructed, is supported by legacies and subscription. Sir Charles Booth's school, endowed by him, in 1795, with the interest of £2000 (now augmented to more than £3000), affords gratuitous instruction to 55 boys. A National and a Lancasterian school are supported by subscription. An excellent infirmary and dispensary for the relief of out-patients and in-patients (of the latter of whom it is capable of accommodating 24), was built in 1832, and is supported by voluntary contributions: there are a house surgeon and matron, with nurses and servants living in the establishment. There are several societies for the relief of the indigent; also a savings' bank. The almshouses founded and endowed are, six by Sir John Banks, Bart., a native of this town, and one of its representatives in several parliaments, who, in 1697, bequeathed the yearly income of £60, for six aged persons of both sexes, with comfortable habitations; six by Edward Hunter, Esq., in 1748, for three poor men, and the same number of women; four by John Brenchley, Esq., in 1789, for two poor men and two women; and three by Mrs. Duke, for decayed gentlewomen of the Presbyterian denomination, with a subsequent bequest by Anne Willes of £1000 three per cents. reduced: in 1826 another almshouse was added. The poor law union of Maidstone comprises 15 parishes or places, containing a population of 28,969, according to the census of 1831, and is under the care of 18 guardians.

The palace, which was formerly the residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury, was commenced in 1348, by Archbishop Ufford, and finished by Simon Islip; it now forms two dwelling-houses. An hospital for pilgrims, or travellers, was founded in 1244, or, according to some, in 1260, by Boniface of Savoy, Archbishop of Canterbury, and dedicated to St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Thomas the Martyr: the chapel of this house, called St. Peter's, was consecrated in 1839, and is now used for the district of Westborough. Walter Reynolds, a successor of Boniface in that see, appropriated to the hospital the churches of Sutton, Lillington, alias Linton, and East Farleigh: the revenue was afterwards transferred to the college founded by Archbishop Courtenay. It was called the hospital of the *New work* of *Prestes Helle*: a dwelling-house erected on part of the site is still known by the name of *Newark*. The college, which possessed various lands and advowsons, was dissolved, according to one account, about 1538; but the best evidence is in favour of its dissolution about 1546, when an act was passed for the suppression of all colleges, free chapels, and chantries: it is now used as a farm-house, and appears to have been a fine specimen of decorated English architecture. The house of the fraternity of Corpus Christi, now used as the free grammar school, was founded by a few of the inhabitants: the religious of both sexes of this fraternity professed the rules of St. Benedict, and their number was from 120 to 130. A small part of St. Faith's church, considered by some parochial, though the best accounts call it a free chapel, is still remaining: it was, at successive periods, used as a place of worship by the Walloons, who settled in this town in the reign of Elizabeth, and by English Presbyterians: in digging the foundation for a soap-manufactory, near the ground

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on which it stood, several human skeletons were found.

The Rev. William Newton, some time vicar of Gillingham in Dorsetshire, who published the History and Antiquities of Maidstone, was born in this town; also William Woollet, whose talents as an artist obtained for him the honourable appointment of engraver to the king, and to whose memory a monument, finely executed by Banks, was erected in the cloisters of Westminster abbey: the Niobe, from Wilson's celebrated picture; the Death of Wolfe; and the Fishery, are considered the most masterly of his productions: he died in 1785, in his 50th year, and was interred in St. Pancras' churchyard, London. James Jefferys, son of the above-mentioned William, who painted the altar-piece in the church, was also born here; he far excelled his father in the art of painting, and his bold outline pen-drawings are considered equal to those of the celebrated Mortimer. In the churchyard of this town are deposited the remains of William Shipley, Esq., who resided here, and was the founder of the Society of Arts. Maidstone gives the inferior title of Viscount to the Earl of Winchelsea.

MAIDWELL (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Brixworth, hundred of Rothwell, Northern Division of the county of Northampton, 10 miles (N.) from Northampton; containing 278 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 8. 1½; present net income, £218; patron, Henry Hungerford Holdich, Esq. A school is supported by subscription. There is good lime and building stone in the parish. In a place called the Dales is a petrifying spring, and a chalybeate spring near Scotland wood.

MAINSFORTH, a township, in the parish of Bishop-Middleham, union of Sedgefield, North-Eastern Division of Stockton ward, Southern Division of the county palatine of Durham, 8¾ miles (S.S.E.) from Durham; containing 39 inhabitants. The Little Skerne runs through the township: the ford or main way across a morass formed by this stream gives its name to the village. Some years ago a pair of moose deer horns was found in a hollow upon the summit of a conical hill near the village. On an adjoining hill is an old house, called the Swan-house, where certain dues called Swan-oats, were formerly paid to the convent of Durham, and afterwards to the chapter. Limestone abounds in the parish.

MAINSTONE (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of Clun, partly in the hundred of Purslow, Southern Division of the county of Salop, and partly in the hundred and county of Montgomery (North Wales), 4¾ miles (W. by S.) from Bishop's-Castle; containing 462 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 13. 4.; present net income, £293: it is in the patronage of the Crown. A school is partly supported by subscription.

MAISEMORE (*St. Giles*), a parish, in the Lower Division of the hundred of Dudstone and King's-Barton, union, and Eastern Division of the county, of Gloucester, 2¾ miles (N. N. W.) from Gloucester; containing 423 inhabitants. At the time of the Conquest this place formed part of the parish of St. Mary-de-Lode, in Gloucester, but was at a very early period formed into a separate parish, though the exact time is not known. The name, derived from *Maes*, a plain, and *Mor*, water, is descriptive of its situation on the banks, and subject to the overflowings, of the river Severn, over which here is a bridge. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £89; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is partly Norman, but principally in the decorated and later English styles. A school is chiefly supported by the minister.

MAISEY-HAMPTON, county of Gloucester.—See HAMPTON, MAISEY.

MAKER (*St. Macra*), a parish, in the union of St. Germans, partly in the Southern Division of the hundred of East, Eastern Division of the county of Cornwall, and partly in the hundred of Roborough, Roborough and Southern Divisions of the county of Devon, 2¼ miles (S. by W.) from Devonport; containing 2637 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the south-east by Plymouth Sound, for the defence of which a formidable battery has been erected on the heights above the village. The surrounding scenery is strikingly distinguished by features of grandeur and of beauty. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £23. 11. 0½.; present net income, £223; the patronage and impropriation belong to the Crown. The church is in the county of Devon, and, occupying a commanding site on a hill between Mount-Edgecumbe and Rame head, its steeple serves as a landmark, and in time of war is made a signal station: it contains some interesting monuments to the Edgecumbe family. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a National school. Mount-Edgecumbe House, the noble seat of the Edgecumbe family, and from which its representative derives the title of Earl, was originally built in the reign of Mary, and, with the exception only of Salcombe, was the last garrison that held out for Charles I.: it occupies an elevated site, commanding an extensive prospect to the south over Cawsand bay and the channel, including the Eddystone lighthouse at the distance of twelve miles, with various interesting objects, and combining within its domain a rich variety of picturesque and beautiful scenery. At the populous village of Incesworth, and also at Millbrook (formerly market-towns), fairs for cattle are held annually, at the former on May 1st, and at the latter on September 29th, when courts leet are held for those places, at which a portreeve, constables, and other officers are appointed.

MALBOROUGH, a parish, in the union of Kingsbridge, hundred of Stanborough, Stanborough and Coleridge, and Southern, Divisions of the county of Devon, 4 miles (S. W. by S.) from Kingsbridge; containing 1604 inhabitants. This place is situated at the southern extremity of the county, on the coast of the English Channel, and was formerly defended by Ilton castle, erected in 1336, of which there are some slight remains, and by another called Fort Charles, which, during the civil war in the reign of Chas. I., was repaired by that monarch, at an expense of £3000, and which was taken by the parliamentarian forces in 1645: a cannon ball and a curious antique key were found within the walls about seven years since. The parish is remarkable for the mild temperature of its climate; and at Woodville, within its limits, lemons, oranges, citrons, and olives, flourish in the open air, requiring only temporary protection in very severe weather. The Earl of Devon

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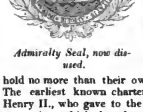
holds a court of admiralty here, the jurisdiction of which embraces an extensive line of coast. The living is annexed, with those of South Huish and South Milton, to the vicarage of West Alvington. The church, which has a spire, is situated on a commanding eminence near Bolt-Head on the English Channel. A school is partly supported by the rents of the parish lands.

MALDEN (*St. John*), a parish, in the union, and Second Division of the hundred, of KINGSTON, Eastern Division of the county of SURREY, 2½ miles (N. by W.) from Ewell; containing 209 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with that of Chessington annexed, valued in the king's books at £8. 5.; present net income, £417; patrons and appropriators, Warden and Scholars of Merton College, Oxford. Near the church is the site of the original establishment of Merton College, founded in 1264, and removed to Oxford in 1267. Here are extensive powder-mills. A free school is maintained by the vicar; and the parish receives benefit from Henry Smith's charity. In the chapelry of Chessington is a powerful chalybeate spring, termed Jessop's well, once much celebrated, but now almost forsaken.

Seal and Arms of Maldon.

Obverse. *Reverse.*

MALDON, a borough, port, and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of Dengie, Southern Division of the county of ESSEX, 10 miles (E.) from Chelmsford, and 38 (E. N. E.) from London; containing 3831 inhabitants. This place is, by Camden, in which opinion he is supported by Horsley, supposed to have been the *Camalodunum* of the Romans, one of the earliest colonies established by that people in Britain, and which other antiquaries have fixed at Colchester. Its name is said to have been derived from an altar dedicated to Mars, under the name of Camulus, by which also that divinity is designated in some coins, still extant, of Cunobeline, King of the Trinobantes, who, prior to the conquest of the Romans, had his royal residence in the town. During its occupation by the Romans, in the reign of Nero, it was destroyed by an insurrection of the Britons, who defeated with great slaughter the ninth Roman Legion, which had been sent to its assistance. From the Roman name *Camalodunum*, it was called by the Saxons *Meal dune*, or *Male dune*, from which its present appellation is evidently derived. During the time of the Saxons, it does not appear to have been distinguished by any events of importance previously to its destruction by the Danes, from which it was restored by Edward the Elder, son of Alfred, who, to guard it against future attacks, fortified it with a castle, of which there are at present no visible remains. The town is pleasantly situated on an eminence, near the confluence of the rivers Blackwater and Chelmer, and consists principally of one spacious street, extending for more than a mile from west to east, intersected by a smaller street: the houses, which were in general ancient, have been much improved in their appearance, and within the last half century, many ranges of handsome modern ones have been erected: the town is lighted with gas, partially paved, and amply supplied with water from several wells lately made. A library was founded by Dr. Thomas Plume, who bequeathed all his books and pictures to this town, with £2 per annum, for the purchase of additional volumes, and £40 per annum as a salary to a librarian in holy orders, who should reside in the town; and there are some book societies, which together constitute the chief sources of recreation. The haven, formed by the bay of the Blackwater river, affords safe anchorage to vessels not drawing more than eight feet of water; ships of heavier burden anchor in the offing, and discharge their cargoes by lighters on the quay. The trade of the port is principally in coal, of which not less than 90,000 chaldrons are, on the average, imported annually; also in corn, deals, and iron. The amount of duties paid at the custom-house, for the year ended January 5th, 1837, was £5152. 4. 11. There is an excellent fishery, extending for more than 20 miles along the coast, and oysters of very superior quality, called the Wall-fleet oysters, are found here in abundance. The custom-house is a neat brick building. A canal from Heybridge to Chelmsford passes within a mile of the town. The market, principally for corn, is on Thursday: the fairs are on May 1st and Sep. 13th and 14th.



Admiralty Seal, now disused.

Maldon claims to be a borough by prescription. Its burgesses are mentioned in Domesday-book, where it is recorded that "in the half hundred of Maldune the king has one honour and pasture for 100 sheep;" also "180 houses which the burgesses hold, and 18 demolished manses, 15 of which" (burgesses) "hold half a hide and 20 acres" (of land), "and the other men hold no more than their own houses in the borough." The earliest known charter was granted in 1155, by Henry II., who gave to the burgesses all the lands and possessions which they then held of the Crown, and all their liberties and free customs, by tenure of free burgage, the service reserved being the supply of one ship for 40 days at their own expense, when summoned by the king: to which liberties and customs was then added a grant that the burgesses should be free from earls, sheriffs, &c., implying a complete exemption from the county jurisdiction. This charter was afterwards confirmed several times; and, in 1554, a new one was conferred by Philip and Mary, by which the town was governed until a dissolution of the corporation in 1768. No new charter was granted till 1810, when one was bestowed by George III., by which the government was vested in a mayor, seven aldermen, eighteen capital burgesses, a recorder, town-clerk (who was also coroner), chamberlain, clerk of the market, &c. The

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mayor, recorder, and two of the aldermen annually chosen, were justices of the peace. The borough is now governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, by the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV. c. 76, for an abstract of which see the Appendix, No. I. The freedom is inherited by birth (not limited within the borough) and obtained by servitude. The borough first exercised the elective franchise in the 2nd of Edward III., since which time it has continued to return two members to parliament. The right of election was for many years prior to the passing of the Reform Act exercised by all the freemen not receiving alms, in number about 3500, but whether of right has been disputed, on the ground that it ought to have been confined to the *resident* burgesses. By the Reform Act the right of non-residents, where it before existed, is limited to seven miles from the polling-place, still leaving the question open whether, to that extent, the non-resident burgesses are entitled to vote. The adjoining parish of Heybridge has been added to the ancient borough for elective purposes, comprising together an area of 5274 acres: the present number of registered voters is 863; the mayor is the returning officer. The recorder holds quarterly courts of session on the days before those for the county. A court leet, with view of frankpledge, at which a headborough and constables were appointed, was held till 1768. The admiralty jurisdiction was totally abolished by the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV.; indeed, at the time of its passing, it was almost obsolete, no court having been held since 1818. The petty sessions for the hundred of Dengie are held here weekly. The town-hall is an ancient edifice of brick, built in the reign of Henry VI., called D'Arcy's tower; it contains a neat court for the business of the sessions, a council-room for the meetings of the corporation, and offices for the town-clerk and clerk to the magistrates. The custom of Borough English prevails here. This town has been made a polling-place for the southern division of the county.

The old borough comprises the parishes of *All Saints*, *St. Peter*, and *St. Mary*. The living of All Saints' is a vicarage, with that of St. Peter's united, valued in the king's books at £10; present net income, £319; patron, Rev. J. Matthew; impropriators, the Landowners. The church is an ancient and spacious structure, in the early Norman and early English styles of architecture, with a triangular tower surmounted by an hexagonal spire; in the south aisle are three chapels, or chantries, founded by Robert D'Arcy, in the reign of Henry VI.; there are various ancient monuments, and a tablet of white marble to the memory of John Vernon, a Turkey merchant, who died in 1653, with a Latin inscription attributing to him the discovery, in the ancient city of Smyrna, of some manuscripts and relics which he brought over to his native country. For its repair, houses and premises in the town, producing £50 per annum, were devised by Mrs. Anastatia Wentworth, in 1630. The living of St. Peter's is a vicarage not in charge, united to that of All Saints'. The church has been demolished, the tower only remaining, adjoining to which is the library erected by Dr. Thomas Plume. The living of St. Mary's is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster; net income, £165. The church, a spacious and very ancient structure, is said to have been founded prior to the Norman Conquest, by Ingelric, a Saxon nobleman; part of it was rebuilt in the reign of Charles I.; and a gallery was erected in 1834, containing 200 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £50 in aid of the expense. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists.

Ralph Breder, in 1608, bequeathed £300 for the endowment of a free grammar school; to which a rent-charge of £3 was added by Mrs. Anastatia Wentworth; and the farm of Hitney, in the parish of Munden, by Dr. Plume, for the clothing and instruction of six boys of either parish; he also established a small exhibition at Christ's College, Cambridge, for one of the boys educated here. A National school is supported by subscription, and partly by £5 per annum from Dr. Plume's charity, for which fifteen boys are instructed and clothed. There are other charitable bequests for distribution among the poor. The poor law union of Maldon comprises 32 parishes or places, containing a population of 18,917, according to the census of 1831, and is under the care of 36 guardians. Within less than a mile of the town are the remains of the abbey of Beleigh, founded in 1180, by Robert Mantell, for Premonstratensian canons, and dedicated to St. Nicholas, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was £196. 6. 5.: the chapel, which is the most perfect portion of the ruins, is a small edifice, chiefly in the early style of English architecture, with later insertions: the roof is groined, and supported on slender-shafted columns and gracefully pointed arches. Henry Bourchier, Earl of Essex, and his Countess, were interred in this chapel; and in digging for gravel in the ground adjoining, some leaden coffins and skeletons were discovered. A priory for Carmelite friars was founded here, in 1292, by Richard Gravesend, Bishop of London, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was £26. 0. 8.; but there are no vestiges of it at present, except the garden walls. An hospital for lepers was also founded here by one of the English monarchs, prior to the 16th of Edward II., which, by Edward IV., was annexed to the abbey of Beleigh: the remains, now converted into a barn, exhibit in their structure a mixture of stone and of bricks and tiles, which appear to have been of Roman origin. A gold coin of Nero and Agrippina, and a coin of Vespasian, have been found at this place. To the west of the town are the remains of a camp, through which is the road to Chelmsford: it is of quadrilateral form, including 22 acres; three sides of the ramparts are visible, and the fourth is occupied by buildings: on the north is a fine spring, called Cromwell's spring. Dr. Thomas Plume, Archdeacon of Rochester, who founded the Plumean Professorship of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy at Cambridge, was born at Maldon in 1630, and died in 1704. Maldon gives the inferior title of Viscount to the Earl of Essex.

MALHAM, a township, in the parish of KIRKBY-IN-MALHAM-DALE, union of SETTLE, Western Division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, West Riding of the county of YORK, 5½ miles (E. by S.) from Settle; containing 259 inhabitants. The river Aire has its source here, in a fine lake stored with trout and perch: the vicinity abounds with scenery of a romantic character. Malham Cove is a remarkable natural amphitheatre of limestone rock, rising to the height of 286 feet; at its base issues a large subterranean brook, the

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passage for which, when flooded, not being capacious enough to discharge its swollen stream, the waters rise to the summit of the rock, and descend in a fine cataract. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Rowland Brayshaw, in 1717, conveyed land, &c., for the support of a free school, the income arising from which is £49 per annum.

MALHAM-MOOR, a township, in the parish of KIRKBY-IN-MALHAM-DALE, union of SETTLE, Western Division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, West Riding of the county of YORK, 5½ miles (N. E.) from Settle; containing 94 inhabitants.

MALLERSTANG, a chapelry, in the parish of KIRKBY-STEPHEN, EAST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Kirkby-Stephen; containing 256 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £64; patron, Earl of Thanet. The chapel, having fallen to ruin, was repaired in 1663, by the celebrated Countess of Pembroke, who endowed it with lands now producing £23 per annum, on condition that the curate should teach the children of the dale; about 36 are instructed. At Castlethwaite are the ruins of a square tower, that formed part of Pendragon castle, built by Uter Pendragon, in the time of Vortigern, the walls of which are twelve feet thick. It was at one period the seat of the Lords de Clifford, and was burned by the Scots about the year 1541, but was completely repaired in 1661, by the Countess of Pembroke, who also built the bridge across the Eden, and erected the stone pillar on the hill called Morrill's Seat. The castle was dismantled by the Earl of Thanet in 1681: near it is an ancient fortification, surrounded by a moat and vallum. At the southern extremity of the chapelry rises the lofty mountain called Wild Boar Fell.

MALLING, EAST (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of MALLING, hundred of LARKFIELD, lathe of AYLESFORD, Western Division of the county of KENT, 4¾ miles (W. N. W.) from Maidstone; containing 1543 inhabitants. The river Medway bounds the parish on the north: the manufacture of paper is carried on to some extent. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 8. 4.; present income, £700; patron and impropriator, Sir J. Twisden, Bart. The church is a handsome structure, with a square tower. A fair for pedlery is held on July 15th. James Tomlyn, in 1752, bequeathed a rent-charge of £5 for teaching poor children; and the Rev. Edward Holme, in 1781, erected and endowed with lands, a school, in which about 50 children are educated on the National plan. In 1629, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith founded and endowed five almshouses for poor widows.

MALLING, SOUTH (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of LEWES, hundred of RINGMER, rape of PEVENSEY, Eastern Division of the county of SUSSEX, 1 mile (N.) from Lewes; containing 705 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £117; patron, H. Campion, Esq.; impropriators, the Landowners. The church is described as collegiate in Domesday-book, and is said to have been founded by Cendwalla, King of the West Saxons, who died in 668: it is a small neat edifice, rebuilt on the site of the former, and consecrated May 23rd, 1632. The dean and prebendaries had, at the dissolution, a revenue of £45. 13. 5.: the present mansion forms part of the ancient buildings of the deanery. The Archbishops of Canterbury had formerly a palace here; the chapel has been converted into a cottage.

MALLING, WEST, or TOWN (*ST. MARY*), a parish, (formerly a market-town), and the head of a union, in the hundred of LARKFIELD, lathe of AYLESFORD, Western Division of the county of KENT, 5½ miles (W. N. W.) from Maidstone, and 29 (S. E. by E.) from London; containing 1459 inhabitants. This parish contains 1230 acres, 560 of which are woodland. In the year 1090, a Benedictine nunnery was founded here by Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, in honour of the Blessed Virgin; about a century afterwards, the town and the nunnery were nearly destroyed by fire, but soon restored; the revenue of the latter, at the dissolution, was estimated at £245. 10. 2¼.: the front of the abbey, which is of Norman architecture, with later insertions, still remains, forming an interesting ruin. Stone coffins have been dug up here, and rings, with other relics of antiquity, have been discovered. The town is neat and clean, and contains some good houses; the streets are wide and well paved; and the surrounding walks and scenery are pleasing and picturesque. Petty sessions for the upper south division of the lathe of Aylesford are held here the first Monday in every month. The market, granted, together with the fairs, to the abbess, in the reign of Henry III., was held on Saturday: fairs are held on Aug. 12th and Oct. 2nd for pedlery, and Nov. 17th for cattle. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; present income, £400; patron and impropriator, T. A. Donee, Esq. The church is an ancient structure, with a fine Norman tower at the west end: the roof having fallen in 1778, through the decay of the main columns, the whole of the nave was rebuilt; the old spire of the tower has been removed, and an elegant one erected by subscription. In the church is a splendid monument to Sir Robert Brett. Here is a place of worship for Baptists. In 1693, Francis Tresse bequeathed land on which to build a school-house, and £40 towards its erection; he also gave a small rent-charge for repairs; the school is supported by subscription. The poor law union of Malling comprises 22 parishes or places, containing, according to the census of 1831, a population of 16,398, and is under the superintendence of 22 guardians. The workhouse is a plain brick building, calculated to receive 360 inmates; it is situated on an elevated spot on the road to Mereworth.

MALMESBURY, a borough and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of Malmesbury, Malmesbury and Kingswood, and Northern, Divisions of the county of WILTS, 42 miles (N.) from Salisbury, and 94 (W.) from London; containing, with the chapelries of Corstone and Rodborne, and the tythings of Burton-Hill, Cole with West Park, and Milbourn, in that part of the parish of St. Paul which is without the precincts of the borough, and exclusively of the parish of St. Mary-Westport, 2293 inhabitants, of which number, 1424 are in the borough. This place is stated by Leland to have been an ancient British

Seal and Arms.

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town, which he calls *Caer Bladon*; but its origin may, with more probability, be ascribed to the period of the Saxon Heptarchy. A castle, called Ingelburne, existed here before the middle of the seventh century; and about 642, Maildulph, an Irish monk, founded a hermitage, and being joined by Aldhelm, nephew of Ina, King of Wessex, they, with the assistance of Lutherius, Bishop of Winchester, erected a monastery, from the name of its founders styled *Mealdelmesbyrig*, which has been gradually altered to the modern appellation of Malmesbury. The monastery, which was one of the most considerable in Wiltshire, belonged to the Benedictines: it was splendidly endowed by several princes and noblemen: its abbot was made a mitred parliamentary baron by Edward III.; and its revenue, at the dissolution, amounted to £803. 17. 7. A part of the nave only of the conventual church remains, which has been long used as the parish church. Buildings gradually rose round the abbey, and notwithstanding the town suffered from the incursions of the Danes, who burned it in the reign of Alfred the Great, it became a place of so much importance as to have obtained a charter from Edward the Elder, which was confirmed by his son Athelstan, who renewed it, and was a munificent benefactor both to the town and the monastery. He bestowed an extensive tract of land, called the Common of King's Heath, on the men of Malmesbury, who had assisted him in gaining a victory over the Danes. In the reign of Henry I., or Stephen, a strong castle was built here by Roger, Bishop of Salisbury, who was obliged to surrender it to the king; and on the invasion of England by Prince Henry, afterwards Henry II., he laid siege to this fortress, and took it after an obstinate defence. During the civil war in the reign of Charles I., Malmesbury was a royal garrison, and that prince lodged in the town one night, in 1643. Shortly after, the town was captured by Sir William Waller; but it was retaken by the royalists, who did not long retain possession of it, for the parliament having recovered it, their troops were stationed here till June 1646.

The town, situated on a pleasant and commanding eminence, is nearly surrounded by two streams, which unite at its southern extremity, and form the Lower Avon. The principal street extends southward from the market-place, near which it is crossed by another street, leading to that part of the town called Westport. These streets are paved and lighted, under the authority of an act of parliament obtained in 1798, and the inhabitants are abundantly supplied with water from wells. In the centre of the market-place is a fine octagonal market-cross, built in the reign of Henry VII., and ornamented with flying buttresses, pinnacles, and an octangular central turret. The manufacture of woollen cloth was anciently carried on here very extensively; and, after it had entirely decayed, it was again introduced, in the latter part of the last century, and now constitutes the chief employment of the lower class. Some trade is carried on in tanning and brewing, and bone-lace is made by the women and children. The market, principally for butchers' meat, is on Saturday; and large cattle-markets are held on the last Tuesday in every month, except March, April, and May. Fairs for horses, cattle, and sheep, take place on March 28th, April 28th, and June 5th.

The first charter of incorporation was granted by Charles I., but the charter now in force was obtained from William III., in 1696, under which the corporation consists of an alderman, deputy-alderman, eleven capital burgesses, and 24 assistants, with a high steward and deputy-steward. The alderman and his deputy are elected annually on Trinity Tuesday, by the capital burgesses, thirteen in number, from their own body. Besides these members of the corporation, there are 52 landholders, and an indefinite number of commoners, or free burgesses: the assistant burgesses are chosen from the landholders, and the latter from the commoners, who are the sons, or sons in law, of commoners. The steward and deputy steward are elected annually by the capital burgesses. The alderman and deputy-alderman, and the steward and deputy-steward, are justices of the peace, and the alderman is coroner and clerk of the market. The borough has sent members to parliament ever since the reign of Edward I.: by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, it was thenceforward determined to return only one. By an order of the House of Commons, Dec. 13th, 1782, the right of election was determined to be in the alderman and twelve capital burgesses; but, by the act above named, it has been extended to the £10 householders of an enlarged district, which has been made to form the new representative borough, comprising 22,606 acres, the limits of which are minutely described in the Appendix, No. II.: the old borough contained only 130 acres: the alderman is the returning officer. The petty sessions for the hundred of Malmesbury are held here once a month; and a court of requests for the hundred is held every three weeks, for the recovery of debts under 40s. King's Heath, or Malmesbury common, has been enclosed, when, after assigning 50 acres for defraying the expense of the enclosure, and for providing for an increase in the number of free burgesses, or commoners, it was subdivided into 280 allotments, averaging about one acre and a half each, and an allotment assigned to each commoner, to be used only for tillage, or garden ground. To the east of King's Heath are the "Acres," so called from their measure, one acre belonging to each of the assistant burgesses and landholders; and near them are other lands, called "Burgess Parts," varying in extent from six to fifteen acres, and belonging, one each, to the capital burgesses. This town is a polling-place for North Wiltshire.

The old borough comprises the parishes of *St. Paul, St. Mary Westport*, and the *Abbey district*. The living of St. Paul's is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 2. 1½.; present net income, £265: it is in the patronage of the Crown; impropriator, — Gaby, Esq. The church is dilapidated, but the tower, surmounted by a lofty spire, is still standing, and contains the bells used on public festivals, &c. The nave of the conventual church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was purchased, at the dissolution of monasteries, by William Stumpe, a clothier of Malmesbury, and presented to the townspeople for a parish church. This edifice is chiefly in the Norman style, and has a noble south porch, consisting of receding arches, with sculptured mouldings, and other ornaments. The western porch was of a similar character, but a small portion of it only remains. In the interior, at the west end, is a sepulchral chapel, in which is an ancient tomb with a recumbent crowned statue, ascribed to King Athelstan, who was interred

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near the high altar of this church. About six years since, the whole fabric was substantially repaired, and the vaulted roof and other parts of the interior restored: over the altar has been placed a painting of the Resurrection of Lazarus, presented by the Earl of Suffolk. There are chapels of ease at Corstone and Rodborne. The living of the parish of Westport is a vicarage, with the perpetual curacies of Brokenborough and Charlton united, valued in the king's books at £16. 17. 8½.; present net income, £310: it is in the patronage of the Crown; impropriator, Earl of Suffolk. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Moravians, and Wesleyan Methodists. A free school, under the patronage of the corporation, is endowed with £10 per annum, arising from lands belonging to the burgesses, and £10 per annum, the benefaction of Michael Weekes, Esq., in 1695. Another school was founded and endowed with £30 per annum by Mrs. Elizabeth Hodges, in 1725: both are conducted on the National system. Here is an almshouse, endowed with £20 per annum. The poor law union of Malmesbury comprises 25 parishes or places, containing a population of 13,280, according to the census of 1831, and is under the care of 30 guardians. There was anciently a convent of the Knights Hospitallers, some small portions of the buildings belonging to which are still standing. Among the distinguished persons connected with the monastery were St. Aldhelm, the second abbot, who died Bishop of Sherborne in 709; Ælfric, a learned abbot in the tenth century, who was made Bishop of Crediton; and William of Malmesbury, precentor to the monastery, the celebrated English historian in the reign of Stephen. Thomas Hobbes, author of the "Leviathan," and other philosophical works, was born here in 1588; and Mrs. Mary Chandler, an ingenious poetess, was also a native of this town. Malmesbury confers the title of Earl and Baron on the family of Harris.

MALPAS (*St. Oswald*), a parish, in the union of Wrexham, chiefly in the Higher Division of the hundred of Broxton, Southern Division of the county of Chester, but including the chapelry of Isceed, in the county of Denbigh, North Wales; containing 5127 inhabitants, of which number, 1004 are in the township of Malpas 15 miles (S. S. E.) from Chester, and 165 (N. W.) from London. The ancient name of this place was *Depenbech*, and was of similar import with the present appellation, which signifies a bad pass, or road. The barony, prior to the Conquest, formed part of the possession of Earl Edwin, and was subsequently given by the first Norman Earl of Chester to Robert Fitz-Hugh, one of the eight barons of his parliament: it was soon afterwards divided into two unequal parts, and still continues so. The ancient barons exercised capital jurisdiction within the limits of the barony, and in them was vested (but distinct from their rights as barons of Malpas, (the office of serjeant of the peace for the whole palatinate, excepting the hundreds of Macclesfield and Wirrall: the punishment for capital offences, designated in some records as "the custom of Cheshire," was decapitation, and it was usual to present the heads of felons at the castle of Chester. The jurisdictions have undergone considerable alteration, and the remaining portion of the ancient baronial rights has descended with the manor of Malpas. The castle, the head of the ancient barony, was built soon after the Conquest, and stood immediately adjoining the church; and the only vestige of it is a circular mound, on which the keep stood. The town is very pleasantly situated on an eminence on the line of road from Shrewsbury to Chester, and commands an extensive prospect over a great part of North Wales, Staffordshire, and the Vale Royal: it consists of four streets, which diverge at right angles from a common centre, and are well paved: the houses are low and irregularly built; the inhabitants are well supplied with water from a public well. A copper mine has been discovered in the township of Bickerton, in this parish. The market is on Wednesday. Fairs are held on April 5th, July 26th, and Dec. 8th, for cattle, linen and woollen goods, toys, and pedlery. Courts leet and baron are held annually, at which constables are appointed, and debts under 40s. recoverable; and the town has lately been made a polling-place for the southern division of the county.

The living is a rectory, divided from time immemorial into two portions; the first portion is valued in the king's books at £48. 8. 6½.; present net income, £1000; patrons, alternately, Marquess of Cholmondeley and T. T. Drake, Esq.; and the second at £44. 19. 2.; present net income, £910; patron, T. T. Drake, Esq.: an excellent parsonage-house and glebe land are attached to each portion. The church is a spacious and venerable edifice, in the later style of English architecture; the windows are enriched with elegant tracery, and in the chancel are some ancient oak stalls, niches, and monuments: at the end of the north and south aisles are sepulchral chapels belonging to the families of Cholmondeley and Brereton. There are two chapels in the parish, *viz.*, St. Chad's and Whitewell, the former of which is a perpetual curacy; net income, £144; patron, Rector of Malpas. A domestic chapel, open for the tenants and neighbours, is attached to Cholmondeley castle, about four miles distant. In the town and parish are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. The grammar school was founded early in the seventeenth century, by subscription, to which Hugh, first earl of Cholmondeley, contributed £200, and receiving the entire sum, amounting to £536. 1.., charged an estate, called the Old Hall, with the annual payment of £25. He likewise gave a school-room and residence for the master: in 1795, the school premises were rebuilt and enlarged; the number of free scholars is six. Richard Alport, in 1719, bequeathed £500 for the support of a school, which is now incorporated with one recently established on the National plan. Dr. Townson, archdeacon of Richmond, and rector of Malpas, bequeathed £500 Old South Sea stock, the dividends on which, amounting now to £16. 14. annually, are applied in clothing and educating children. An almshouse for several poor persons was built by Sir Randle Brereton, in the time of Henry VIII., and endowed by Sir Thomas Brereton, in the reign of Charles I., with a rent-charge in Newton: it was rebuilt in 1721, by Hugh, Earl of Cholmondeley, for six poor widows, who are nominated by the present Marquess; a bequest, by Thomas Poyser, Esq., of the interest of £600, made an addition of £3 per annum to the income of each of the inmates. In 1748, Miss Eliz. Taylor left £500 for the purpose of clothing poor men in the townships of Malpas and Edge, which sum being invested in the purchase of £771 Old South Sea stock, now produces about £27 per annum. The late learned and pious Dr.

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Heber, Bishop of Calcutta, was a native of this town, his father having been rector of the higher mediety. Philip Henry, the non-conformist, resided at the Broad Oak, in this parish, where his son, Matthew Henry, the celebrated commentator on the Bible, was born. Malpas confers the title of Viscount on the Marquess of Cholmondeley.

MALPAS (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Newport, Upper Division of the hundred of Wentlloog, county of Monmouth, 2 miles (N. by W.) from Newport; containing 211 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £60; patron and impropriator, Sir C. Morgan, Bart. The church is a handsome structure, in the later English style, with a tower embattled and crowned with pinnacles: it has a lofty ceiling of wood, richly carved; and in the chancel are some ancient oak stalls. Here is a National school. A small establishment of Cluniac monks, a cell to the priory of Montacute in Somersetshire, was founded here about the time of Henry I., the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was £15. 6. 8.

MALSWICK, a tything, in the parish of Newent, hundred of Botloe, Western Division of the county of Gloucester; containing 225 inhabitants.

MALTBY, a chapelry, in the parish of Raithby, Wold Division of the hundred of Louth-Esk, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 3 miles (S. W. by S.) from Louth: the population is returned with the parish. Anne Bolle, in 1705, bequeathed certain land, directing the income, after deducting 40s. a year for the poor, to be applied in teaching children. Here was formerly a preceptory of the Knights Templars, to which Ranulph, one of the earls of Chester, was the first benefactor: it afterwards belonged to the Hospitallers.

MALTBY, a township, in the parish of Stainton, union of Stockton, Western Division of the liberty of Langbaurgh, North Riding of the county of York, 3½ miles (E. by N.) from Yarm; containing 168 inhabitants.

MALTBY (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of Rotherham, Southern Division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, West Riding of the county of York; containing 844 inhabitants, of which number, 752 are in the township of Maltby, 4½ miles (W. by S.) from Tickhill. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 13. 4.; present net income, £120; patron, Earl of Scarborough, who, with others, is the impropriator. Viscount Castleton, in 1714, gave certain waste land for the support of a free school; the income arising from it is £15 a year, for which eight children are instructed; there is also a National school.

MALTBY-LE-MARSH (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Louth, Wold Division of the hundred of Calcuworth, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Alford; containing 209 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 17. 8.; present net income, £256; patron, Rev. George Allott.

MALTON, NEW, an unincorporated borough and market-town, and the head of a union, in the wapentake of Ryedale, North Riding of the county of York, 18 miles (N. E. by N.) from York, and 213 (N. by W.) from London; containing 4173 inhabitants. This town is of great antiquity: the Roman roads that lead to it, the remains of intrenchments yet visible, and the coins and other relics which have been, and are still, occasionally discovered, denote its former importance as a Roman station, though the name by which it was distinguished is not known. After the Conquest, a castle was built here by one of the family of De Vesci, but it was destroyed by Henry II., and on its site a castellated mansion was erected by Ralph, Lord Eure, in the reign of James I.; of this edifice, the lodge and gateway alone remain. The town was wholly burnt in 1138, by Archbishop Thurston, who besieged it for the purpose of dislodging the Scots, who had seized and garrisoned the castle: it was rebuilt by Eustace Fitz-John, in the reign of Stephen, and the epithet New was then given to it, by way of distinction from Old Malton. The town is agreeably situated on rising ground, northward of the Derwent, which flows through the adjacent vale, and forms the boundary between the East and North ridings; it is about half a mile in length, clean, and well built. A theatre was erected in 1814, and there is a handsome suite of assembly-rooms, to which a subscription library and news-room are attached. The summit of an eminence, called the Brows, at a short distance, affords an agreeable promenade, and commands a fine prospect of the course of the river and the vale, which is terminated by the Wolds. The river is crossed by a handsome stone bridge, which connects this place with Norton. In the first year of the reign of Anne, the Derwent was made navigable from New Malton to the Ouse; thus affording every facility for the conveyance of corn, butter, hams, and other kinds of provision, which are here shipped for Hull, Leeds, Halifax, and other places: from the first-named, articles of grocery are brought back, and coal, woollen cloth, stuffs, &c., from Leeds. Here are two iron-foundries, and some small manufactories for linen, hats, gloves, and pelts; malt also is made to a limited extent. The market is on Tuesday and Saturday, the latter being the principal day, and it is one of the best in the county for all sorts of provisions, horses, black cattle, and tools for husbandry. Fairs are held on the Saturdays before Palm-Sunday and Whit-Sunday, and Oct. 10th and 11th. The market-place is divided into two parts by the town-hall, the shambles, and St. Michael's church.

The chief officer is the lord's bailiff, who is appointed at a court leet held for the manor. The borough sent members to parliament in the 23rd and 26th of Edward I., when the privilege ceased for a time, but it was restored in 1640, by an order of the House of Commons, since which period two members have been regularly returned. The right of election was formerly vested in the householders, in number about 500: the parishes of Old Malton and Norton have been annexed to the old borough (which contained only 53 acres), for elective purposes, comprising an area of 6889 acres: the bailiff is the returning officer. The general quarter sessions for the North Riding are held here: during the sitting of the court, on Jan. 12th, 1785, the central beam of the sessions-house gave way, whereby upwards of 300 persons were precipitated into the area below, in consequence of which several died, and others were maimed for life. This town has been made a polling-place for the North Riding. The old borough comprises the parishes of *St. Leonard* and *St. Michael*, the livings of which are perpetual curacies, annexed to that of Old Malton. The spire of St. Leonard's church, which is in the form of a truncated cone, is said to have been left incomplete by the architect, lest an addition to

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it might overhalance the whole edifice. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Methodists, and Unitarians; also a National school, and a Lancasterian school for boys, supported by subscription. The poor law union of Malton comprises 68 parishes or places, containing, according to the census of 1831, a population of 20,951, and is under the care of 70 guardians. A spacious workhouse has been erected, and is conducted on a systematic and profitable plan; the poor are furnished with tools, and are obliged to work at their respective trades, and in the manufacture of linen, which has been rather extensively introduced into it. At the foot of the Brows is a mineral spring, the water of which possesses similar properties to that of the wells at Scarborough.

MALTON, OLD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Malton, wapentake of Ryedale, North Riding of the county of York, 1 mile (N. E.) from New Malton; containing 1204 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, with those of St. Leonard and St. Michael in New Malton; net income, £198; patron, Earl Fitzwilliam; appropriator, Archbishop of York. The church is a very ancient structure, adjoining which are the remains of a priory, founded in 1150, by Eustace Fitz-John, in honour of the Blessed Virgin, for Gilbertine canons, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, amounted to £257. 7. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A free grammar school was founded in the 38th of Henry VIII., by the Archbishop of York, for the instruction of youth in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, with an endowment, now amounting to about £100 per annum.

MALVERN, GREAT (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Upton-upon-Severn, Lower Division of the hundred of Pershore, Upton and Western Divisions of the county of Worcester, 8 miles (W.) from Worcester; containing 2140 inhabitants. This place is situated on the eastern declivity of a range of hills separating the counties of Worcester and Hereford, and extending from north to south for nearly nine miles, the greatest height being 1440 feet, and varying from one to two miles in breadth from east to west: of these the most prominent are the Worcestershire and Herefordshire beacons, the summits of which command most extensive and interesting views of the surrounding country. Around the base of the Herefordshire beacon is a double intrenchment from six to twelve feet deep, and in some places more than thirty feet broad, dug by Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, as a boundary between his portion of Malvern Chace and that belonging to the Bishop of Hereford; and in other parts of these mountains are similar works. The more ancient portion of the village is irregularly built, and consists of houses scattered on the declivity of the mountain; but since the celebrity of the springs and the purity of the air have made it a place of fashionable resort, handsome ranges of modern houses have been erected; and, in detached situations and at different degrees of elevation, several beautiful villas have been built as private summer residences. There are a chalybeate and a bituminous spring, the water of which is remarkable for its purity, and for its gently aperient and diuretic properties: the former is in the eastern part of the village, near the church; the latter, called Holywell, is situated two miles to the south of it. On the eastern ridge of the hill, and at St. Anne's well on the north side of the Worcestershire beacon, there are some respectable hotels; and every accommodation has been provided for drinking the waters, and for hot and cold bathing. The public library is a neat building of the Doric order; and in every direction are romantic and agreeable walks.

The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 3. 4.; present net income, £181; patron, Edward T. Foley, Esq.; the impropriation belongs to Elizabeth Wilson. The church, formerly the church of the Benedictine abbey, was at the dissolution purchased by the inhabitants, and made parochial: it is a venerable and elegant cruciform structure, partly rebuilt under the direction of Sir Reginald Bray, in the reign of Henry VII., and combining the Norman and the later English styles of architecture, with a fine square embattled tower rising from the centre; the exterior is in the later English style, and, with the exception of the south side, which, from its having been anciently concealed by the cloisters of the abbey, is of plainer character, exhibits a good specimen of that style, and the north porch is very rich; the interior retains much of the original character; the nave is in the Norman style, with low massive piers and circular arches; the chancel is in the later English style, and is lighted by a fine range of clerestory windows with rich and elegant tracery; the east window and that in the north transept are particularly beautiful, and several portions of the ancient stained glass, and of the original wood work in the roof, the carved seats, and other evidences of its antiquity, are remaining. In 1826 the church was repaired and beautified at the expense of the neighbouring gentry; to commemorate which a small window was fitted in, having the arms of the benefactors superbly emblazoned upon it: a gallery has been erected containing 280 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £260 in aid of the expense. A church has been built and endowed by the Rev. P. C. Boisseur. There is a place of worship for Methodists; also a National school, and a school of industry is supported by subscription. Here was a hermitage, endowed by Edward the Confessor, which after the Conquest was converted into a Benedictine priory: an abbey and conventual buildings having been erected in 1083 by Aldewine, the hermit, and endowed by Gisleber, abbot of Westminster, with ample possessions, it became in consequence subordinate to the abbey of Westminster, and subsisted till the dissolution, when the revenue was estimated at £375. 0. 6. Of this abbey, the parish church, already noticed; the ancient gateway, a beautiful specimen of the later English style; and the abbey barn, a building in the decorated style; are the remains. A celt, of a metal apparently between brass and copper, about five inches long, with a beautiful patina, and a small ring, was found here at a considerable depth below the surface of the ground, about the middle of the last century.

MALVERN, LITTLE (*St. Giles*), a parish, in the union of Upton-upon-Severn, Lower Division of the hundred of Oswaldslow, though locally in the Lower Division of the hundred of Pershore, Upton and Western Divisions of the county of Worcester, 5½ miles (W. by N.) from Upton-upon-Severn; containing 88 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £53; patron, Earl Somers; impropriator, W. Berington, Esq. The church has been long in decay, part of it forming a beautiful and interesting ruin; it belonged to

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a Benedictine priory, a cell to the abbey of Worcester, founded in 1171, in a gloomy cavity near the ancient intrenchment termed the Herefordshire Beacon, by two brothers, Joceline and Edred, who were successively priors here; at the dissolution its revenue was valued at £102. 10. 9. Adjoining the church are some remains of the buildings, converted into a dwelling house, called Malvern Court. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel.

MAMBLE (*St. John*), a parish, in the union of Clebury-Mortimer, Lower Division of the hundred of Doddingtree, Hundred-House and Western Divisions of the county of Worcester, 6 miles (W. S. W.) from Bewdley; containing 355 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Bayton united, valued in the king's books at £9. 4. 7.; it is in the patronage of the Crown; impropriator, Sir E. Blount, Bart. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £235, and the vicarial for £180, subject to the payment of rates, which on the latter have, on the average, amounted to £17. Sedington, the ancient seat of the Blounts, was destroyed by fire in the great civil war, by some troops of the parliament. What remained of it was taken down in the year 1807, when several curious Roman relics were discovered beneath the foundations, whence it seems probable that it was anciently the site of a Roman fort. In this parish are some extensive coal-works.

MAMHEAD, a parish, in the union of St. Thomas, hundred of Exminster, Wonford and Southern Divisions of the county of Devon, 4¾ miles (E. by N.) from Chudleigh; containing 330 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 17. 6.; patron, W. Newman, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £145, subject to the payment of rates; the glebe comprises 24 acres, valued at £30 per annum. A National school is supported by subscription. On Mamhead point is an obelisk of Portland stone, 100 feet high, erected by Thomas Balle, Esq., of Mamhead House.

MAMHILAD, a parish, in the union of Pont-y-pool, Upper Division of the hundred of Abergavenny, county of Monmouth, 5 miles (N. W. by W.) from Usk; containing 277 inhabitants. The living is united, with that of Trevethan, to the vicarage of Llanover.

MAMHOLE, a hamlet, in the parish of Bedwelty, union of Abergavenny, Lower Division of the hundred of Wentlloog, county of Monmouth; containing 3208 inhabitants, who are principally employed at the extensive coal and iron works in the neighbourhood.

Seal and Arms.

MAN, ISLE OF, an island annexed to the British dominions, in the Irish Sea, and nearly at an equal distance from the English and Irish coasts, lying between 54° 2′ and 54° 26′ 30″ (N. Lat.), and between 4° 14′ and 4° 47′ (W. Lon.): the distance from Douglas to Liverpool (N. W. buoy) is 60 miles, and to St. Bees' Light 42; from the Point of Ayre to the Mull of Galloway 21, and to the Copeland islands at the entrance of Belfast Lough 38; and from the Calf of Man to Dublin 60, to Holyhead 45, and to Liverpool (N. W. buoy) 68. The population amounts to 41,000.

This island was called by Ptolemy *Monoeda*, or the "Farther Mona" (to distinguish it from the Isle of Anglesey, which also was denominated *Mona*), by Pliny *Monapia*, and by Bede *Menaria Secunda* (likewise in contradistinction to Anglesey, which he terms *Menaria Prima*;) and, from the rocky or stony nature of the soil, it was also called *Menang* and *Manes*, from the latter of which its present name is derived. About the year 440, St. Patrick, having converted the ancient British inhabitants to Christianity, founded here a church and a see, of which he appointed St. Germanus bishop. Many years afterwards, on the irruption of the northern barbarians, the island fell under the dominion of the Scots, and was subsequently annexed to that kingdom by Aydan; but in 610 it was wrested from the Scots by Edwin, King of Northumberland; and from this period, for nearly 300 years, the British historians are silent with respect to any circumstances connected with its history. The Mauks' traditions, however, record during this interval a succession of twelve petty kings, called Orries, of whom the first was son of the King of Denmark and Norway, an enterprising prince, who, having subdued the Orcades and the Hebrides, took possession of this island also, where he fixed his residence and enjoyed for many years a reign of uninterrupted tranquillity. Guttred, his son and successor, built the castle of Rushen, in repairing which, in 1815, a beam was discovered by the workmen inscribed with the date 947. In this castle Guttred was interred, and was succeeded by his son Reginald, on whose assassination his younger brother Olave assumed the government; but not having obtained a ratification of his title from the King of Norway, to whom the island was tributary, he was invited to that kingdom, and on his arrival was arraigned and put to death. Olain, his brother, next took possession of this and some other islands, and after a reign of 23 years died in Ireland, and was succeeded by Allen, who, being poisoned by his governor, made room for Macon; the latter refusing to do homage for his crown to Edgar, King of England, was dethroned, but was soon afterwards restored, and made admiral of the great fleet raised by that monarch to protect the English coasts from the repeated assaults of the northern pirates: Macon was one of the eight tributary kings whom Edgar, in token of their vassalage, compelled to row his barge on the river Dee.

Godred Crowan, son of Harold Halfager, King of Norway, who accompanied his father in his invasion of England on the death of Edward the Confessor, took refuge here on the defeat of his countrymen, and was hospitably entertained. Returning the following year with a numerous army, after being twice repulsed by the inhabitants, he at length took possession of the island, after a sanguinary contest, and established himself in the southern part, granting the remainder to the islanders, on the absolute condition of their holding it under him as lord of the whole. From this time the island became vested in the kings, or lords, of the isles, and was held of them till the commencement of the last century. Godred, who also held the sovereignty of the Hebrides, or Western Islands, maintained a naval force sufficient for the security of his conquests, and turned his arms against Ireland, at that time divided into petty principalities, reducing Dublin and a considerable part

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of the province of Leinster. He left three sons, Lagman, Harold, and Olave, of whom the first succeeded to the government, and being jealous of his brother Harold, whom he suspected of exciting insubordination among his soldiers, caused him to be put to death; but repenting, he resigned the crown to his youngest brother Olave, and died on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. Olave being then a minor, and residing in the court of Henry I., where he received his education, the island, from its unsettled state, was exposed to the attacks of the neighbouring powers, and ultimately fell an easy prey to Magnus, King of Norway, who, having conquered the Orkneys, and the Hebrides, possessed himself, almost without resistance, of the Isle of Man, over which he reigned more than six years; but having proceeded with a small naval force to reconnoitre the Irish coast, in 1102, and incautiously landing with a party of his followers, he was taken by surprise, and slain. Olave, who had been in exile for sixteen years, was now invited to the government, of which he held undisturbed possession for many years; but having gone over to Norway, to get his title acknowledged, on his return, he found his dominions distracted by the rival pretensions of the three sons of his deceased brother Harold, who having been educated in Ireland, raised considerable forces in that country, and landing in the Isle of Man, demanded one moiety of the isles; and a meeting having been convened at Ramsey, for taking their demand into consideration, Reginald, one of the brothers, feigning to address the king, suddenly struck off his head with his battle-axe: this preconcerted signal for a general attack led to a sanguinary conflict, in which many were slain on both sides. But such insidious treachery did not long remain unavenged: on the return of Prince Godred from Norway, where his father Olave had left him to be educated, the whole island submitted to his authority, and the three sons of Harold were delivered up for punishment. In 1158, Summerled, Thane of Argyle, and brother-in-law to Godred, attempted to usurp the government; but their fleets meeting, an obstinate and sanguinary conflict ensued, without victory inclining to either side, when a truce was agreed on, and afterwards a treaty, by which the kingdom of the isles was divided between them. Godred died in 1187, leaving three sons, Reginald, Olave, and Ivar, of whom he appointed Olave, his only legitimate son, his successor; who being then a minor, the people made Reginald king, but afterwards, on his attaining maturer age, raised Olave to the throne. To recover his lost dignity, Reginald did homage to John, King of England, for his crown, and made submission to the pope; and having obtained assistance from Allen, Lord of Galloway, and Thomas, Earl of Athol, landed on the island (while Olave, with his chief officers and soldiers, was in the Western Isles), massacred the unprotected inhabitants, plundered their houses, burnt the churches, and laid waste the southern part of the island; and, even after the return of Olave, succeeded in setting fire to the shipping, then at anchor under Peel castle. An intestine warfare raged for some time with great fury, and Reginald was ultimately killed in a battle fought at Tynwald Mount. Olave died in 1237, and was succeeded by his son Harold, who, having gone over to Norway, was, with his wife, drowned on his return; and his brother Reginald, who assumed the government in 1249, was slain, with all his party, in an insurrection headed by a knight named Ivar. On the death of Reginald, who left only an infant daughter, his brother Magnus was chosen king, and, according to the usual custom, went over to Normandy, where, after two years' attendance, he was declared King of the Isles, and received a confirmation of his title to him and his successors. Notwithstanding this, Mary, the daughter of Reginald, set up a claim for the kingdom, and did homage for it to Edward I., which circumstance was, 400 years afterwards, adduced as a plea on which judgment was obtained in favour of the heirs general of Ferdinand, Earl of Derby, against their uncle, Earl William; but it was afterwards settled by parliament in favour of a male succession.

From this time the power of the Norwegian kings began to decline, and that of the Scottish kings, from whom the isles had been wrested, recovered strength. Deprived of that support which the inhabitants had hitherto received from Norway, and threatened by the Scots, who were preparing to regain the islands by force, Magnus, in 1256, visited England, to secure the protection and assistance of Henry III. Aquinus, King of Norway, in 1265, made an unsuccessful attempt to avenge the insult offered to his authority, by a descent upon Scotland, where he met with such powerful resistance, that he was forced to take shelter in the Orcades, and died at Kirkwall. Magnus died without issue, in 1265; and Alexander, King of Scotland, having subdued the Orkneys and the Hebrides, attacked the Isle of Man, now unprotected, and, after many battles fought with varied success, at length achieved the conquest of it with a powerful army, in 1270, when, after a decisive battle at Ronaldsway, in which 900 of the Manks, with their leader, were slain, the kingdom was entirely subjugated, and annexed to the dominions of Alexander, who, in token of his conquest, substituted for the ancient armorial ensign of the isle, which was a ship in full sail, the device of the three legs, which it still retains. The tyrannical oppression of the lieutenants (by whom it was governed) under the Scottish kings inspired the inhabitants with the resolution of throwing off the Scottish yoke; but the bishop, informed of their determination, interfered to prevent the effusion of blood, and obtained their mutual consent to decide the contest by thirty champions selected from each party: in this contest the Manks' champions were all killed, and twenty-five of the Scottish warriors shared the same fate. This victory confirmed the conquest of the Scots, and the Manks, finding no resource, submitted to their fate: the ancient regal government was abolished, and a military despotism established in its place. In 1289, the island was surrendered by the Scottish commissioners to Edward I., who restored it the following year to John Balliol; and, on the death of Edward, in 1307, his successor, Edward II., seized it, and, in the course of one year, bestowed it successively upon his favourites, Piers de Gavestone, Gilbert de M. Gascall, and Henricus de Bello Monte. In the reign of Edward III., a female descendant of Mary, daughter of Reginald, revived the claim of her family to the sovereignty of the island, and solicited the protection of that monarch, who, having ascertained the validity of her title, gave her in marriage to Sir William de Montacute, and granted them such succours in ships and men, that Sir William ex-

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pelled the Scots, and, to the great joy of the natives, restored the ancient government in the right line. But in the prosecution of his lady's claim, Sir William had contracted so large a debt, that he was compelled to mortgage the island for seven years to Anthony Bec, Bishop of Durham, who, in 1377, obtained from Richard II. a grant of it for life: at his decease, however, it reverted to the natural heir, William de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, who sold it, in 1395, to Sir William Scroop, afterwards Earl of Wiltshire, who was beheaded at the commencement of the war between the houses of York and Lancaster. In the reign of Henry IV. it was in the possession of Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, upon whose rebellion against that monarch it was seized for the king's use by Sir William and Sir John Stanley, the latter of whom, in 1407, received a grant of the island, castle, peel, and lordship of Man, and the isles appertaining thereto, with all the royalties, regalities, and franchises, and the patronage of the see, to him and his heirs, in as full and ample a manner as had been granted to any former lord, or king, to be held of the British crown, by liege homage, paying to the king a cast of falcons at his coronation. In this family its royalties and revenues descended regularly to William Stanley, sixth Earl of Derby, who obtained from James I. a new grant of the isle, which was confirmed by act of parliament. The title of "King of Man" was first exchanged for that of "Lord of Man" by Thomas, second Earl of Derby.

During the parliamentary war, the island remained steadily attached to the interests of the king, and was among the last places that surrendered to the parliament. General Ireton, on the part of the parliament, offered to James Earl of Derby the repossession of all his estates in England, upon condition of his surrendering the Isle of Man; but the earl, in a most spirited and memorable reply, rejected the offer with stern indignation. On the execution of the earl at Bolton-le-Moors, in 1651, its defence was undertaken by his lady; but Receiver-General William Christian, who had the command of the garrison of Castle Rushen, into which she had retired, deeming her cause hopeless, surrendered to the parliament, and the island was subsequently granted to Lord Fairfax. Charles II. restored the island to the son of Earl James, and Christian, being tried by the Manks' authorities, and found guilty of treason, was shot, in Jan. 1662, and his estates confiscated; but the attainder was afterwards reversed, and the family restored to their estates, by an order from the king.

One of the most important occurrences in the civil history of the island was the grant, in 1703, by James, the tenth Earl of Derby, and Lord of Man, of the Act of Settlement, by which the lessees of estates were finally established in possession of them, and their descent assigned in perpetuity, on the payment of certain fines, rents, and duties to the lord. This nobleman dying without issue, in 1735, the lordship of Man descended to James Murray, second Duke of Athol; and, in order to put an end to the contraband trade of the island which, in the beginning of the last century, had attained such an extent as materially to affect the revenue of the country, an act was passed, in 1726, authorising the earl to sell the royalty and revenue of the island: but, though many overtures were made by the government, no purchase was concluded till after the death of the duke, whose only daughter Charlotte, Baroness Strange, being married to her cousin James, heir to the dukedom of Athol, conveyed to him the lordship of Man. Proposals for the purchase were renewed to this nobleman, in 1765, and measures having been at the same time introduced into parliament for more effectually preventing the illicit trade of the island, the duke and duchess agreed to alienate the sovereignty for £70,000, reserving only the manorial rights, the patronage of the see, and some emoluments and perquisites, respecting which a misunderstanding arose, in consequence of the British government claiming more than the duke and duchess intended by the treaty to relinquish; and a further sum of £2000 per annum was granted to them, upon their lives, and the sovereignty of the island was thus transferred to the crown. Soon after this an act of parliament was passed, which effectually checked the contraband trade. On the ground of inadequate compensation, their son John petitioned parliament, but unsuccessfully, until the year 1805, when an act was passed, assigning to him and his heirs one-fourth of the gross revenue of the island; but, under another act passed in 1825, the Lords of the Treasury purchased the whole of the remaining interest of the Athol family, at a valuation amounting to £416,000; and the Isle of Man, with all its privileges and immunities, was thus entirely ceded to the British crown.

The island is about thirty miles in length, varying from eight to twelve miles in breadth, and about eighty in circumference. It is divided into two unequal parts by a mountainous ridge reaching from North Barrule, at the northern extremity, to South Barrule, at the southern; and comprehending in the chain Snawfel, Mount Greeba, Pen-y-Pot, and several others, of which the loftiest is Snawfel, being 580 yards above the level of the sea. The sides, as is the case in most of the other mountains, are covered with turbary, or turf, to a short distance from the base, and with various kinds of moss, heath, and rushes, to the summit. North Barrule is a rock of clay slate, which is also the prevailing formation in South Barrule, the latter differing chiefly by being varied, on the north side, with large masses of granite, containing silvery mica, red and white feldspar, and grey quartz. Mount Greeba is of very rugged and precipitous ascent, especially in that part near the road leading from Douglas to Peel: the stratum near the surface is a glossy clay, intersected by many large veins of quartz, alternating in some parts with layers of mica slate. Pen-y-Pot, consisting chiefly of clay slate from the base to the summit, is extremely marshy. From Ramsey to Derby haven, and round the south and west shores of the island, the land terminates in cliffs, consisting of clay slate, and varying in elevation from 100 to more than 250 feet; at the southern extremity is the promontory of Spanish Head, consisting of bold precipices, rising perpendicularly from the level of the beach to the height of more than 300 feet, and divided by extensive chasms into pyramidal and conical masses, which overhang the shore. Detached from this extremity of the island, by a rocky channel, several hundred yards in breadth (in the middle of which is an island, called Kitterland, whereon sheep are fed in the summer), is the Calf of Man, the largest of numerous rocky islets surrounding the coast: it is nearly five miles in circumference, and comprises an area of more than 600

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acres; on the western side the cliffs rise in perpendicular masses, to the height of 400 feet; and its summit, which commands an extensive view of the Welsh, Scotch, and Irish mountains, is 500 feet above the level of the sea. On the south side of the Calf of Man is a very large mass of rock, called the Burrow, or Barrow, in form resembling a lofty tower, and separated from the other masses by an opening of romantic appearance: near it is another, called the Eye, perforated by a natural arch, resembling the eye of a needle. Two handsome lighthouses have been erected here, 187 yards distant from each other, bearing north-half-east and south-west-half-west: the lower is 305, and the upper 396, feet above the level of the sea; they are furnished with double revolving lights, which make their revolution in two minutes, and at their greatest splendour may be seen at the distance of seven leagues: the bearing of the upper light is north-east-half-east from the dangerous sunken rocks called "the Chickens," from which it is nearly one mile and a half distant.

The harbours are, Douglas, Ramsey, Peel, Port-le-Mary, and Castletown; and the natural havens are Derby haven, Laxey, and Port-Erin. *Douglas* harbour, which is dry at low water, and is considered the best dry harbour in the Irish Sea, admits vessels of considerable burden to approach the quay at high water, the depth being then from fifteen to twenty feet. The pier, constructed by Government, at an expense of £22,000, is 520 feet in length, and 40 feet broad to an extent of 450 feet from its commencement, when it expands to a breadth of 90 feet, terminating in a circular area of greater elevation than the narrower part, and having in the centre a lighthouse. All vessels having goods or merchandise for bonding are, by act of parliament, compelled to deliver their cargoes exclusively at this port. The bay is two miles across, and has good anchorage, except on the north side, being sheltered from all winds except the east and south-east: both its points are rocky, precipitous, and dangerous, and in the centre is a large bed of rocks, called St. Mary's rock, or the Connister, which are just covered at high water. In tempestuous weather the harbour itself affords but insecure shelter to vessels, being exposed to a heavy swell; and those in the bay, at such times, are subject to many accidents. To remedy these inconveniences, Sir William Hillary, Bart., in 1826, submitted a plan to the consideration of Government, for forming a spacious central harbour, which, by the construction of a breakwater from Douglas Head, and a pier from St. Mary's rock, might be accessible at all times to the largest vessels navigating the Irish Sea, and within which a squadron of the largest ships of the line, and a numerous fleet of merchantmen, might ride in safety. *Ramsey* harbour, accessible to vessels of 100 tons' burden, has been much improved by the construction of an additional pier, in 1830, which has increased the depth of water more than three feet: there is a lighthouse on the quay. This is the principal port from which wheat is exported. The bay is spacious, and the anchorage good; and several of the herring boats are laid up here during the winter. *Peel* harbour, affording shelter to vessels of small burden, is formed by a pier 400 yards long, and varying from seven to ten yards in breadth, at the extremity of which is a harbour-light. A jetty, 40 yards in length, was erected in 1830, at an expense of £550: the depth of water at ordinary spring tides is about 15 feet, and at neap tides 11 feet. There are 70 herring boats, from sixteen to thirty tons' burden each, belonging to this harbour. *Derby* haven is the principal resort of the herring boats during the latter part of the fishing season: at its southern extremity, and connected with the main land by a stone wall, about 100 yards in length and twelve feet thick, is the small island of St. Michael, on which a strong circular fort was erected by the Earl of Derby, in the early part of the 17th century; the walls of this fort, on which is placed a harbour-light, are still entire, and enclose an area eighteen yards in diameter, in which are the ruins of two houses, and near them the remains of a church, now used as a place of interment for Roman Catholics, and for persons shipwrecked on that part of the coast: the haven, which is a mile and a half from the direct course, is, from the greater security which it affords, usually selected as a place of landing by passengers to Castletown from Ireland. *Port-le-Mary* has a good harbour, protected by a pier of considerable extent, erected a few years since, at the extremity of which is a harbour-light; and *Port Erin* has an excellent bay, affording protection from all winds except the west, and much frequented by the fishing fleet at the commencement of the season.

In the high lands between North Barrule and Mount Greeba rise several streams, which run into the sea at Douglas, Ramsey, Peel, Laxey, and Castletown, and bear the same names as those places. Besides these, which are shallow and inconsiderable, there are numerous streams in various parts of the island, but few of them are of sufficient force to turn a mill. This island, like those of the Hebrides, is destitute of natural woods, but, in various parts, plantations and shrubberies have been brought into a luxuriant state. The climate is rather milder in winter than that of the neighbouring coasts, but gales of wind and rain are frequent, and of long duration in the spring, rendering the seed-time unfavourable: the heat in summer is also more moderate, and the harvests are consequently later. The soil of the northern portion of the island is a light sand, resting on a bed of common clay, and in some places of clay marl; but the greatest part consists of a soil resting on grey-wacké and on clay slate, in general thin, and unproductive without good management. A small portion of the land around Castletown is composed of transition limestone, of a bluish grey colour, containing veins of calcareous spar, with impressions of shells and other marine exuviæ, the strata of which are generally from one to four feet in thickness, having a dip to the south and south-west of from five to ten degrees, and frequently alternating with the grey-wacké slate, on which it lies. The clay, and the grey-wacké slate, the latter of which increases in proportion to the distance from the higher mountains, occupy the southern and central parts of the island. The soil of the valley from St. John's to Peel is alluvial, and abounds with marine exuviæ; in some parts it consists of loose sand, with a substratum of grey-wacké slate, extending northward to Kirk-Michael, and forming a narrow slip of land, 150 feet above the level of the sea, bounded on one side by the shore, and on the other by mountainous elevations, consisting of grey-wacké slate, in some parts covered with a bed of common clay. The sandy soil

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along the sea-shore to the north expands over the whole of that part of the island which is separated from the south side by a line drawn from Ramsey to Kirk-Michael, in a direction from east to west. Underneath the sand is a bed of pure common clay, at the depth of from one to three feet below the surface, called by the inhabitants marl, of which they make an advantageous use in giving consistency to the light sandy surface; and near Ramsey is a bed of real clay marl, containing a considerable portion of lime, and dug midway between high and low water marks. There are several pits of shell marl in the vicinity of Ballangh, and in many parts of this flat northern district peat is found in considerable quantities, usually in layers from six to eight feet in thickness, forming an extensive turbary in the centre of the flat, which has been partly drained, and contains great quantities of diluvial timber, among which are trunks of the pine and the oak. Much of the land has been improved by draining, and in the northern part of the island a considerable tract has, by that means been converted from a marsh into good arable and pasture land, the soil of which consists of peat moss and clay.

The prevailing mode of agriculture comprises a succession of crops in the following order:—1st, potatoes or turnips; 2nd, barley; 3rd, clover; 4th, oats, or if good land, wheat; and 5th, peas, or oats, if wheat has preceded. After two or three rotations, a poor soil is generally laid down to grass, and is afterwards brought again into tillage. About one-half of the arable land is appropriated to the growth of barley, of which two kinds are sown; one having two rows of grain in the ear, and the other four; the latter is used only for malt, and the former is made into bread for the islanders. The other half of the arable land is generally applied to the culture of oats, of which also there are two kinds, the white and the Poland, the former being generally preferred. Wheat is not usually sown, except on the best cultivated farms and in the most favourable districts. Turnips, for which the climate and the soil appear to be extremely propitious, are produced in great quantities; and flax is grown in most parts of the island, but not sufficient for the supply of the manufacturers. Most of the artificial grasses thrive well; the white and red clover, rye-grass, and the common grasses, are usually good crops, and great quantities of hay are stacked in most of the agricultural districts. The light ploughs are generally preferred, many being procured from England and Scotland. In addition to the common manures, sea-weed is extensively used by farmers near the coast.

The commons, or uncultivated lands, are estimated to form one-third of the island, including the whole of the mountainous chain nearly to the base. Into these pastures horses, cattle, and sheep are turned to graze, particularly by the upland farmers, who take pride in their mountain breed of sheep. The native breed of sheep is very small and hardy; the mutton is excellent, but the wool is of an indifferent quality. In the lowlands a larger breed has been introduced, besides which there is another, called Laughton, having wool of a light brown colour, highly esteemed in the manufacture of cloth, which is preferred to that made of other wool; and for this purpose solely the breed is preserved. The native breed of horses is of a small kind, but hardy and useful; that of horned cattle has degenerated from neglect, but the farmers have lately endeavoured to improve it by the introduction of the Dunlop and short-horned cattle. The operations of husbandry are frequently retarded, and the agriculture somewhat injured, by the herring fishery, in which so many are employed during the summer and autumn. The land is chiefly divided into farms containing from 50 to 200 acres, and the enclosures are mostly from four to ten acres in extent.

The principal minerals are lead and copper ores, of which veins are found in several of the mountains; the chief mines are at Laxey, Foxdale, and Brada Head, near Port Erin. Those at Laxey are worked in two levels driven from the steep banks of the river, in the higher of which, opened towards the close of the last century, and extending to the depth of 100 yards, lead and copper ores are found together with much blende, some zinc, and a kind of mineral earth, called black jack, of which a great quantity is sent to Bristol, where, after being ground and prepared, it is converted into black paint; the lead-ore contains silver, in some instances in the proportion of 200 ounces, and generally in that of from 60 to 80 ounces, per ton. The Foxdale mines, between Castletown and St. John's, of which the chief produce is lead, with a small portion of copper, after having been for some time relinquished, were re-opened; and, in 1830, a new vein of lead-ore was discovered within a few feet from the surface, affording an abundant supply with comparatively little labour and expense. Those of Brada Head, which contain also sulphuret of copper, are worked only at intervals; and between Port-Erin and Kirk-Arbory are shafts of lead mines now deserted. Limestone is found in various parts; that which is quarried on the coast, to the south of Poolvash bay, becomes highly indurated, and is of a fine grain and black colour, being susceptible of a high polish, and much used for tombstones. Below high water mark, at Spanish Head, there is a quarry of very tough clay slate, which is raised in large blocks, that are occasionally substituted for timber, and used for gate-posts, small bridges across streams, and other purposes. The public roads, which were formerly exceedingly bad and dangerous, have been much improved since 1776, when an act of parliament was passed, by which they were ordered to be eight yards in width, with a ditch on each side, and to be well gravelled on the surface; they are now little inferior to those of England, and are kept in repair by a fund arising from a tax upon retailers of ale and spirituous liquors, on lands, houses, and dogs, and by some fines.

The herring fishery, for which the season commences about July and continues till the end of October, employs from 200 to 300 boats. The immense shoal of herrings that makes its appearance on the British coast generally in June, is divided in its progress southward into two parts, by the Shetland isles; the western branch passes the Hebrides, and is subdivided by the northern part of Ireland into two portions, of which one disappears in the Atlantic Ocean, and the other passes into the Irish Sea. The boats employed in the fishery are generally of from fifteen to thirty tons' burden, and mostly without decks: this little fleet leaves the harbour in the evening, and returns with its cargoes on the following morning. It is a prevailing and long-esta-

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blished custom for the fishermen to offer up a public prayer before leaving the harbour, and on no account to go out on the Saturday or Sunday evenings. The produce of each boat is divided into eleven shares and a half, of which two and a half are assigned to the owner of the boat, and one to each fisherman, and a net. On the return of the fleet to the harbour, great numbers of women and children are employed in carrying the fish to the several receiving-houses, which are extensive buildings, where they are immediately salted: the number of herrings generally cured, though subject to great fluctuation, may be averaged at from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000. A flight of gulls generally hovers over a shoal of herrings, serving as an index to the fishermen, for which reason the shooting of one of these birds during the fishing season subjects the offender to a penalty of £3.

The commerce of the island, previously to the act of revestment in 1765, and the subsequent regulations, consisted principally in importing and exporting contraband goods, the average returns of which exceeded £350,000, and by some are stated to have amounted to half a million sterling, per annum. But, on the passing of that act, the customs of the port became vested in the British crown, and were placed under the control of a receiver-general, and subsequently, after various modifications, by an act passed in the 50th of George III., the regulation and management were transferred to the board in England. In the interpretation of British acts of parliaments, it was formerly contended that they did not extend to the Isle of Man, unless specifically mentioned: and it was questioned whether the word "dominions" comprised this island, but the subject has been decided in the affirmative. By an act passed in the 6th of George IV., a new code of revenue laws was framed, the principal feature of which is the system of licensing the importation of certain goods charged with high duties; thus confining it to an extent proportionate to the consumption of the inhabitants, and preventing the island from becoming a depôt for smugglers. With some trifling exceptions, the exportation is confined to goods that are the produce or manufacture of the island, on which no export duty is paid. Among the imports are corn, meal, flax, seeds, linen yarn, wood ashes, and flesh of all kinds, which may be imported from any place free of duty; agricultural implements, black cattle, horses, sheep, boards, bricks, cordage, and twine for nets, pack-thread, hemp, tackle for the fisheries, hoops, linen, utensils for cloth manufacturers, salt, soap lees, leather, tiles, trees, and timber, which may be imported duty free from all parts of the united kingdom; balks, barrels, staves and headings for pipes, ebony, hoops, rod and bar iron, oak planks, oars, spars, pipe clay, and naval stores, from the British colonies. The amount of duties received at the custom-house at Douglas, for the year ended January 5th, 1837, was £24,429. 6. 6. The manufacture of sheeting, linen, towelling, sail-cloth, and sack-cloth, was introduced about the beginning of the present century, when flax-mills were erected; and about the same period the woollen manufacture was established. There are also extensive breweries, paper-mills, tanneries (chiefly for the Manks' hides and skins), candle and soap manufactories, and various others, which the freedom from the excise duties tends greatly to encourage: the quantity of leather being insufficient for the supply of the inhabitants, much is imported from England, which is of a very superior quality. Distilleries of all kinds are prohibited by the British government, under a penalty of £200, with forfeiture of all implements employed in the process. Brandy, rum, geneva, wine, tea, coffee, chocolate, tobacco, wrought and raw silk, glass, and salt, are among the articles imported by licence, but the exportation of them is prohibited.

The government was originally vested in a council of elders, called, from a celtic term of that import, *Taxiari*, or, according to another opinion, derived from *Taxi*, a corruption of *Taisgi*, a guardian, and *Aeci*, hereditary property. The institution of this assembly is attributed to the Danish prince Orry, who, having added the Hebrides and Orcades to his conquest of this island, directed the inhabitants to choose sixteen representatives, and those of the out-isles eight, to assist him in the government. This assembly consisted of the principal landowners, but for what time the institution continued, and what powers were exercised, cannot now be distinctly ascertained. During the time that the island was under the Norwegian and Scottish dominion, the ancient form of government appears to have been abandoned; and after it was granted to the Stanleys, that family retained the feudal government, and, as fendatory princes, lords proprietors of the soil, exercised sovereign authority, dependent only on the British crown. Since the act of revestment, the functions of the several officers of administration have been more explicitly defined; but the internal policy, laws, and ancient usages of the island remain unchanged; and it is still free from the imposition of taxes. Lord Chief Justice Coke observes that, although the island is no parcel of the realm of England, yet it forms part of the dominions of the Crown, and therefore an acknowledgment of allegiance is preserved in all the public oaths.

The civil government is vested in a governor, lieutenant-governor, a council of ten principal officers, and the House of Keys, consisting of 24 constitutional representatives of the people; these estates together constituting a court of Tynwald, by which all public laws are enacted and promulgated. The *Governor*, who, with all the civil and military officers, is appointed by the Crown, is chancellor *ex officio*; and he, or his deputy, formerly heard and determined all appeals from the inferior courts, on matters not relating to landed property, which appellate jurisdiction was transferred to him in 1777, but in 1793 was restored to the House of Keys: his consent, or in his absence, that of his lieutenant, is necessary to the enactment of a law. The *Lieutenant-Governor* performs all the functions of the governor in his absence, but during his presence, such only as the latter may choose to entrust to him. The *Council* consists of the lord bishop of the diocese, the attorney-general, the receiver-general, the two deemsters, the clerk of the rolls, the water-bailiff or admiralty judge, the archdeacon, and the two vicars-general, who are *ex officio* members of that body. The duty of the council is to advise the governor, and to assist him in the administration of justice in his several courts; and, when not acting in a judicial or legislative capacity, to act for the public good in a summary way, in cases of emergency, such as laying an embargo on vessels, prohibiting the exportation of grain, or other provisions,

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in times of scarcity, and similar acts requiring promptitude. The *House of Keys*, consisting of 24 of the principal proprietors of land, appears to be only a continuation of the ancient assembly called *Tariari*; it is supposed to have obtained the name Keys from interpreting, in all cases, the common law; and to it lies an appeal from the inferior law courts, and in all cases of disputed titles to landed property, and then only to the queen in council. To constitute a meeting of the House of Keys, when acting as a separate body, thirteen members must be present: they fill up vacancies in their own body by a majority of votes, nominating two persons, who must be possessed of landed property, and above the age of 21, of whom the governor returns one, who is thus elected for life; they choose a speaker, who must be approved by the governor, and holds his office for life, but without any emolument. The House may be assembled at the pleasure of the governor, who may either accept or refuse a tender of resignation from any of the members; if any member, however, accept an office entitling him to become a member of the council he thereby vacates his seat. The three estates may enact, abolish, or revive all insular laws; but before they can be enforced, they must be confirmed by the king, and proclaimed in the Manks' and English languages, before the people assembled at the Tynwall Hill, and signed by the governor, or his lieutenant, and such members of the council, and of the House of Keys, as are present at the proclamation. The two *Deemsters* are officers of very extensive jurisdiction and of high authority, being chief justices of the island; one, presiding over the northern part, keeps his courts at Ramsey; and the other over the southern division, at Douglas. They have cognizance of all causes exceeding the sum of 40*s.* not being actions in which damages are to be assessed, or such as properly belong to the court of Chancery. A *High Bailiff* is appointed for each of the four towns, by commission from the governor, and holds his office during the governor's pleasure: he is conservator of the peace, and superintendent of police, having jurisdiction in all matters of debt under the amount of 40*s.*; he is also empowered to take the acknowledgment of parties, or the testimony of witnesses, for the probate of all deeds, or instruments, brought before him. A *Coroner*, with powers analogous in many respects to those of English sheriffs, is appointed by the governor to each of the six sheadings, or great divisions of the island; he is both a ministerial officer and a conservator of the peace, and according to an ancient statute, holds his office only for one year. In addition to the holding of inquests in case of sudden or violent death, he is bound to summon juries, to execute processes issued by the governor and by the judges of the courts of justice, and to carry into effect the sentence of the court. In criminal matters, and in breaches of the peace, he can arrest without a warrant, and after the legal forms have been observed, can sell any property he may have previously distrained. It is his duty to assist also in the salvage and sale of wrecks, and he has a deputy in each of the parishes within his sheading, who is called a *Lockman*. In each parish there is also an ancient officer, called a *Moar*, whose duty it is to collect the rents, fines, escheats, deodands, waifs, and estrays due to the ford, and to execute the orders of the court baron.

The laws of the Isle of Man still retain much of their ancient peculiarity of character, though modified by occasional acts of Tynwald, and in some respects rendered more in unison with those of England. The common law was formerly administered by the deemsters and keys, who, under the lord proprietor, governed the island by a *jus non scriptum*, committed to their loyalty and fidelity, as a sacred trust, and by them orally communicated to posterity. Hence the Manks, from the remotest period of antiquity, designated their common law by the name of "Breast Laws," from their being deposited in the breasts of the deemsters and keys, and only on important occasions divulged to the people. By an act of Tynwald, in 1777, and subsequently, in the 57th of George III., the code now in general use was revised, the institution of the grand jury differing from that of England only in the additional benefit of receiving evidence on the part of the accused, which enables them with more certainty to decide upon the finding of a bill.

The principal courts are the Court of Chancery, the Court of Exchequer, the Court of Common Law, the Court of General Gaol Delivery, the Court of Admiralty, the courts of the Deemsters, the courts of the High Bailiffs, and the Ecclesiastical courts. The *Court of Chancery*, in matters of civil property, has the most extensive jurisdiction of all the courts in the island, and is both a court of law and equity. The governor, or in his absence, the lieutenant governor, who is the representative of the sovereign, presides in this court and is assisted by the deemsters, the attorney-general, the clerk of the rolls, and the water-bailiff or admiralty judge, who, since the act of revestment, are all appointed by the crown, and hold their places during pleasure. Like the English Court of Chancery, the proceedings are conducted without the intervention of a jury, and, with the exception only of power to imprison for contempt, this court has equal authority. The Manks' law compels a native debtor to give up all his present and future effects for the benefit of his creditors, but exempts him from imprisonment: a native cannot be arrested or held to bail for debt, unless he is about to quit the island, or has obtained the governor's pass for that purpose. The laws relating to bankruptcy, as practised in England, are entirely unknown in the Manks' jurisprudence. Respecting arbitrations, no proceedings are cognizable without a rule of court entered into by consent of the parties. No person paying a lord's rent of an ancient quarter-land, or £3 of yearly intack, which is regarded as equivalent, is liable to arrest for debt. The *Court of Exchequer*, which is generally held immediately after the Court of Chancery, under the governor, or lieutenant-governor, takes cognizance of all matters connected with the revenue; proceedings are here carried on for the recovery of penalties and forfeitures due to the crown, incurred by frauds upon the customs; and this court also imposes fines, and determines the right of tithes, which, previously to the act of Tynwald, in 1777, have been cognizable only in the ecclesiastical courts. The *Court of Common Law* is held at Castle Rushen, or at such other place as the governor may appoint, four times in the year, under the governor, or lieutenant-governor, assisted by the deemster; and takes cognizance of all actions real, personal, and mixed, and of all suits at

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common law that require to be determined by a jury: the juries consist of six men, summoned by the coroner, from whose verdict an appeal lies to the House of Keys. In cases of trespass, a jury of four men, who are a jury of inquiry, are summoned by one of the deemsters from the parish in which the trespass was committed, or any loss sustained. The court is opened by the coroner of Glanfaba, with an address in the Manks' language. The *Court of General Gaol Delivery* is held in Castle Rushen twice in the year, or at such times as the governor, or, in his absence, the lieutenant-governor, may direct, under the governor, or lieutenant-governor, assisted by the bishop of the diocese, the archdeacon, the two vicars-general, the deemsters, the attorney-general, the clerk of the rolls, the water-bailiff or admiralty-judge, and other officers, for determining upon all offences which by the laws of the island are deemed capital. The *Court of Admiralty*, in which the water-bailiff presides as sole judge, is held every Saturday, and takes cognizance of all pleas respecting maritime affairs, and of all offences committed on the seas, within the distance of three leagues from the shores of the island; and, according to ancient statutes, has the superintendence of all concerns relating to the herring fishery. The *Deemsters' Courts*, which are of great antiquity, are held weekly in the north and south districts into which the island is divided, the former at Ramsey, and the latter at Douglas: they take cognizance of slanders, assaults, batteries, debts, contracts, and all causes not involving the inheritance of land; the process is conducted without the intervention of a jury, and is attended with many advantages, independently of celerity and cheapness. The *High Bailiff's courts* are held at Castleton, Douglas, Peel, and Ramsey, for the recovery of debts under 40s.; the proceedings are similar to those of courts of requests in England. The *Court for Insolvent Debtors* is held quarterly at Castletown, and is also similar to the English court. The *Ecclesiastical courts* are, the *Consistorial Court*, in which the bishop, or his vicars-general, and registrar preside, for all matters relating to the probate of wills, granting letters of administration, almony, church assessments, the guardianship of property belonging to minors, and cases of defamation; the *Court of the Vicars-General*, which takes cognizance generally of all offences against religion and the interests of the church, and in all cases not cognizable by the common law courts; and the *Chapter*, or *Circuit Court*, for matters connected with the see, and the general affairs of the diocese.

Since the grant of the island, by Henry IV., to Sir John Stanley, it has been governed by its own laws: its most ancient records are the laws and ordinances enacted by the court of Tynwald, in 1417. The statute book commences in 1422, and contains a collection of statutes, ordinances, and customs, "presented, reputed, and used for the laws of the island." The laws enacted in the 15th and 16th centuries have but little weight as precedents; a more regular system of legislation subsisted about the year 1764, since which very few alterations have been made. The feudal tenure, by which the tenants held their lands in villainage, at the absolute will of the King of Man, or lord proprietor of the soil, in process of time gave way to a more liberal tenure, called "holding by the straw," similar to the ancient tenure of the verge in England. At length the tenants became not only ascriptions to the soil, but acquired permanent estates in land descendible from ancestor to heir, in the nature of free socage; but there are no statutes declaratory of the settled mode of descent, or of the alienation of lands, prior to the act of Tynwald, passed in 1645, before which it is supposed that the lord's officers had prevailed upon many proprietors of lands to surrender their estates, which descended to the eldest son, and, in default of male issue, to the eldest daughter, and to accept from the lord leases for lives in lieu thereof; but the House of Keys interfering, obtained from the earl not only the passing of that act, but ultimately the celebrated Act of Settlement, which is emphatically designated the Manks' Magna Charta, in the year 1704. By this act, the purchaser of a farm, quarter-land, or other real property, may alienate or devise his estate; and, by the common law, such property, after our descent from the purchaser, becomes an absolute estate of inheritance, passing by customary descent. Though lands may be alienated by deed, they cannot by will, except by the first purchaser; neither after one descent from the purchaser, are they subject to any other than mortgage debts, except property consisting of mills, cottages, or intacks. The term of a Manks' purchase cannot be construed in the larger and more extended sense of Lyttleton's *Perquisitio*, which includes every kind of title, except only that of hereditary transmission; for, in this island it is considered only as a purchase for a valuable consideration. The quarter-lands, which are analogous to the hides in England, usually comprising about 100 acres, have, from time immemorial, been considered as property of the highest order in the island; and, though absolute estates of inheritance, are subject by the Act of Settlement to the payment of a rent to the lord, and a certain fine upon descent or alienation. An estate on which it is an unredeemed mortgage of five years' standing passes to the mortgagee, who then becomes the lord's tenant; but the mortgagers have the power of redemption within 21 years from the date of the mortgage. Estates consisting of cottages, mills, and intacks, are subject to the payment of debts of the owner, and may be alienated by gift, grant, demise, will, or assignment, but, by the statute of 1777, cannot be deemed personal effects, or chattels; nor made assets in the hands of executors, or be claimed by right of consanguinity, to the exclusion of the heir-at-law. No entail of hereditaments within the island can be created beyond the life of the grantor, or the heirs of persons *in esse*. If a man marries an heiress, and survives her, he shall be entitled to one moiety of her estate, so long as he remains a widower, and also a moiety of her purchased lands, and during coverture he is solely entitled to the rents and profits; and an heiress after marriage has no power to sell or lease her estate, without being joined in a deed to that effect by her husband; neither can the husband sell, or make a lease of his own estate, without the consent of his wife, so as to prejudice her right in case of survivorship. If a man marries a second wife, having issue by the first, the second can claim after his decease only one-fourth part of his estate of inheritance, during her widowhood; but if there be no issue by the first wife, she can claim a moiety. If a woman be married to a man who is seized of an absolute freehold of in-

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heritance, and survives him, she is entitled to one moiety of his estate, and also to a moiety of his purchased lands, and even in the lifetime of her husband may dispose of them by will to such of her children as she shall think proper, or to her husband, but to no other person. But this right of dower may be barred by settlement before marriage.

The military establishment of the island consists generally of one or two companies of regular troops detached from regiments in England, stationed at Castletown, for manning the garrisons, and for the defence of the coast, under the command of the governor. Each of the parishes furnishes four men on horseback, armed with a sabre and a pike, under a captain appointed by the governor; and in each there is also an officer, appointed by the governor, called the captain of the parish, with powers similar to those of the high bailiffs of the four towns, for the preservation of the peace.

The four towns are *Castletown*, *Douglas*, *Peel*, and *Ramsey*. CASTLETOWN, in the parish of Kirk-Malen, anciently called Rushen, being the seat of government, is considered the capital: it is situated at the southern extremity of the island, and on the western shore of Castletown bay, opposite the promontory of Langness Point, 9½ miles (S. W.) from Douglas, the principal port, and contains 2077 inhabitants. This town, which is the most ancient in the island, is supposed to be coeval with the erection of the castle of Rushen, from which it derived its name, and which was founded by Guttred, the second Danish sovereign in succession from Orry. It is intersected by a small river, over which are a drawbridge, opposite to the castle, for foot passengers, and higher up a bridge of stone for carriages. Near the castle wall is a spacious area, forming the market-place; and a convenient market-house, with an assembly-room over it, was built in 1830. In the town and its vicinity are breweries, corn-mills, and a tannery. The castle, which was originally the principal fortress in the island, is situated on the west side of the river, and is considered to bear a striking resemblance to the castle of Elsinore, in Denmark: it is surrounded by a lofty embattled wall and fosse, and defended by a glacis of stone, said to have been added by Cardinal Wolsey, when guardian to Edward, Earl of Derby. The building is quadrangular, with square towers on the sides, the largest more than 80 feet high: within the area are some commodious and recently modernized apartments, appropriated as the residence of the lieutenant-governor, and a spacious room in which the several courts of law are held; and on the walls are three buildings of small dimensions, where the records are kept, and the business of the Rolls' office is transacted. The keep, which is built of hard limestone resembling that found in the neighbourhood, is still entire, and forms the only prison in the island. In addition to the general law courts, the Tynwald court, the deemsters' summary courts, the water-bailiff's court, the court of the high bailiff of the town (the jurisdiction of which extends over the parishes of Kirk-Arbory, Kirk-Malew, Kirk-Christ-Rushen, and Kirk-St. Anne, for the recovery of debts under 40s.), the court for insolvent debtors, and the chapter-courts of the vicars-general, are held within the castle walls. Near the castle is a neat building for the meeting of the House of Keys. The numerous rocks in the bay render access to the town by sea so difficult, that most of the supplies for the consumption of the inhabitants are landed at Douglas bay, or Derby haven, from which latter place a great quantity of corn is exported. The parochial church, Kirk-Malew, is one mile and a half from the town: the old chapel, erected in 1698 by Bishop Wilson, was taken down in 1826; and the present edifice, handsomely built of limestone cemented, with an octagonal tower, has been erected at an expense of £1600: it contains 300 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £300 in aid of the expense. There are places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, and Roman Catholics. King William's College was founded in 1830, by the trustees of property, now producing £500 per ann., assigned by Bishop Barrow, in 1668, for the promotion of sound learning, and for the education and support of two young men to supply the Manks' churches, and other charitable and pious uses. The course of studies embraces religious education suited to the age of the pupils, the classics, mathematics, oriental literature, the modern languages, navigation, and other sciences, forming a complete and general system of education. The pupils pay a small sum per quarter, and a small admission fee towards the establishment of a library. Provision is made, by Bishop Barrow's gift, for the further education at either of the Universities of young men intended for the church; and when the funds of the college will allow it, professors of divinity, law, physic, and surgery, will be appointed. The buildings, partly in the early English and partly in the Elizabethan style of architecture, form a spacious cruciform structure, 210 feet in length from east to west, and 135 from north to south: from the intersection rises an embattled tower, 115 feet high, strengthened with buttresses, surmounted by an octagonal lantern turret, intended for an observatory, having in each of its faces an elegant lofty window, and crowned with a parapet and handsome pinnacles, carried up from angular buttresses: they include a handsome church, in the early English style, and were erected partly with the money saved out of the academic fund, and partly by the liberal subscriptions of the inhabitants, the expense of building the church having been defrayed from funds collected in England by Bishop Ward, for the erection of new churches in the island: there are also a public lecture-room, a large hall for a library, four large class-rooms, and houses for the masters, containing numerous apartments for the accommodation of pupils: this extensive and handsome pile of building was erected under the superintendence, and after a design, of Messrs. Hansom and Welch, of Liverpool, who were also the architects of the several churches recently built in the island. A National school is supported by subscription; and there is a parochial charity school for twenty boys, supported by the impropriate funds of the island. Mrs. Catherine Halsalls, in 1758, bequeathed £8 per annum to a mistress, to teach poor girls to read, sew, knit, and spin, and £2 per annum for repairing the school-house; and Mr. and Mrs. Taubman, in 1799, bequeathed £25 per annum for the support of a free school for 25 boys, of which sum, £20 is appropriated as a salary to the master, and £5 to the purchase of books. At Derby haven, which has been previously noticed as a place of landing for persons visiting Castletown, there is a small village, chiefly consisting of cottages and some large herring

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warehouses: and in the neighbourhood of the town are several limekilns.

Douglas, the largest, most populous, and greatest commercial town in the island, containing 6786 inhabitants, is situated near the centre of the eastern coast, and on the south of the large semicircular bay of the same name, in the parish of Kirk-Braddan. The town derives its name from the rivers Dhoo and Glass, uniting their streams a little above it and falling into the harbour: it is of a triangular form, the longest side extending from the bridge at the upper end of the harbour, in a north-easterly direction, towards the coast, and the shortest from the same point in a direction towards the pier. The streets are in many parts inconvenient and narrow, and the houses without order or uniformity of appearance; but, from the relative importance of its commerce, and the advantages of its port, it has undergone considerable improvement, and in the suburbs are several new streets regularly formed, and houses of handsome appearance. The town is partially paved, and lighted during the winter, and the inhabitants are supplied with water brought from a declivity behind the town in casks, and carried about for sale: the pier forms an agreeable promenade. To the south is a range of hills, called the How of Douglas; and on the north-east are seen the cliff of Clay Head, and the mountains of Sunwfel and Pen-y-pot, with the spacious intervening bay, to the right of which is a long extent of the Cumberland coast, crowned with distant mountains; and from the summit of Douglas Head, still more to the right, the high lands of Wales are plainly discernible. The bay, with the town and country above it rising from its shores in the form of an amphitheatre, forms a beautiful object, as approached from the sea; and to the north of the town are extensive and firm sands. About half a mile beyond the town is Mona Castle, a magnificent mansion, erected by the late Duke of Athol, of a fine white sandstone, brought from the Isle of Arran, at an expense of £40,000; this castle, and about 100 acres of land surrounding it, are the only property in the island now belonging to that family. Near it is the elegant marine villa of Col. Stewart, pleasantly situated in grounds tastefully laid out; and adjoining the lodge is the Marine Terrace, a handsome range of houses of modern erection. At the entrance of the bay, on the south shore, is a battery of two guns; and on the banks of the river, to the west of the town, are several handsome seats, among which is the Nunnery, a building in the early style of English architecture, so called from the contiguous ruins of an ancient religious establishment founded, according to Manks' tradition, in the sixth century, by St. Bridget, of which the priores was anciently a baroness of the island. The salubrity of the air, and the fineness of the beach, have rendered Douglas a place of general resort for sea-bathing, and suitable residences and lodging-houses have been erected at the northern extremity of the bay, and in the town, for the accommodation of the numerous visiters who frequent it during the summer season: a large hotel, with bathing machines and every requisite accommodation, has been established on the coast of the bay, and in the town are several hotels and boarding-houses. A commodious establishment of hot and cold sea-water baths was erected in 1816. A neat theatre is opened during the season, and assemblies are held in an elegant suite of rooms at the British Hotel: there are several libraries, news-rooms, and billiard tables, in various parts of the town, and a United Service Club was established in 1829. Considerable trade is carried on with the neighbouring coasts; and ship-building, both for home and for foreign use, consisting chiefly of small vessels and fishing boats, is greatly encouraged, the shipwrights being much esteemed for their skill in the construction of those vessels. There are also several extensive soap-manufactories, tan-yards, breweries, and corn-mills, in the town and neighbourhood. The custom-house, a commodious building, situated on the quay, was formerly the residence of the Duke of Athol. The intercourse with the neighbouring kingdoms has been greatly facilitated by means of steam-packets: the post-office for the whole island is in this town, to which letters are brought by the steam-packets from Liverpool, three times in the week during the summer, and once during the winter. There are two steam-packets from Douglas to Liverpool direct, every other day; and during the summer the voyage, which is 72 miles long, is performed in eight hours. Scotch steam-vessels running between Liverpool and Glasgow call here daily, and one from Whitehaven to Dublin calls every Saturday, on her way thither, and every Monday on her return during the summer: there are also several traders from this port to Liverpool, Whitehaven, and to the Scotch and Irish ports. The Isle of Man District Association of the Royal National Institution, for the preservation of life from shipwreck, which institution originated in this island, under the auspices of Sir Wm. Hillary, Bart., is held in this town: it was founded in 1824, under high patronage, and has paid premiums and bestowed honorary medals for the recovery of numerous lives: it provides with food, clothing, medical assistance, and the means of restoring to their homes, the destitute sufferers of all nations, and has life-boats and a complete set of Capt. Manby's apparatus in constant readiness at all the principal ports. The market is on Saturday, and is well supplied with provisions of all kinds; and there is an ample supply of fresh fish throughout the year, also a little salmon during the summer months: a fair for cattle is held on Nov. 12th. The deemster for the southern division of the island holds his court here as occasion requires, and the high bailiff every Saturday, for the recovery of debts under 40s.; the jurisdiction of the latter extends over the parishes of Kirk-Braddan, Kirk-Onchan, Kirk-Lonan, and Kirk-Marown. The vicars-general hold an ecclesiastical court every alternate Friday, and a chapter or circuit court in spring and autumn. The court-house, situated near the pier, is a plain building, with a small lock-up house for the confinement of offenders previously to their being sent to Castletown for trial. The parochial church, called Kirk-Braddan, is two miles distant, on the road to Peel. On one side of the market-place is a small chapel, dedicated to St. Matthew, to which is attached a library, established by Bishop Wilson, and augmented by Bishop Hyldersley, with a bequest of 200 volumes; on an eminence to the west of the town is a neat chapel, dedicated to St. George; and a new chapel dedicated to St. Barnabas, has lately been erected in Fore-street, in the early style of English architecture, with turrets crowned with pinnacles at the angles of the nave, and at the west

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end a handsome tower surmounted by a spire, 140 feet high. There are places of worship for Independents, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, and Roman Catholics. A National school for boys and girls, established in 1810, and for which commodious schoolrooms have been erected in Athol-street, at an expense of £1120, is supported by subscription; and an infants' school has been recently established. A dispensary has been established within the last few years; and there are within the town various benefit and friendly societies, and a public kitchen for providing the poor with food.

Peel, anciently called *Holme Town*, in the parish of Kirk-German, is situated on the western coast, 10½ miles (N. W.) from Douglas, and 12 from Castletown, and contains 1729 inhabitants. It is chiefly remarkable for the remains of its ancient castle and cathedral church, to which it was indebted for its early importance. Prior to the suppression of the contraband trade, it was a place of considerable commerce, and the grand resort of smugglers; but since that period the inhabitants have been principally employed in agriculture and the fishery, herrings on this part of the coast being taken in abundance, and not less than seventy boats belong to the harbour. The remains of the castle are situated on a small rocky island, about 100 yards west of the town, and separated from it by Peel river, but joined to the main land by a stone wall shelving towards the summit, built many years since to defend the harbour; the walls are flanked with towers, and enclose a polygonal area of about five acres, which is almost filled with the ruins of walls, buildings, and dwelling-houses; and in the centre is a pyramidal mound of earth, surrounded by a ditch, supposed to have been either a tumulus raised over the ashes of some illustrious chief, or from the summit of which harangues were made to the populace. Till the act of revestment, this fortress, as well as Rushen castle, was garrisoned by native troops, in the pay of the Lord of the Isles; but since the island became vested in the British crown, the armoury has been removed, the garrison reduced, and the buildings suffered to decay: within the walls is a two-gun battery. Within the area are the ruins of the ancient church of St. German, erected about the year 1245, as the cathedral church, which has not been used, except as a burial place, for many years: beneath the eastern part of it is a vault, eighteen feet deep, of which the groined roof is supported on low dwarf pillars, and which was anciently used as the ecclesiastical prison. Bishop Wilson was the last prelate enthroned in this church. The ruins of St. Patrick's church, the first Christian church erected in the island, are a little to the westward of it, and exhibit some characteristics of the Norman style of architecture. In the rocks along the neighbouring coast are many curious caverns: agates and cornelians are found on the sands. The market is on Friday, chiefly for provisions; and there are fairs on March 28th and July 24th, for horses and cattle. The deemsters hold their courts here occasionally; and the high bailiff every Saturday, for the recovery of debts under 40s.: the jurisdiction of the latter extends over the parishes of Kirk-Ballaugh, Kirk-St. German, Kirk-Michael, and Kirk-Patrick: the vicars-general hold a chapter or circuit court, in spring and autumn. A new court-house has recently been erected. The free grammar school was founded in 1746, by Philip Moore, Esq., who endowed it with £500, directing the interest to be paid to a master qualified to teach "the Latin language, and such other learning as may prepare youth for the service of their country in church and state;" the bishop and the 24 keys are trustees. A mathematical school was founded in 1763, by the Rev. James Moore of Dublin, who bequeathed the ground-rent of three houses in that city, producing then £20 per annum Irish currency: he also ordered his books to be sold, or exchanged, for mathematical books and instruments for its use. John Stevenson, Esq. of Ashley Park, in the county of Surrey, bequeathed £100 for the instruction of two additional boys; and Cæsar Corris, Esq., in 1826, gave also £100 for the instruction of two boys of his own kindred; or, in default of such, for any other boys of the town. There is also a National school. Philip Christian, Esq., in 1652, left two houses in London to the Master and Wardens of the Clothworkers' Company, in trust for the yearly payment of £20 to two poor boys, natives of the Isle of Man, as apprentice fees of £10 each, with an order that, if there should not be a free school in the town of Peel, the money should be paid towards the establishment and maintenance of such a school; £18 per annum to be paid to the master, and the remaining £2 to be appropriated to the purchase of books. Bishop Wilson bequeathed £50 for the instruction of poor girls; and Mr. William Cain left a small piece of land, the rental of which to be applied to the instruction of children. About three miles from the town is the Tynwald Mount, where all new laws, according to ancient usage, must be promulgated to the people. When the legislative assembly is collected, a chair under a canopy is placed on the summit for the governor, or his deputy, below whom, on terraces, the deemsters, the council, and the keys, take their places, according to their respective orders, the surrounding area being occupied by the people. The Tynwald court is held annually on July 5th, when different officers are chosen for the year. The legislative assembly meet at St. John's chapel, from which, after divine service has been performed, they move in procession to the mount.

Ramsey is situated on the north-eastern coast, in the parish of Kirk-Maughold, 15½ miles (N. N. E.) from Douglas, and 25 (N. E.) from Castletown, near the mouth of the river Sulby, the largest in the island, over which is a stone bridge of three arches: it contains 1754 inhabitants. The town is irregularly built; but the streets are wide, clean, and well paved. The neighbourhood, which is remarkably picturesque, and adorned with several handsome seats and pleasing villas, is remarkable as the scene of numerous battles fought between the Danes and the Scots, when the latter had possession of the island. The trade of the port consists principally in the exportation of Manks' produce, especially wheat, amounting in value to about £40,000 per annum: there are no imports, except coal, lime, and similar commodities; all colonial and foreign produce being, by act of parliament, landed exclusively at Douglas. The custom-house and the revenue establishment here are under the control of the receiver-general at Douglas. Seven steam-packets between Liverpool and Glasgow call at this port twice in the week. The market, on Saturday, is abundantly supplied with provisions, which are lower in price than at any other town

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in the island. The common law-courts are held here quarterly, at which a deemster presides; and the deemster for the northern division of the island holds his court occasionally; and the high bailiff every Saturday, for the recovery of debts under 40s.: the jurisdiction of the latter extends over the parishes of Kirk-Andreas, Kirk-Bride, Kirk-Jurby, Kirk-Christ-Lezayre, and Kirk-Manghold. An ecclesiastical court, in which either the bishop or his vicar-general presides, is held every alternate week; and a chapter or circuit court, in spring and autumn. The court-house, which is the largest in the island, is a neat building, ornamented over the entrances with the arms of England and those of the island sculptured in stone. The parish church, dedicated to St. Bridget, is nearly three miles distant from the town, near Maughold Head. A chapel, dedicated to St. Paul, and situated in the market-place, was erected in 1819, by subscription, and a grant of £300 from the Incorporated Society for the erection of churches and chapels, in consideration of providing free seats for the poor: the old chapel, just without the town, is now used only as a burial-place for strangers. There are places of worship for Independents, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. The grammar school was founded about the year 1760, by Mr. C. Cowell, who gave a piece of land, on which to erect a school-room, which was built by subscription: it has a small endowment. Capt. John Kilpatrick left £200 to the poor, and £100 to the parochial school; and Mr. Edward Christian left the moiety of an estate producing nearly £7 per annum, for the same purpose. There are two National schools, one for boys and the other for girls, supported by subscription.

The see, according to Camden, was originally established in the ninth century, by Pope Gregory IV., in the small village of Sodor, in Iona, or St. Columb's isle, corruptly called Icolmkill, a small island of the Hebrides. In 1098, Magnus, King of Norway, having by conquest obtained possession of those islands and the Isle of Man, united them under one bishop, under whose jurisdiction they continued till 1333, when the English took possession of the Isle of Man; and since that period, though the bishop has maintained no claim to the see of Sodor, he has retained the ancient title of Sodor and Man. He enjoys all the dignities and spiritual rights of other bishops, with the exception of having a vote in the house of peers, in which, by courtesy only, he has a seat, the see not being a barony. The see of Man was annexed to the province of York in the 33rd of Henry VIII. The ecclesiastical government is vested in a bishop, archdeacon, two vicars-general, an episcopal registrar, an official, and other officers.

Arms of the Bishopric.

The Island is divided into the north and south portions, each of which contains three sheadings; *viz.*, in the north division, Ayre sheading, comprising the parishes of Kirk-Andreas, Kirk-Bride, and Kirk-Christ-Lezayre; Garff sheading, those of Kirk-Lonan and Kirk-Manghold; and Michael sheading, those of Kirk-Ballaugh, Kirk-Jurby, and Kirk-Michael; and, in the southern division, Glanfaba sheading, comprising the parishes of Kirk-German, Kirk-Marown, and Kirk-Patrick; Middle sheading, those of Kirk-St. Anne, Kirk-Braddan, and Kirk-Onchan; and Rushen sheading, those of Kirk-Arbory, Kirk-Christ-Rushen, and Kirk-Malew. There are neither church-rates nor poor-rates, the churches being usually built and repaired by subscription, and the wants of the poor relieved by collections at the doors of the churches, distributed among them by the church, or chapel, wardens. The parish of *Kirk-Andreas* contains 2217 inhabitants: the living is a rectory, in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £955. The church, which was rebuilt in 1802, contains a handsome marble font, which formerly belonged to Philip I. of France, and, being confiscated at the time of the Revolution, was presented to this parish by Mr. Corlett: near the entrance gate is an ancient cross with Runic inscriptions. There is a parochial school, and at Kerro-Garrvoo a school for girls, of which the mistress receives 30s. per annum, bequeathed by Mr. John Tear; also a National school. Fairs are held in the village annually on St. Andrew's and St. John's days, for cattle. Near a seat called Ballacurry is a quadrangular encampment, supposed to have been constructed by the parliamentarian troops in the civil war of the 17th century. Some barrows have been opened in this parish, and found to contain urns and other relics of antiquity. *Kirk-St. Anne*, or *Santon*, contains 798 inhabitants: the living is a vicarage; net income, £98; the patronage and impropriation belong to the Crown. There is a parochial school, to which Mr. Wm. Leece, in 1805, bequeathed £100; and, in the village, a small school of industry for girls. A fair for cattle is held on May 31st. About a mile to the east of the church is an irregular circle of stones, probably Druidical remains; and on the coast, to the left of Greenock Creek, is an oblong tumulus, called *Cronk na Myrrhon*, or "the hill of the dead." *Kirk-Arbory* contains 1511 inhabitants: the living is a vicarage; net income, £97: it is in the patronage of the Crown; impropriator, G. Quirk, Esq. There is a parochial school; and fairs are held on June 22nd, Oct. 28th, and Dec. 6th. Near Balladoole is a brackish spring, probably issuing from a salt rock. On the high grounds between Balladoole House and the sea is Kiel-Vaal, or Kirk-Michael; and behind Colby House is Kiel-Pharrick, or Kirk-Patrick; both good specimens of the ancient kiels, or kirks, so common in the island. These kiels consist of a small enclosed area occupied with graves, in the centre of which are the ruins of the ancient church, generally of a quadrangular form, and of diminutive proportions. In the vicinity of the latter are five lofty stones of uncommon dimensions, and some other Druidical remains; and there are barrows in various parts of the parish. *Kirk Ballaugh* contains 1411 inhabitants: the living is a rectory; net income, £276: it is in the patronage of the Crown; one-third of the rectorial tithes belongs to the Bishop. The old church, dedicated to St. Mary, is about a mile from the village, near which a new church has recently been erected, in the early style of English architecture, with a lofty embattled tower of three stages, strengthened with buttresses and crowned with pinnacles. There is a parochial school in the village. A public brewery has been established; and fairs take place on May 15th and Aug. 26th. In this parish are several rabbit-warrens;

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and near the village are pits of shell marl, in which heads, horns, and skeletons of gigantic antediluvian elks have been found, of which a complete skeleton, of the largest dimensions, is deposited in the museum of the University of Edinburgh. *Kirk-Braddan* contains 1927 inhabitants, exclusively of those in the town of Douglas: the living is a vicarage, endowed with one-third of the rectorial tithes, with that of St. George annexed; net income of Braddan, £95, and of St. George, £245; patron, and appropriator of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, the Bishop. The church is pleasantly situated in a picturesque spot, about two miles from Douglas, on the road to Peel: in the churchyard are a Runic pillar, with an inscription, and several ancient crosses. There are two other churches, the livings of which are perpetual curacies; net income of St. Barnabas', £200; patrons, Trustees; net income of St. Matthew's, £57; patron, the Bishop. There is a parochial school. In the parish are paper and corn mills, and a linen-manufactory, employing about 400 persons, to which are attached a flax-mill and spacious bleaching-grounds. In this factory the whole process is carried on, from the preparation of the raw material to its being spun into yarn, and woven into cloth: the old system of bleaching is adopted, which, being free from any chymical process, has no injurious effect upon the cloth; and to this circumstance may be attributed the superior durability of the Monks' linen, of which a considerable quantity is exported to the neighbouring ports of the United Kingdom. Near the bleaching-green, on that branch of the Douglas river called the Glass, is a fortified hill, named Castle Ward; and in the vicinity are various ruins of kiels, or kirks, which are preserved with scrupulous veneration. *Kirk-Bride* contains 1039 inhabitants: the living is a rectory; net income, £370: it is in the patronage of the Crown; one-third of the rectorial tithes belongs to the Bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Bridget. There is a parochial school; and fairs for cattle are held on April 12th and May 6th. In this parish is the Point of Ayre, the northern extremity of the island: the land is very low, and the shoals that extend to a considerable distance from the shore have occasioned many shipwrecks. A few years since, a lighthouse was erected near the Point, to the height of 106 feet above the level of the sea, which is furnished with a revolving light, shewing alternately a red and white colour, which attain their greatest brilliancy every two minutes. There are several tumuli within the parish. *Kirk-Christ-Lezayre* contains 1979 inhabitants: the living is a vicarage; net income, £97: the patronage, with the impropriation of two-thirds of the rectorial tithes, belongs to the Crown; appropriator of the remaining third of the rectorial tithes, the Bishop. The old church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. A new church has recently been erected, in the early style of English architecture, with a tower surmounted by a spire. This parish is very extensive, and abounds with picturesque views and much beautiful scenery: turf and bog timber are found in considerable abundance within its limits. Fairs for cattle are held at the village of Sulby, on the 8th and 24th of June. In additiou to the parochial school are the Sulby school, founded by Mrs. Christian, who endowed it with property producing £11 per annum; and Mountain school, founded in 1764, by Mr. John Kelly, who bequeathed £71 for that purpose, and towards the support of which Mr. Philip Quayle gave his quarter land of Ischeag, and Mr. William Kelly a portion of intack in Kirk-Ballaugh, producing about £5 per annum. *Kirk-Christ-Rushen* contains 2732 inhabitants: the living is a vicarage; net income, £91: the patronage and impropriation belong to the Crown. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. Mrs. Clague left £3 per annum out of an estate called the Grampiones; and the Rev. John Clague bequeathed £2. 11. 5., to the parochial school; and Miss Qualtrough left £100 for founding a school. In this parish are Spanish Head, previously noticed, and the Calf of Man, of which a small portion is arable, but the greater part consists of sheep-walks: it is leased to a farmer, who has built a house in the centre, and whose family and servants, together with those who have the care of the lighthouses, are the only inhabitants. The Calf of Man is tithe-free, having neither church nor minister; and, except in the garden of the farmer, there is neither tree nor shrub in it. Rabbits are found in abundance, nearly 2000 being killed annually; and the islet is a great place of resort for sea-fowl and aquatic birds of every description. The copper mines of Brada are also in this parish. Between the villages of Port-Erin and Port-le-Mary are "the Giant's Quoting Stones," two huge masses of unhewn clay slate; and within a mile of these is Fairy Hill, a barrow, situated in a low morass, from which two defiles lead to Port-Erin bay and the creek of Fleswick. *Kirk-German* contains 1791 inhabitants, exclusively of the town of Peel: the living is a vicarage; net income, £90; patron and appropriator, the Bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. There is a parochial school; and at St. John's is a chapel, the living of which is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Crown. Fairs are held at St. John's on May 1st and 18th, July 5th, and Nov. 1st and 18th. There are several ancient kiels in the parish. *Kirk-Jurby* contains 1097 inhabitants: the living is a vicarage; net income, £90; patron and appropriator, the Bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Patrick, stands about half a mile to the north-east of Point Jurby, occupying an elevated site, from which the high lands of England, Scotland, and Ireland, may be plainly discerned. In the churchyard is a barrow, and in the parish are various others, besides several watch and ward hills. There is a parochial school; and fairs are held on April 5th, for hiring female servants, and on Nov. 20th for cattle. Turf and bog timber are found in this parish, in great abundance. *Kirk-Lonan* contains 1823 inhabitants: the living is a vicarage; net income, £135; the patronage and impropriation belong to the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Lomanus. A new church, in the early style of English architecture, with a tower surmounted by a spire, has lately been built. There is a parochial school; and an annual fair is held at Laxey, on Aug. 5th, for cattle. The small village of Laxey is pleasantly situated on the sea shore, at the mouth of a stream of that name, and about a mile from the church. Upon the banks of this river, a little above the village, are a flax-mill and a paper-mill, in the latter of which a considerable quantity of paper is manufactured for home consumption and exportation; and about a mile further up the glen are lead and copper mines. On the north side of Laxey hill is an imperfect Druidical circle of small diameter; and a little lower down, a terrace, three yards wide, leading to

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a cairn of considerable magnitude, composed of loose stones thrown together without order, and having at the extremity of the base a lofty stone pillar; the summit is nearly level. About two miles on the road to Douglas are the eleven stones, a Druidical tomb or altar, so called from two lofty stones more conspicuous than the rest, which appear to have been riven asunder: this rude monument, according to tradition, was erected over the grave of a Welsh prince, who, having landed at Laxey, on his invasion of the island, was slain by the natives, and buried on the spot where he fell. A little farther up the river there is a fine specimen of an ancient fortified hill; and in various parts of the parish are several barrows and cairns. *Kirk-Malew* contains 2778 inhabitants, exclusively of Castletown: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £90: the patronage and impropriation belong to the Crown. The church is situated about a mile and a half from Castletown, on the road to Peel. St. Mark's chapel, erected in 1772, under the auspices of Bishop Hyldersley (who purchased the glebe for it), was repaired in 1830 at the expense of the bishop of the diocese, to whom the patronage belongs; net income, £40. There is also a church, dedicated to St. Mary, the living of which is a perpetual curacy; net income, £50; patron, the Governor. Besides Castletown, this parish includes the village of Ballasalla, also Derby haven and Langness Point. Exclusively of the schools in Castletown, there are parochial schools at Ballasalla and St. Marks. Fairs are held on January 5th and May 12th at St. Marks; and April 25th, August 12th, and September 29th, at Ballasalla, for cattle. Ballasalla is the largest and most populous village in the island, and is situated amidst richly diversified and picturesque scenery; the venerable remains of Rushen abbey are seen on the banks of the river, and form an interesting feature in the view. On the northern declivity of South Barrule mountain, which is chiefly in this parish, are extensive slate quarries; and about two miles from St. Mark's chapel are the Foxdale lead mines: there are also several flax and corn mills, and some large breweries, in the parish. In various parts of the coast are barrows and several ancient fortifications, among which are the remains of a circular encampment, surrounded with a fosse, and defended by a parapet with gates: adjoining the fosse are some large blocks of granite, one of which is called the "Stone of Godfard Crovan;" and the fortification, which is most probably of Danish origin, is by Sir Walter Scott, in his historical romance of "Peveril of the Peak," noticed under the appellation of the Black Fort. *Kirk-Marown* contains 1216 inhabitants: the living is a vicarage; net income, £70; the patronage and impropriation belong to the Crown. The only woollen manufacture in the island was established in this parish in 1803, and, after having accidentally been burnt down, was rebuilt on a more extensive scale in 1828; the cloth is not inferior in quality to that made in England, though it is much less in price; it is not allowed to be exported, and, with a view to encourage this branch of manufacture, a considerable tax is imposed not only upon all cloths, but even upon all clothes made up, which are imported from any other country. There are numerous ancient kiels and other relics in the parish; among which are the remains of the ancient chapel of St. Trinian, and, on the northern acclivity of Mount Murray, the most perfect remains of a Druidical temple to be found in the island: it is formed of stones of moderate size, placed erect and at regular distances, enclosing a circle fourteen yards in diameter; and to the east of the enclosures are two walls or mounds constructed of stones and earth, bending round the temple in a semicircular direction, and about five yards distant from each other: the spot is barren and bleak, but, from the name "Glen Darrah," which in the Manks' language signifies "the vale of oaks," it appears to have been originally planted with those trees. *Kirk-Maughold* contains 1341 inhabitants, exclusively of Ramsey, from which the village of Maughold is three miles distant: the living is a vicarage; net income, £105: the patronage and impropriation belong to the Crown. The church, dedicated to St. Maughold, is situated in the centre of a spacious area comprising about three acres of consecrated ground, which was formerly a sanctuary for criminals. Opposite to the church gate is a Danish cross, and near it a column consisting of a circular shaft about five feet high, surmounted by a cubic block of stone with figures sculptured on all its sides. A portion of the churchyard was formerly appropriated exclusively to the use of the Society of Friends, who have now a distinct burial-ground. The parochial school has received several small bequests in addition to its original funds. A fair for cattle is held on August 11th. About halfway between the village and the town of Ramsey is a stone cross of great antiquity, six feet high, three feet wide, and five inches thick, having on its summit five raised balls, similar to which are some stones in the churchyard, supposed to be of Danish origin. Maughold Head is a bold promontory, terminating in a precipitous and lofty cliff, and forming the most easterly point of the island: on one of the acclivities is a spring called St. Maughold's Well, which was formerly of considerable note, and is still resorted to for its supposed medicinal properties. At Ballaglass is a waterfall surrounded with woodland scenery, which is the highest and most picturesque cascade in the island. *Kirk-Michael* contains 1317 inhabitants: the living is a vicarage; net income, £94: the patronage and impropriation belong to the Crown. The church is situated in the centre of the village, about a quarter of a mile from the sea: the chancel was built by Dr. Wilson after the death of his father. The churchyard contains many monuments with Runic inscriptions, and the tombs of the venerable Bishop Wilson, who died in the 93rd year of his age and the 58th of his prelacy; and his successor, Bishop Hyldersley; in addition to whom, Dr. John Phillipps, Dr. George Mason, and Dr. C. Crigan, also bishops of this see, were buried here. Here is a National school. Near the church gate is a lofty square Runic pillar of blue stone, curiously sculptured from the base to the summit with devices singularly involved with each other, and bearing an inscription representing it to have been erected in honour of Thurulf, a Norwegian chief: there are numerous barrows in the neighbourhood. Near the village a neat court-house has been erected within the last few years, in which the consistory court is held on the last Thursday in every month, except September and December, and at which the bishop presides, either in person or by his vicars-general and registrar: the vicars-general hold their chapter or circuit courts in spring and autumn. Bishop's Court, the episcopal palace, is situated about a mile to the west of

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the village: it is a very ancient structure, and is mentioned in history so early as the thirteenth century. The original building was a massive tower surrounded at some distance by a deep fosse; but various additions have been subsequently made. Dr. George Murray, the present Bishop of Rochester, when presiding over this diocese erected the present elegant chapel, added several rooms, and also improved and embellished the demesne, which comprises from 300 to 400 acres. Bishop Hyldersley in 1764 purchased a plot of ground, on which he built a school-house, with dwellings for the master and mistress, and gave £30, directing the interest to be appropriated to keeping them in repair. There are fairs for cattle on October 10th and 29th. *Kirk-Onchan* contains 1482 inhabitants: the living is a vicarage; net income, £105: it is in the patronage of the Crown: the church is dedicated to Onchu, the mother of St. Patrick. A new church, dedicated to St. Paul, in the early style of English architecture, with a tower surmounted by a spire, has lately been erected. The living of St. Paul's is a perpetual curacy; net income, £51; patron, the Bishop. There is a National school; and the fair is on May 20th, for cattle. The creeks and bays on the coast produce a variety of marine plants and mosses, the latter of which are tinged with various hues, and with beautiful shades of red, green, brown, and yellow, and a few with tints of blue. There are several barrows in various parts of the parish. *Kirk-Patrick* contains 2195 inhabitants: the living is a vicarage; net income, £1292; patron and appropriator, the Bishop. This parish was formerly united to St. German's, from which it was separated in 1714, and the present church was erected chiefly through the exertions of Bishop Wilson, who gave £50 towards augmenting the endowment. Mr. Thomas Radcliffe, of Knockaloe, bequeathed £5 per annum out of an estate called Godbreck to the master of the parochial school, for teaching children from the former place: here is a National school. A fair for cattle is held annually on May 17th. To the south of the church is the beautiful waterfall of Glen Moij, near which the scenery of the glen is delightfully picturesque and romantic. In the vicinity is a vein of lead-ore, near which a mountain stream, descending with impetuosity, and falling over an abrupt rock of considerable elevation, forms a cascade. In this parish are several quarries of blue slate little inferior in quality to that of Wales.

The service in the several churches is performed alternately in the Manks' and English languages. The entire number of dissenting places of worship exceeds forty. By letters patent, dated 1675, Charles II. granted an annuity of £100, payable from the Exchequer, out of the excise duties, towards the maintenance of poor clergymen of the Isle of Man, out of which £3 per annum was to be paid to the schools of Castletown, Douglas, Ramsey, Kirk-Andreas, Kirk-Ballaugh, and Kirk-Bride. The impropriate tithes of the several parishes of Kirk-Arbory, Kirk-Christ-Lezayre, Kirk-Lonan, Kirk-Malew, Kirk-Marown, Kirk-Michael, Kirk-Onchan, Kirk-Christ-Rushen, and Kirk-St.-Anne, were also purchased from Charles Earl of Derby, by Bishop Barrow and Archdeacon Fletcher, on lease for 10,000 years, for the sum of £1000, as appears by indenture dated November 1st, 1666, for the purpose of augmenting the stipends of the poorer livings, and for the erection of a free school, and the support of a master, in each parish in the island. On the death of James Earl of Derby, in 1735, James Duke of Athol, as heir-general of the Derby family, took possession of these tithes, for the recovery of which, or for indemnity for the loss, Bishop Wilson and Archdeacon Kippax in 1742 filed a bill in Chancery, with a view to seize upon the collateral securities, *viz.* the manors of Bispham and Methop, in the county of Lancaster, which, by a decree of the court of Chancery, were assigned to the earl, in condition of his paying annually, on Easter Monday, the sum of £219. 7. 10½., at the town-hall in Liverpool: this payment having been discontinued in 1809, a bill of reviver was filed by Bishop Crigan and Archdeacon Mylrea, who eventually obtained the payment into the Bank of England of £16,000, in discharge of the obligation. The produce of this sum, £600 per annum, is appropriated to the augmentation of all church livings under £90 per annum, which are raised to that sum; to the payment of £60 per annum to the master of the grammar school at Castletown, and £5. 10. per annum to each of the masters of the parochial schools. James Duke of Ormond, in 1676, charged certain estates in Ireland with the payment of £60 per annum, for the establishment of a lectureship in philosophy, history, and logic; but after the duke's death the payment was discontinued, and Bishop Wilson obtained, in commutation, the sum of £600, the produce of which is appropriated to that purpose. Lady Elizabeth Hastings, in 1739, bequeathed £40 per annum, arising from lands and tenements in the West Riding of Yorkshire, to be distributed among the parishes of Kirk-Arbory, Kirk-Braddan, Kirk-German, Kirk-Jurby, Kirk-Christ-Lezayre, Kirk-Lonan, Kirk-Malew, Kirk-Marown, Kirk-Maughold, Kirk-Michael, Kirk-Onchan, Kirk-Patrick, Kirk-Rushen, and Kirk-Santon, for the instruction of children. Mrs. Halsalla in 1758 bequeathed property in the isle, now producing £111. 14. 6. per annum, to erect a dwelling-house for the master of the grammar school at Castletown; to erect and endow a free school there for teaching girls only; to augment the four livings in the patronage of the bishop, and that of Kirk-Christ-Rushen, with £4 per annum each; and the residue to be annually applied to the support of the widows, and apprenticing the orphan children of clergymen. The Rev. Dr. Wilson, in conjunction with his father Bishop Wilson, in 1730, established a fund for the widows and children of clergymen, by raising a sum which was vested in the funds, and now produces £12 per annum, which was subsequently augmented by the purchase of one-third of the tithes of Kirk-Michael from the Duke of Athol. Miss Stevenson, of Ashley Park, in the county of Surrey, also bequeathed £500 South Sea annuities to this charity, which was afterwards exchanged for a mortgage on lands: the entire income arising from these various sources is about £110 per annum. Bishop Hyldersley left £600 to the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, to supply the islanders with tracts.

MANACCAN, or MONATHON (*St. Menaacus and St. Dunstan*), a parish, in the union of Helston, Western Division of the hundred of Kerrier and of the county of Cornwall, 9 miles (S. W. by S.) from Falmouth; containing 654 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the western shore of the English Channel, in a pleasant vale to which it gives name, and contains the small port of Helford, from which there is a ferry across the river Hel. In the vale of Manaccan was discovered,

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some years since, a mineral substance which upon analysis was found to contain a new species of metal called, from the place in which it was found, *Menaccanite*, and subsequently *Titanium*. Fairs are annually held here on March 20th and October 16th. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £4. 16. 0½.; present net income, £193; patron, Bishop of Exeter; impropriator of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, G. W. F. B. Gregor, Esq. The church received, in 1824, an addition of 100 free sittings, for the use of the National school, towards defraying the expense of which the Incorporated Society granted £13. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Dissenters. The National school was established in 1824, and is supported by subscription. Roman coins are frequently found at Tregonnell.

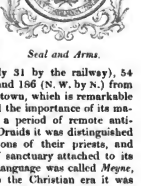
MANATON (*St. Winifred*), a parish, in the union of Newton-Abbot, hundred of Teignbridge, Crockernwell and Southern Divisions of the county of Devon, 6 miles (S.) from Moreton; containing 435 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 12. 8½.; present net income, £209; patron and incumbent, Rev. W. Carwithen, D.D. The church has a rich screen. A school is partly supported by subscription. At Grimspound, in this parish, is an enclosure of loose stones, containing about three acres, within which are several minor enclosures: some have thought it a Druidical work; and others, with greater probability, a place for holding the Stannary court.

MANBY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Louth, Marsh Division of the hundred of Louth-Eske, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 5¾ miles (E. by S.) from Louth; containing 207 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 10. 2.; present net income, £482; patron, Rev. J. Mounsey. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

MANBY, a hamlet, in the parish of Broughton, Eastern Division of the wapentake of Manley, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 5 miles (W. by N.) from Glandford-Bridge: the population is returned with the parish.

MANCETTER (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Atherstone, Atherstone Division of the hundred of Hemlingford, Northern Division of the county of Warwick, 1¼ mile (S. E.) from Atherstone; containing 5200 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 13. 4.; present net income, £229; patron and incumbent, Rev. Benjamin Richings; impropriator, J. M. B. Pigott, Esq., M.D. The church occupies an eminence supposed to have been the site of a camp, being deeply intrenched; it is a spacious and ancient structure of very picturesque appearance, and has an eastern window of ancient stained glass. The river Anker and the Coventry canal run through the parish. Here are very extensive stone quarries; also several very productive mines of manganese, of superior quality. Near the church was the Roman station called by Antonius *Manduessedum*, of an oblong form, with large ramparts enclosing an area of about seven acres, intersected by the Roman Watling-street; the north-western side, called Castle banks, being in Warwickshire, and the south-eastern, called Oldfield banks, in Leicestershire. Oval flint axes, or celts, Roman bricks, coins of gold, silver, and brass, with various other relics of antiquity, have been found here. In the village of Mancetter is an hospital, endowed with a bequest of £2000 from James Gramer, in 1724, for eight poor men. During the religious persecutions in the reign of Mary, Robert Glover and Mary Lewes, of this place, suffered martyrdom; the former was burnt at Coventry, and the latter at Lichfield. Tablets to their memory are erected in the church.

MANCHESTER (*Blessed Virgin* or *St. Mary*), a parish, in the hundred of Salford, Southern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster; comprising the borough of Manchester, and numerous chapelries and townships; and containing 270,961 inhabitants, of which number, including Salford, which is the head of a union, 182,812 are in the town of Manchester, 36 miles (E. by N.) from Liverpool (but only 31 by the railway), 54 (S. E. by S.) from Lancaster, and 186 (N. W. by N.) from London. The origin of this town, which is remarkable for the extent of its trade and the importance of its manufactures, may be traced to a period of remote antiquity. In the time of the Druids it was distinguished as one of the principal stations of their priests, and celebrated for the privilege of sanctuary attached to its altar, which in the British language was called *Meyne*, signifying a stone. Prior to the Christian era it was one of the principal seats of the Brigantes, who had a castle, or strong hold, called *Mancenion*, or the place of tents, near the confluence of the rivers Medlock and Irwell, the site of which, still called the "Castle Field," was by the Romans, on their conquest of this part of the island under Agricola, about the year 79, selected as the station of the *Cohors Prima Frisiorum*, and, with reference to its original British name, called by them *Mancunium*; hence its Saxon name *Manceastre*, from which its modern appellation is obviously derived. This station was for nearly four centuries occupied by the Romans, and amply provided with every thing requisite for the accommodation and subsistence of the garrison established in it, having also a water-mill on the Medlock, at some distance below the town, the site of which still retains the name of Knott mill. The station included a quadrangular area 500 feet in length and 400 in width, the interior not exactly level, but rising from the centre towards the sides, on which a rampart of earth sloping inwards was raised from the ground surrounding the enclosure, which is consequently lower than the site of the castrum. On the summit of this rampart a wall was originally built, which extended round the enclosure, on one side of which was the castle, or fort; but very little of the foundation of the wall is at present discernible, the few remaining portions being under ground, and the greater part of the site covered with modern buildings. From this station, as from a common centre, Roman roads branched off to *Cambodunum*, *Eboracum*, *Condate*, *Rigodunum*, *Veratinum*, and *Rerigonium*. In the vicinity of the aboriginal settlement, which has obtained the name of Aldport, Roman urns and other vessels, stones inscribed to centurions of the cohort, votive altars, coins, fibulæ, and lachrymatories, have been found at various times; and without



Seal and Arms.

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the vallum, foundations of Roman buildings, and other vestiges of antiquity, have been frequently discovered. The Roman road to *Cambodunum* commenced at the east gate of the castrum, and, pursuing a north-eastern direction, passed over Newton heath into the county of York; the road leading to *Eboracum* branched off from the former at a distance of less than two miles from *Mancunium*, and, passing by the townships of Chadderton and Royton, continued in a north-eastern direction through Littleborough, and over Blackstone Edge, to the city of York; the road to *Londate* passed from the east gate of the castrum, through the village of Stretford, to the ford of Mersey, and thence to Kinderdon; the road to *Rigodunum* branched off from the road to *Londate* about a mile from its commencement, and, taking a south-westerly direction, crossed the river Irwell at Old Trafford, terminating at Blackrode; the road to *Veratinum* diverged from that to *Rigodunum*, and, after passing by Eccles, continued through Barton to Warrington; and the road to the station *Rerigonium* commenced at the north-west gate of *Mancunium*, and, passing Quay-street, ran nearly parallel with Deansgate, and, after crossing the river Irk, passed over Kersall moor to Ribchester: there were also several smaller vicinal ways, of which some slight vestiges may be traced.

After the departure of the Romans, the fort of *Mancunium* was taken from the Britons, about the year 488, by a party of the Saxons, who had forcibly established themselves in this part of the kingdom: they placed a garrison in it, which, however, surrendered to the British, who retained possession whilst Arthur Pendragon was prosecuting his victories over that people. In 1620, it was captured by Edwin, King of Northumbria, who annexed it to his dominions; and soon afterwards a colony of Angles settled here. In 627, the inhabitants were converted to Christianity by the preaching of Paulinus, a missionary employed by Gregory I., and a Christian church was built, and dedicated to St. Michael. Manchester, having been taken by the Danes, was, about 920, wrested from their possession by Edward the Elder, who repaired and fortified the castle, and rebuilt the town, which had been almost destroyed in the assaults of the invaders, placing in it a strong garrison of his own soldiers, on account of its being a frontier town between the kingdoms of Mercia and Northombria. It was raised to the distinction of a burgh, with extensive privileges, and for some time continued highly prosperous; but being exposed to repeated attacks, and having suffered so much injury in the wars between the Northumbrians and the Danes, notwithstanding its enlargement by Edward, it appears, at the time of the Conquest, to have been in every respect inferior to Salford, a Saxon settlement on the opposite bank of the Irwell, which, being a royal demesne, had risen into importance, and imparted its name to the hundred. In the Norman survey we find that Manchester contained two churches, but it is not otherwise mentioned as a place of any note. Soon after the Conquest, it came into the possession of Albert de Gresley, whose descendant, Robert, the fourth lord of Manchester, obtained for it, in the reign of Henry III., the grant of an annual fair on the eve and festival of St. Matthew. In the reign of Edward I., the barons, in order to raise a great number of men to serve in the army destined for the invasion of Scotland conferred several privileges on their vassals; and Thomas de Gresley, sixth baron of Manchester, upon that occasion, granted to the inhabitants those rights and immunities which have been emphatically called the "Magna Charta of Manchester." This charter, which was granted on the 14th of May, in the year 1301, among other privileges, confers the right of choosing a borough-reeve; of disposing of their lands of inheritance according to pleasure, reserving only to the heir, in such cases, the prior right of purchase; the power of arresting for debt within the borough the persons of knights, priests, or clerks, and various other privileges. The baron of Manchester was thrice summoned to parliament by writ in the reign of this monarch, by whom he was made Knight of the Bath, and was one of the barons who, in the reign of Edward II., conspired against Piers Gavestone. About 70 years before this, Salford was made a free borough, by charter from Ranulph de Blundeville, Earl of Chester.

In 1352, the manufacture of "Manchester cottons," a kind of woollen cloth made from the fleece in an unprepared state, was introduced, and obtained a high degree of celebrity; and in the course of this reign numerous Flemish artisans, who had been invited into England by Edward III., settled in the town, where, finding every requisite advantage, they brought the woollen manufacture to a considerable degree of perfection, and laid the foundation of its staple trade, which, though interrupted by the war between the houses of York and Lancaster, and subsequently, in the reign of Edward VI., by a dreadful malady called the sweating sickness, had, in the reign of Elizabeth, become of such importance, that one of the queen's subnagers (officers appointed to examine, and affix the seal to, manufactured cloth) was stationed here, in 1565. During the progress of the Reformation, an ecclesiastical commission for the diocese of Chester was established at Manchester, and numbers of popish recusants, from various parts of Lancashire, were imprisoned in the New Fleet, which appears to have been erected about that time, and probably for that purpose. The commissioners were Henry Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon; Edwin Sandys, Archbishop of York; the Earl of Derby; and Dr. Chadderton, Bishop of Chester, who then resided in the episcopal palace at Manchester, but, in consequence of frequent disputes between his servants and the inhabitants, removed to Chester. The commissioners, though principally engaged in promoting the reformed religion, and in the detection and punishment of popish recusants, published, during their sittings at Manchester, a declaration against pipers and minstrels attending bear and bull baitings, against the "superstitious ringing of bells, wakes, festivals, and other amusements;" to counteract the influence of which prohibition, James I. published his celebrated Book of Sports. Among the persons confined in the New Fleet, under the authority of this commission, were, Sir John Southworth; James Layborne, an eminent layman, who was executed at Lancaster in 1583, his head having been sent to Manchester, and placed, with those of others, on the steeple of the collegiate church; James Bell and John Finch, who were executed in 1584; John Townley, Esq.; and the Lady of Bartholomew Hesketh, Esq. Having been originally a place of sanctuary, it was one of the eight places to which this privilege was confirmed by a statute in the 32nd of Henry VIII., which, in the following year, was transferred to Chester. During the

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threatened invasion by Philip of Spain, Manchester supplied 144 men armed with bills and pikes, 38 archers, and 38 arquebusiers, to assist in repelling the "Invincible Armada."

At the commencement of the parliamentary war, Sir Cecil Trafford, with a view to strengthen the king's cause, supplied the inhabitants of Manchester and the neighbouring towns with arms and ammunition; but the county, anxiously desirous of peace, sent a petition to the king, then at York, requesting him to propose terms of reconciliation with the parliament, the presentation of which was entrusted to a deputation, consisting of the warden of Manchester, and other freeholders of the county, among whom was John Bradshaw, supposed to be the same individual that, six years after, pronounced sentence of death upon the king, as president of the High Court of Justice. All hopes of reconciliation having vanished, Manchester became the scene of much obstinate contention. The commissioners of array visited it, to demand ammunition for the use of the king; but the town having been previously secured for the parliament, by Ralph Asheton, one of the representatives of the county, the inhabitants refused to surrender; and Lord Strange, with a considerable force, attempting to enter it, they took up arms, and being joined by numbers from the adjacent country, a skirmish took place, in which several men on both sides were killed: this event, which was regarded by the House of Commons as the commencement of the war, was, by the Speaker, announced as "terrible news from the north." The inhabitants, apprehending a more serious attack, fortified the town; and the king, having set up his standard at Nottingham, sent Lord Strange with 4000 infantry, seven pieces of cannon, and some cavalry, to reduce it. After an obstinate conflict for several days, during which it was defended by Captain Bradshaw, aided by Lieutenant-Colonel Rosworm, an able German engineer, Lord Strange, being summoned, on the death of the Earl of Derby, to join the king, whose head-quarters were then at Shrewsbury, withdrew his forces, and raised the siege. To guard against future assaults, the fortifications which had been hastily thrown up were completed and enlarged, and instructions were given by the parliament to the committee for the defence of the kingdom, to levy a body of dragoons to serve in Manchester and the neighbourhood, and to indemnify the inhabitants for the loss they had sustained in resisting the commissioners of array; and to supply them with money to defray the expense of future services, a loan was raised, the interest of which was paid by parliament, and as an immediate resource, the pay of the officers of the garrison was ordered to be levied on the estates of the royalists. Manchester now became the head-quarters of the parliamentary army stationed in Lancashire, and in 1643, Sir Thomas Fairfax entered the town, whence he despatched expeditions against Preston and Lancaster, both which surrendered to the parliament. It was again summoned by the Earl of Newcastle, at the head of 10,000 or 12,000 men, but being unsuccessful, the earl took the route to Hull, in pursuit of Fairfax: it does not appear to have sustained any further attack. During the Protectorate of Cromwell, Manchester, in obedience to the Protector's writ to the high sheriff of Lancaster, made two successive returns of a member to serve in parliament, in common with other towns, which did not subsequently exercise the elective franchise. In 1652, the walls were thrown down, the fortifications demolished, and the gates carried away and sold, a measure which appears to have originated in its growing commercial importance, and its increase in wealth and population. The restoration of Charles II., however, was celebrated in the town with the most splendid pomp and ceremony; the utmost festivity and rejoicings took place, and the public conduits were made to flow with wine in copious streams. In 1715, a tumultuous assembly, headed by one Syddall, a barber, demolished the Independent chapel, in Acres Fields, at that time the only dissenting place of worship in the town, and proceeded to commit other depredations; but the insurrection was quelled, and Syddall, with several of his accomplices, were committed to Lancaster gaol: Syddall, on his liberation from prison, joined the rebels in Preston, and being again taken prisoner, was sent to this town and executed.

In 1745, Prince Charles Edward, the young Pretender, who the year before had visited Manchester, where he was hospitably entertained for several weeks at Ancoat's Hall, the mansion of Sir Edward Moseley, Bart., entered the county of Lancaster, at the head of an army of 6000 men, and advanced to this town, with a view to recruit his forces, and to raise supplies of men, arms, and money. On November 28th, the advanced guard, consisting of about 100 cavalry, entered the town, and demanded quarters for 10,000 men, and on the following day the main body arrived; in the afternoon the young Pretender took up his quarters in the house of Mr. Dickenson, in Market-street, from that circumstance called the palace, and issued a proclamation, requiring all persons who had any duties to pay, or any of the public money in their hands, to pay the same to his secretary at the palace. The boroughreeve was compelled to publish the manifestoes of the rebels; and on the following day, the whole of the Pretender's army, with its train of artillery, consisting of sixteen pieces of cannon, and the baggage, assembled in the town and neighbourhood: the sum of £3000 was levied in money, from 200 to 300 men were raised for the service, and placed under the command of Francis Towney, Esq., of Townley Hall, in the county of Lancaster, and many horses were put under requisition for mounting the cavalry and drawing the baggage. On December 1st, the rebel army quitted Manchester, marchsouthward in two columns; and having united at Macclesfield, advanced to Derby, which they reached on the 4th; but to avoid the danger of being enclosed by the armies of Marshal Wade and the Duke of Cumberland, retreated northward to Manchester, where they arrived on the 8th, and continuing their retreat to the north, reached Carlisle on the 10th, closely pursued by the Duke of Cumberland; leaving a garrison of 400 men in that town, consisting of the Manchester regiment and some Scottish troops, the rebels effected their retreat to the Scottish frontier, which they reached on the 20th of December. On the subsequent surrender of the garrison of Carlisle to the Duke of Cumberland, the officers of the Manchester regiment were sent prisoners to London, where, being tried for high treason and found guilty, they were executed on Kennington Common. After the execution, the heads of Colonel Townley and

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Capt. Fletcher were placed on Temple Bar, and those of Capt. Deacon and Adjutant Syddall, son of a barber, were sent down to Manchester and placed on the exchange.

In 1759, an act of parliament was passed for discharging the inhabitants from their obligation to grind corn and other grain at the school mill on the river Irk, a custom which had prevailed from a remote period, and had frequently excited a strong spirit of popular discontent. By this act the inhabitants were released from every obligation, except that of grinding malt, which is still retained; and though the sum paid to the feoffees of the mill is very moderate, yet the compulsory clause of grinding malt has induced almost all the public brewers to establish themselves in townships which, though adjoining to, and within the immediate vicinity of, the town, are not subject to that obligation. Christian, King of Denmark, on his tour through England, 1768, took up his abode in this town, and lodged, with his suite, at the Bull Inn; during his stay he visited the then recently-formed excavations for the Duke of Bridgewater's canal. In 1773, the Russian Princess, Czartoriski, arrived here from Birmingham, to inspect the aqueducts and excavations at Worsley, and during her stay visited the principal factories. In 1805, the Archdukes John and Lewis of Austria, accompanied by a retinue of scientific men, spent some time here in visiting the various factories, and inspecting the several processes of the manufactures; and in 1817, the Grand Duke Nicholas, now Emperor of Russia, honoured the town with a visit for the same purpose. Manchester, in common with other large manufacturing towns, has, during the fluctuations of trade, and the varying state of its manufactures, experienced a proportionate number of popular commotions; and occasional disturbances, arising from the depression of commerce, and the consequent low wages of the operative manufacturer, have been in some instances attended with serious results. The improvement in the various branches of its trade and manufactures has, however, been uniformly progressive, and justly entitles it to be considered one of the most extensive and prosperous commercial and manufacturing towns in the kingdom.

Its staple trade is the cotton manufacture, which, in all its various branches, is carried on to an extent almost incredible. The town has obtained considerable eminence for its manufacture of a species of woollen goods, called "Manchester cottons," which was introduced by the Flemings, in the reign of Edward III.; and in that of Charles I. the linen and cotton trade had made some progress. In the "Treasure of Traffic," published by Lewis Roberts, in 1641, Manchester is said to have purchased linen yarn from Ireland, and cotton wool from London, the goods woven from which were sent to those places for sale. About the year 1740, the manufacturers residing here employed agents in different parts of the country to procure a supply of raw cotton, which was manufactured, by the spindle and distaff, in the cottages of the workmen, chiefly into fustians, thicksets, dimities, and jeans, to which were added cotton thicksets, goods figured in the loom, and subsequently cotton velvets, velveteens, and strong fancy cords. About the year 1760, these goods, which had till then been made only for home consumption, found a market on the continents of Europe and America; and as the quantity of weft produced in the whole county of Lancashire, by about 50,000 spindles worked by hand, was insufficient to keep the weavers in Manchester constantly employed, and consequently to afford a supply adequate to the increasing demand, recourse was had to the aid of machinery, and Mr. John Kay invented the instrument called the pucking peg, by the assistance of which the weaver was not only enabled to produce twice the quantity of work, but also to weave cloths of any width. The facility thus given to the weaving department caused a corresponding increase in the demand for yarn, and Mr. Thomas Highs, in conjunction with Mr. Kay, invented the spinning jenny, the powers of which were greatly increased by the improvements of Mr. Hargreaves, whose success excited the apprehensions of the hand-workmen, caused the destruction of his machinery, and his retreat to Nottingham, where he died in indigence. Mr. Highs continued to make the spinning jennies for sale, and also invented the water-frame, or throstle, for spinning twist by means of rollers: these machines were subsequently improved under Sir Richard Arkwright, whose exclusive patent right was annulled by a decision of the Court of King's Bench, in 1785, and the privilege of using such machinery was thrown open to the public. The late Sir Robert Peel, Bart., assisted by Mr. Hargreaves, first brought the cylindrical carding-engines into use, and made many improvements in the application of machinery to the cotton manufacture, by the adoption of which, aided by the powers of the steam-engine, the quantity of goods of every description manufactured in this town has been prodigiously increased.

Every process of that manufacture is carried on to a very considerable extent, but the branch of it for which Manchester is most distinguished is the spinning, in which department alone there are in the town and vicinity upwards of one hundred factories. The power-loom is a recent invention, originating with the Rev. Mr Cartwright, of Holland House, in the county of Kent, who, after repeated attempts, ultimately succeeded in establishing a factory upon that principle at Doncaster, and was indemnified by parliament for the losses he had sustained in the course of his experiments. Mr. Grimshaw, of Manchester, adopting Mr. Cartwright's plan, established a factory in which were 500 power-looms, but the building having been destroyed by fire, the design was for a time abandoned. The difficulties which had impeded the general adoption of this invention were finally removed by the aid of Mr. Johnson's machine for dressing the warps, and, in 1806, the use of the power-loom was again introduced, with complete success. The factories, in several of which the whole process of the manufacture, from the introduction of the raw material to its completion, is carried on, are immense ranges of building, from six to eight stories in height; some employing from 1800 to 2000 persons each, and the whole furnishing employment to upwards of 30,000 persons. The making of muslin was first attempted about the year 1780, at which time the machine called the mule was introduced into the spinning factories, and to such a degree of perfection has this branch of manufacture been brought, that the muslins of Manchester are little inferior to those of India. The silk manufacture has, within the last few years, been revived, under very favourable circumstances, and is rapidly improving; the number of mills already established is considerable, and the silks manufactured are

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not inferior in the beauty of their texture to those of Spitalfields, or of France. The principal articles at present manufactured are, velvets, fustians, jeans, ticking, checks, ginghams, nankeens, diaper, quilting, calico, muslins, muslinets, cambric handkerchiefs, small wares, silks, and, in fact, every variety of cotton and silk goods. There are also extensive bleaching-grounds, and works for printing and dyeing, and for every other department of the manufactures; and, in addition to what may be considered the staple manufactures of the town, are numerous others dependent on them, such as that of machinery of all kinds, for which there are extensive forges, foundries, &c. There are also several laboratories for the making of oil of vitriol, and other chymical productions used in the different processes of the trade, for bleaching, dyeing, &c. In the vicinity are several mills for the manufacture of paper of all descriptions, from the coarsest kind, for packages, to the finest kinds of writing and printing paper, all which have been brought to a high degree of perfection, and are manufactured on a very large scale. There are extensive manufactories for hats, which have flourished for many years; also various other branches of manufacture, which have all improved with the increasing trade of the town, and afford employment to a very great portion of the inhabitants. Engraving, as connected with the printing of calico, muslin, and cotton goods, is extensively carried on; and there are saw-mills on a very extended scale. For the purchase of the various productions of the town, of which large quantities are exported, foreign merchants have either established agents, or one of their partners, resident here, to conduct their commercial transactions, and to purchase, not only Manchester goods, but also the produce of all the adjoining manufacturing districts, which are accumulated here as in a central depôt. A chamber of commerce was established in 1820, by which the trading interests of its members, and those of Manchester generally, have been greatly promoted: 25 directors are annually chosen at a general meeting of the subscribers, held in February, to whom the management of its affairs is entrusted.

The exchange and commercial buildings were erected from a design by Mr. Harrison, in 1806, at an expense of £20,000, advanced on shares of £50 each, by 400 proprietary members, who subsequently added £30 each to the original shares, for the purchase of the site: it is a spacious, handsome, and well-arranged edifice of Runcorn stone, in the Grecian style of architecture: the north front, which faces the market-house, is semicircular, and ornamented with lofty fluted columns of the Doric order; the news-room, which occupies the basement story of this part of the building, is elegantly provided with every accommodation, and lighted by a semicircular dome and handsome windows of plate glass: at the distance of fifteen feet from the walls is a circular range of pillars of the Ionic order, supporting the ceiling; and over the central fire-place is a full-length portrait of Thomas Stanley, Esq., for many years member for the county, finely painted by the late Sir Thomas Lawrence: there are 2000 subscribers belonging to this establishment. Above the news-room, and resting on the pillars which support the ceiling, is a circular range of building, fifteen feet in breadth, and two stories high (originally forming part of the extensive establishment of Mr. W. Ford, bookseller), of which the lower contains the Exchange library, belonging to a proprietary of 400 members, and comprising more than 15,000 volumes: the proprietary ticket is £10. 10., and the annual subscription £1. The gallery is lighted by a range of windows immediately above those in the circular part of the news-rooms, but of smaller dimensions, and is well arranged for the reception of the books; the upper story is divided into apartments for various uses. In the south part of the building the post-office was formerly placed, but that part of the building has been added to the exchange-room, in consequence of the demand for increased accommodation. A temporary post-office has been made opposite to the exchange, and efforts are now being made to procure one more suitable to the importance of the town, which contributes about £60,000 per annum to the post-office revenue. A handsome geometrical staircase leads from the hall to the upper part of the exchange buildings, in which is an elegant dining-room, with a rich mantel-piece of Abyssinian marble at each end, and an orchestra on the north side: this room, which was opened in celebration of the anniversary of the birthday of George III., in 1809, is well adapted for public entertainments: there are several ante-rooms, and a variety of offices, connected with the general purposes of the institution.

The vast trade and commercial importance of this town have been in a great degree promoted by its proximity to the port of Liverpool, whence its manufactures are exported to every quarter of the globe, and with which it has a facility of water communication by means of the Mersey and Irwell navigation, constructed in 1720, under an act of parliament amended in 1794, when the proprietors were incorporated; and the celebrated Bridgwater canal, of which a description is given in the article on LANCASHIRE; both of them communicating with the river Mersey, at Runcorn. The Manchester, Bolton, and Bury canal, constructed by act of parliament in 1791, crossing the Irwell, at Clifton, and again at Little Lever, passes for 15 miles through a district abounding with coal and mineral produce, and unites with the Leeds and Liverpool canal near Blackburn, by a branch formed in 1793. In 1835 an act was obtained to amend the acts relating to this line of navigation and railway, and to make a branch railway to Bolton. The Ashton-under-Line canal, constructed in 1792, is carried, by a lofty archway, in an oblique direction over Store-street; and by another aqueduct, of equal strength and beauty of design, it crosses the river Medlock, branching off to Stockport, and at Fairfield, by another branch, communicates with Oldham. The Rochdale canal, constructed in 1794, forms a communication from the Duke of Bridgewater's canal at Manchester to the Calder navigation at Sowerby bridge, beyond which is a cut from Salter-Hebble to Halifax. In 1836 an act was passed for making a canal to connect the Rochdale canal and the river Irwell. By means of the Grand Trunk canal, a line of communication has been established with London, Bristol, and other principal towns. In 1826, an act was obtained for the construction of a railway between Manchester and Liverpool, adapted to the use of carriages drawn by locomotive engines impelled by steam, for the conveyance of merchandise and passengers. This stupendous undertaking was completed in 1830, and the expenses of constructing the railway and the different works since erected have been estimated at

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upwards of £1,370,000, subscribed in shares of £100 each by a company of proprietors. Branch railways lead from different parts of this line to Birmingham, Preston, Bolton, St. Helen's, and Runcorn. The line of road is carried, by a series of arches, commencing at the Company's warehouses, in the Liverpool road, across the roofs of the houses in Water-street, and over the river Irwell, by a handsome stone bridge of two arches, each 65 feet in span, and 30 feet high from the surface of the water to the central summit. After passing over a level tract of ground beyond the river for nearly four miles and a half, it is, by means of inclined planes, viaducts, and other contrivances, continued through grounds of various elevation, rising, at its greatest altitude, to a height of 123 feet above, and falling, at its greatest depression, to a depth of 12½ feet below, the general level. The whole line from Manchester to Liverpool is 31 miles in length: on its course not less than 63 bridges have been erected, and two tunnels made. This important work was opened to the public with a grand procession, on which occasion the late Mr. Huskisson, member for Liverpool, having alighted from one of the carriages, which had halted for a few minutes, in endeavouring to regain his seat, fell in the line of one of the locomotive engines, which was travelling with a velocity of 30 miles an hour, and was so severely injured, that he died in the course of the evening. An act was passed in 1836 for making a railway from Manchester to Leeds, a distance of 60 miles. A joint-stock company, for the conveyance of goods by water, called the New Quay Company, was originally established in 1822, with a capital of £30,000: the shareholders are chiefly merchants and traders, and the company has a considerable number of vessels plying between Manchester and Liverpool. In addition to the various and numerous branches of inland navigation, by which a facility of conveyance by water is obtained to every part of the kingdom, the trade of the town employs more than 200 conveyances by land, for the more prompt distribution of its merchandise and manufactures.

The town is situated on the banks of the river Irwell, which here receives the tributary streams of the Irk and the Medlock, and on the north-west bank of which is situated the newly-created borough of Salford, connected, by means of five bridges, with Manchester, of which it forms an integral part. Of these bridges, the most ancient, which had existed from time immemorial, was rebuilt in the reign of Edward III.; the Strangeways iron bridge was erected in 1817, and a sixth bridge, in connection with the Manchester and Liverpool railway, has been built over the same river. Over the Medlock are nine bridges, in various parts of the town, of which that leading from Oxford-street crosses the river in an oblique direction. There are also seven bridges over the river Irk, of which six are very low, and subject to be flooded at high water; the seventh is a very lofty structure of three arches, and a great ornament to the town, connecting a new line of road, from the extremity of Miller-street, with what was anciently Strangeways park, and forming an entrance into the town, which avoids the steep ascent of the Red Bank, and the dangerous turn in the old road from Scotland-bridge. Exclusively of these, there are several smaller bridges over the Shooter's brook, and not less than 30 over the numerous branches of the canals which intersect the town. The town is well paved, and lighted with gas, under the direction of 240 commissioners, appointed by an act of parliament passed in the 9th of George IV., for cleansing, paving, lighting, watching, and regulating it, and forming a body corporate, with a common seal: the gas-works are superintended by 30 directors chosen from among the commissioners. The inhabitants are supplied with water by the Manchester and Salford Water Company, established by an act of parliament in 1809, which is conveyed by pipes from their reservoirs at Beswick and at Gorton; that at the latter place, covering more than 50 acres of ground, having been excavated in 1825. Salford was formerly included in the same jurisdiction with Manchester, with respect to its police, the same act of parliament being applicable to both; but by an act passed in the 9th of George IV., they were separated, and Salford is now governed by a distinct code of regulations, under an act passed in the 11th of George IV., and in the same session the local act for Manchester was amended. The environs, in many parts, particularly in Broughton, abound with scenery pleasingly diversified; and in the neighbourhood are some handsome ranges of building, and numerous elegant villas: among these are Ardwick Green, in the centre of which is a fine sheet of water, surrounded with respectable residences; Salford Crescent, occupying an elevated site, and commanding a beautiful view of the windings of the Irwell, with the fertile valleys on the opposite bank, and sheltered by rising hills. On the bank of the same river are several successive tiers of houses, which rise above each other from the margin of the river; and on the Irk is Gibraltar, an irregular cluster of rural and picturesque cottages. The older part of the town contains several ancient houses (which, however, are fast disappearing), interspersed with modern dwellings; and the streets, with the exception of such as have been improved under various acts of parliament, are inconveniently narrow: the more modern parts contain many spacious streets, in which are numerous handsome and respectable houses; but the general plan appears to have been more adapted to the accommodation of its extended trade than to the display of elegance and symmetry in its general appearance. Cotton-mills, factories, and warehouses of immense extent, have been erected in those parts of the town previously occupied by the most pleasant dwelling-houses, and every other part of it is crowded with numerous cottages of families employed in the various works.

The Literary and Philosophical Society was established in 1781: the members hold their meetings on alternate Fridays from October till the end of April, in a hall containing suitable apartments; gold and silver medals are awarded for the best dissertations on particular subjects: the society has published seven volumes of transactions, in the English, French, and German languages, which are much circulated on the continent. The celebrated Dr. Dalton, the discoverer of the atomic theory, and one of the greatest chemical philosophers of the age, has been many years and is now a member of the society. The Philological Society was instituted in 1803; and an Agricultural Society, consisting of members residing within 30 miles of the town, was established in 1767, and is one of the earliest institutions of that kind in England; its object is to bestow annual premiums for useful discoveries in cultivation, for

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superior specimens of produce both in cattle and in crops, and for the encouragement of cottagers who, by their labour, have maintained their families without parochial assistance, and for farming servants who have continued for the greatest length of time, and with the best characters, in one situation; all subscribing members and their tenants, in the counties of Lancaster and Chester, may claim the premiums. The new circulating library, in St. Anne's-street, containing 4000 volumes, was established in 1792. A part of Cheetham's hospital is also appropriated as a library, to which, under certain regulations, the public enjoy free admission. Mr. Cheetham bequeathed £1000, to be vested in land, directing the produce to be applied in the purchase of books, and £100 to provide a place for their reception: this fund by the management of the trustees, has considerably accumulated, and the library contains more than 16,000 volumes, some valuable manuscripts, a collection of prints, and several natural and artificial curiosities. The Portico, an elegant edifice of the Ionic order, was erected by subscription, in 1806, at an expense of £7000: the building, which is of Runcorn stone, contains a library, committee, news, and reading rooms, and other offices. A library, established in Spear-street, in 1802, is now held in Fountain-street, and contains a good collection of theological and other works. The law library was instituted by the members of that profession, in 1820. The society for promoting the study of natural history was projected in 1821, and rapidly attained its present state of maturity and importance: its concerns are under the direction of a president and council of ten proprietary members, annually chosen, four vice-presidents, a treasurer, four curators, and two secretaries. The buildings comprise a museum lately erected in Peter-street, and consisting of a large brick building with a handsome stone portico, in which, in addition to a valuable collection of insects, made by the late J. L. Phillips, Esq., is an extensive exhibition of the rarest specimens of the animal kingdom, consisting of quadrupeds, birds, and fishes, and of shells, minerals, fossils, and other natural curiosities, scientifically arranged: attached to the museum are, a library of works on natural history, a council-room, a curatory, and apartments for the librarian and keeper of the museum. The Royal Institution, embracing a variety of objects connected with the pursuits of literature and science, and the cultivation of the fine arts, originated with a few public-spirited individuals (either artists or persons connected with the arts), in 1823, and was soon honoured with public, and finally with royal patronage. From March to August there is an exhibition of paintings; and lectures are delivered at various periods. The building, which has been erected from a design by Mr. Barry, of London, and is of a durable and richly coloured stone, from the vicinity of Colne, forms a splendid addition to the architectural ornaments of the town; it is in the Grecian style of architecture. The principal elevation, towards Mosley-street, has a noble portico of six lofty columns of the Ionic order, supporting a rich entablature and pediment in the centre, on each side of which are columns and pilasters connecting it with the wings. The whole cost of this elegant pile was estimated at about £50,000. The Athenæum, an institution for the benefit of young men in the middle rank of life, is a very handsome building of stone, erected close to the Royal Institution, from a design by Barry; it comprises a theatre for lectures, handsome reading-room, library, coffee-room and spacious class-rooms, &c. The library contains 4000 volumes.

A Floral and Horticultural Society was instituted in 1823, and a Botanical and Horticultural Institution in 1828: the garden for the latter, about two miles from the Exchange, on the new Stretford road, comprising about sixteen acres of ground, contains a great variety of green-house, herbaceous, Alpine, American, rock, and medicinal plants, and is under the care of a curator, who resides on the spot. The entrance, on one side of which is the curator's house, and on the other the council-room, botanical library, and porter's lodge, is a handsome structure, in the Grecian style and Ionic order, the erection of which cost about £2000. A mechanics' institute was established in 1824, and is supported by subscription: the building was erected in 1827, at an expense of £7000, and contains a library, and a theatre in which lectures are delivered. The theatre royal was erected in 1806, at an expense of £15,000. The amphitheatre, or, as it is now called, the Queen's theatre, was built in 1753, for a principal theatre, but being found too small, was rebuilt by act of parliament in 1775, and having been burnt down in 1789, was again rebuilt and opened in 1790. The gentlemen's private subscription concerts were established in 1777, when a room, adapted to the accommodation of 800 auditors, was built in Fountain-street, which being afterwards found too small, a new concert-room was erected in 1829, for the reception of 1200 subscribers, in Lower Mosley-street, at an expense of £7000: the entrance is through a handsome lofty portico of six columns of the Corinthian order, supporting a rich entablature and pediment. The gentleman's glee club was established in 1830, and is now well known both for the talent of its members, and its prize glee compositions. It consists of about 80 members, among whom may be found some of the first English composers. Besides this club, there are several other glee clubs. The Choral Society, established in 1833, consists of about 200 members, and holds its meetings in a large room in the Royal Institution: the choir is composed of about 80 amateur performers and singers. The Geological Society was instituted in 1838, and now consists of upwards of 220 members. The assembly-rooms, in Mosley-street, were erected in 1792; they form a capacious suite of rooms elegantly fitted up, and superbly decorated. The first of a series of triennial musical festivals was attempted here, with complete success, in 1828, for the encouragement of which the sum of £20,000 was immediately advanced, on shares of £100 each, as a guarantee for the indemnity of the managers. The late Sir Robert Peel, Bart., on accepting the office of patron, presented the stewards with a contribution of £500. Oratorios were performed in the collegiate church, and miscellaneous concerts and dress balls were given in the theatre and assembly-rooms: the produce of the performances, which combined the first-rate musical talents in the country, and were brilliantly and numerously attended, exceeded £15,000; and, after paying all expenses, a surplus of more than £5000 was distributed among the various charitable institutions. The races, which were established in 1730, commence on the Wednesday in Whitsun-week, and

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continue to the end of the week: the course is on Kersal moor, and is about a mile in circuit; a grand stand and numerous booths have been erected on various parts of it, for the accommodation of the spectators. Heaton park races are the more fashionable, and are held in the park of the Earl of Wilton, a few miles from Manchester. The riders are always noblemen or gentlemen. A riding school and gymnasium have been established, for which a building was erected in 1829, near the concert-rooms, at the lower end of Mosley-street. The barracks for the cavalry, in the township of Hulme, are a uniform and handsome range of building, affording accommodation for a squadron of horse, and comprehending an area sufficient for the performance of their evolutions. The barracks for infantry, situated in the Regent's road, Salford, are very extensive, and form a compact range of building calculated for the reception of 1000 men, and affording, within the enclosure, ample ground for exercise and every requisite accommodation.

The market-days are Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; the first is principally for the sale of merchandise, of which great quantities are brought in carts and waggons from the different factories. The markets are plentifully supplied with corn and provisions of all kinds. The corn market is held in a building in Hanging-ditch, which was opened as a corn exchange in 1820. The hay market is held in Bridg-water-street; the cattle market in the new Smithfield, at Shude-hill; the markets for butchers' meat are held in Brown-street, Bridge-street, and the London-road, at the back of which is the leather hall, and in the other parts of the town. The fish market, which is abundantly supplied with salmon from the river Ribble; with herrings, soles, and flounders, from the north-west coast; and with cod, haddocks, lobsters, and crabs, from the east coast; is held in a suitable building erected on the site of what was formerly called the Old Shambles (which was the only market-place in the town for butchers' meat), at the expense of Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart., near Smithy Door, in 1828; the meal, flour, and cheese market is held in a building on Shude-hill; the fruit, or apple, market is held in Fennel-street, and the upper end of Long Millgate; the vegetable market is held in St. Mary's gate, and in the upper end of Smithy Door, the middle and lower end of which is the market for butter, poultry, and eggs. Salford, which had been previously supplied from Manchester, has also a separate market, for which accommodation has been provided under the town-hall, of which the first stone was laid by Lord Bexley, in 1825. The fairs are on Easter Monday and Tuesday for toys; and Oct. 1st and 2nd, for horses, cattle, and pigs: the latter, for greater convenience, has been removed to Camp field, near St. Matthew's church; but the steward of the manor, attended by the borough-reeve and constables, asserts the right of the lord of the manor to hold it in St. Ann's-square, where, until within the last few years, it was constantly held: there are some other fairs, but of minor importance. At Salford, a fair, commencing on Whit-Monday, is much frequented by the Yorkshire clothiers, blanket-manufacturers, button-makers, and japanners. The cloth hall, which is a spacious and convenient building, is occupied by numerous tenants during this fair, which lasts for 21 days; and there is another fair, commencing on Nov. 17th, and continuing for the same space of time; the first day of each is for the sale of cattle.

By the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, Manchester was constituted a parliamentary borough, empowered to return two representatives: the borough comprises 6006 acres, of which the limits are minutely described in the Appendix, No. II. The number of registered voters is 12,150, and the number of burgesses in the borough, 10,379: the mayor is the returning officer under the charter. Under the same act also, Salford has been invested with the franchise, being empowered to return one member: the limits of the borough, which comprises 5083 acres, are minutely described in the Appendix, No. II. Manchester received a charter of incorporation on the 23rd of October, 1838, and is divided into 15 wards, which include the townships of Manchester, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Hulme, Ardwick, Berwick and Cheetham. The municipal body consists of a mayor, 16 aldermen, and 48 councillors. The Queen has granted a commission of the peace to 35 gentlemen, to act as justices for the borough, and their court is open daily for the transaction of business. Her Majesty has also granted a separate court of quarter sessions for the borough, and has appointed a recorder. There is a large and effective police force under the control of a chief commissioner. A borough-reeve and two principal constables are chosen annually from among the most respectable of the inhabitants, by a jury impannelled by the stewards of the manor, at the latter of the courts leet, which are held every year after Easter and Michelmas. A court of requests for the parish is held under an act passed in the 48th of George III., every alternate Wednesday, for the recovery of debts under £5. The lord of the manor of Manchester holds a court baron every third Wednesday; and a court for the hundred of Salford is held every third Thursday, for the recovery of debts under 40s.; the sheriff's county court is also held here monthly, by adjournment from Preston, for the trial of pleas, and the recovery of debts not exceeding £10, in actions in which the parties reside in the hundred of Salford. The quarter sessions are held at Salford by adjournment, at which the business for the whole of the hundred of Salford is transacted, under the superintendence of a chairman, who has a salary of £800 per annum, paid by the hundred; the number of prisoners tried at these sessions is generally about 200. A barrister, with a salary of £1000 per annum, paid out of the police rates of Manchester and Salford, sits daily as a magistrate, under the provisions of an act of parliament, for the despatch of business, in which he is assisted by some of the county magistrates resident in the neighbourhood. By the act of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV. cap. 64, Manchester has been made a polling-place for the southern division of the shire. The town-hall is a noble and elegant edifice, erected under the superintendence and from a design of Mr. Francis Goodwin, in the Grecian style of architecture, at an expense of £40,000, after the model of the Temple of Erectheus, at Athens, with a beautiful tower and dome in the centre, resembling the tower of Andronicus, called the "Temple of the Winds." The building contains various departments for transacting the public business of the town. The principal entrance to the

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market-place is from the centre of the town-hall, through a Doric colonnade; there are separate markets for meat, vegetables, fish, and poultry, chiefly covered over and well ventilated: this building was erected under the superintendence of Messrs. Lane and Goodwin, at an expense of £10,000.

The Chorlton-Row town-hall, dispensary, and constable's dwelling-house, are connected in one building, the front of which is handsome and imposing. One of the wings is appropriated as a residence for the constable, and the other as a dispensary, which was established and is supported by subscription: this building was erected under the superintendence of Mr. Richard Lane, at an expense of £4500. The New Bailey, or house of correction for the hundred of Salford, adjoining which is the governor's residence, was erected in 1790, upon the radiating principle, and comprises 24 wards, the same number of day-rooms and airing-yards, 150 work-shops, for the classification and employment of the prisoners: over the entrance, which is a large rusticated stone building, is a sessions-room, in which the weekly and quarter sessions are held; adjoining it are the grand jury rooms and withdrawing-rooms for the magistrates and barristers, and in the lower story are the turnkey's lodge, and rooms for the confinement of prisoners prior to examination.

Under the ecclesiastical arrangements provided by the act of the 6th and 7th of William IV., cap. 77, this is to be one of the two new sees erected in the province of York: the diocese is to consist of the whole county of Lancaster, except the deanery of Furness and Cartmel, and the collegiate church will become the cathedral. Manchester comprises only one parish. The old collegiate church, which, till after the Reformation, afforded accommodation for all the inhabitants of Manchester and Salford, was founded and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, by Thomas Lord de la Warre, in the 9th of Henry V., who endowed it for a warden and eight fellows; this establishment, the revenue of which was £226. 12. 5., was dissolved in the reign of Edward VI., and re-established in that of Elizabeth, under the designation of the Warden and Fellows of Christ's College, Manchester. The dilapidation of the church, and the misappropriation of the collegiate funds, under the wardenship of Richard Murray, induced the inhabitants to petition the throne for a revival of the former charter, in 1635, and Charles I. granted them a new charter of foundation, with rules for the government of the college, drawn up by archbishop Laud. Under this charter, the management is vested in a warden to be appointed by the crown, who must at least be a bachelor in divinity, or of canon and civil laws; and in four fellows, who must be masters of arts, or bachelors of laws: they are a body corporate, with a common seal, under the designation of the "Warden and Fellows of Christ's College, Manchester." The same charter provides for the appointment of a sub-warden, treasurer, collector, registrar, a master of the choir, organist, four singing men (either clerks or laymen), and four boys skilled in music, to be chosen by the warden and fellows; and ordains that there shall be continually in the college two chaplains, or vicars, of the degree of bachelors of arts, and two clerks to administer the sacraments, visit the sick, and perform other religious offices. During the usurpation of Cromwell, the Independents established their own form of worship in the college, in 1649; and, in the same year, the chapter-house and the college chest were broken open, and the foundation deeds seized by the soldiers, and sent, with other papers, to London, where they were subsequently destroyed in the great fire of 1666. The college was soon afterwards dissolved by an act of parliament for the sale of dean and chapter lands, and, during the interregnum, the last warden officiated as parochial minister, for an annual stipend. After the Restoration, the institution was revived, subject to the statutes of Charles I., and the warden reinstated in his office. The church is a spacious and elaborately ornamented structure, in the later style of English architecture, with a handsome square embattled tower, strengthened with buttresses, and crowned with pinnacles; the roof of the nave, which rises to a considerable height above the aisles, is concealed by a rich pierced parapet and decorated with pinnacles; the windows are spacious, and filled with elegant tracery, and the exterior, which is relieved by the projection of some beautiful chapels, has a splendid and truly magnificent appearance. The view of the interior is strikingly impressive; the lofty nave is lighted by a noble range of clerestory windows of fine proportion and beautiful design, and the choir is splendidly enriched with tabernacle-work of elaborate and delicate execution; the roof is finely groined and ornamented with grotesque figures of angels playing on musical instruments, shields, and other devices, richly carved; considerable portions of the original stained glass are still preserved in several of the windows; and the altar is decorated with a piece of tapestry representing the offerings of the early Christians, and the punishment of Ananias and Sapphira. In different parts of the church, and in several chapels, are many ancient and interesting monuments.

Trinity church, at Salford, was founded and endowed by Humphrey Booth, Esq., in 1635, but having fallen into decay, it was rebuilt in 1752: it is a neat edifice, in the Grecian style of architecture, and of the Doric order, with a steeple, and contains some handsome monuments and mural tablets: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart. *St. Ann's* church, on the south side of St. Ann's-square, founded in 1709, under the auspices of Lady Ann Bland, is a spacious structure, in the Grecian style of architecture, and of the Corinthian order, with a tower formerly surmounted by a spire, which has been taken down; the interior is a fine specimen of handsome and appropriate decoration. The living is a rectory not in charge; net income, £350; patron, Bishop of Chester. *St. Mary's*, between Deans-gate and the river Irwell, erected by the Warden and Fellows of the College, by act of parliament in 1756, is a handsome edifice of the Doric order, with a lofty tower and spire, 186 feet in height; the interior, though dark, from the massive proportions of the pillars supporting the galleries, is very elegant: the altar-piece is embellished with a well-executed painting of the Ascension, after Raphael, by Williams; and the window is enriched with stained glass, beneath which are the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul. The living is a rectory not in charge; net income, £166; patrons, Warden and Fellows of the College. *St. Paul's*, a neat edifice of brick, was erected in 1765: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £293: patrons the

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Warden and Fellows. *St. John's*, in Byrom-street, was built by Edward Byrom, Esq., under the authority of an act of parliament in 1769: it is a handsome structure, in the later style of English architecture, with a tower; the interior is remarkably neat, and handsomely ornamented: the chancel windows are embellished with stained glass; in one of the south windows is a beautiful representation of Christ entering into Bethlehem, in ancient stained glass, brought from a convent in Rouen; and in the corresponding window, on the opposite side, is also some ancient stained glass, brought from the continent: the vestry-room is richly ornamented with painted glass, and contains several fine paintings, among which are those of Paul before Felix, the Last Supper, the Holy Family, the descent from the Cross (a copy of the original in St. Peter's church), a perspective view of the church, and other subjects: there are some handsome monuments and tablets in the church, and a piece of sculpture, by Flaxman, erected by the congregation, as a tribute of respect for their pastor, the Rev. J. Clowes: the church is entirely vaulted underneath, and is the property of the heirs of the founder. The living is a rectory not in charge; net income, £290; patron, Rev. W. Huntington, the incumbent, with reversion, after the lapse of two presentations from the period of its consecration, to the Warden and Fellows. *St. James'*, erected by the Rev. Cornelius Bayley, D.D., in 1787, is a spacious and handsome brick edifice, with a small stone spire. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £158; patron, Rev. J. Piccope, with reversion, after 60 years from the date of consecration, to the Warden and Fellows. *St. Michael's*, a large edifice of brick, with a foundation for a steeple not yet built, was founded by the late Rev. Humphrey Owen, in 1789. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £72; it is in the patronage of the Heirs of the founder, with reversion, after 60 years, to the Warden and Fellows. *St. Mark's* was founded by the late Rev. E. Ethelston, and finished by his son in 1794: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Heirs of the founder, with reversion, after 60 years, to the Warden and Fellows. *St. Peter's* was erected by subscription among the inhabitants, and consecrated in 1794: it is a handsome edifice of Runcorn stone, in the Grecian style of architecture, with a stately tower and a noble portico of the Doric order: the interior is remarkable for the elegance and chasteness of its decoration; the altar-piece is embellished with a fine painting of the Descent from the Cross, by Annibal Caracci. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £160; patrons, Trustees for building the church, with reversion, after 60 years, to the Warden and Fellows. *St. Stephen's*, Salford, a neat building of brick ornamented with stone, with a handsome tower, was founded in 1764, by the Rev. N. M. Cheek, to whose memory a neat mural tablet has been erected. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £145: it is in the patronage of the Heirs of the founder, with reversion, after 60 years, to the Warden and Fellows. *St. George's*, a large building of brick, with a tower of the same material, was opened for divine service in 1798, and consecrated in 1815, when it was purchased by subscription. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £220; patron, Bishop of Chester. *All Saints'*, in the centre of Grosvenor-square, a large and elegant structure, in the Grecian style of architecture, was built at the sole charge of the Rev. Charles Burton, LL.B., at an expense of £14,000, and consecrated in 1820: the interior is elegantly ornamented; in the window over the altar is a fine painting of the Passion of our Saviour in the Garden of Gethsemane. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Founder, with reversion to the Warden and Fellows. *St. Matthew's*, in Castle field, was erected in 1825, by grant from the parliamentary commissioners, at an expense of £11,917: it is an elegant structure, in the later style of English architecture, with a tower and spire. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £271; patrons, the Warden and Fellows. *St. Philip's*, in Salford, a handsome edifice, in the Grecian style of architecture, with a tower and semicircular portico of the Ionic order, was erected in 1825, by grant from the parliamentary commissioners, at an expense of £13,423. 5. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £410; patrons, the Warden and Fellows. *St. George's*, Hulme, an elegant edifice, in the later style of English architecture, with a tower 135 feet high, was built in 1828, at an expense of £14,416. 19. 5., by grant from the parliamentary commissioners: the interior is elegantly arranged, and has a grand and imposing effect; the roof is elaborately groined and enriched with bosses and flowers; the columns separating the nave from the aisles are surmounted by a handsome range of clerestory arches; the altar is highly decorated, and the east end is lighted by three beautiful windows enriched with elegant tracery. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £235; patrons and appropriators, the Warden and Fellows. A church in the later English style, with a tower, was erected in Travis-street, and dedicated to *St. Andrew*, in 1831, at an expense of £9988. 11. 6., under the act of the 58th of George III. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £144; patrons and appropriators, the Warden and Fellows. An episcopal chapel at Ardwick, dedicated to *St. Thomas*, was consecrated in 1741, and enlarged in 1777; it is a neat building of brick. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Warden and Fellows. *St. Clement's*, in Lever-street, erected in 1793; and *St. Luke's* chapel, in Bedford-street, built in 1804, are open for the performance of divine service, according to the liturgy of the Church of England, but have not been consecrated. District chapelries have been assigned under the 16th section of the 59th of George III., cap. 134, to the following 23 churches and chapels in this parish, viz., Blackley chapel, St. Mark's chapel, in Cheetham; All Saints' church, in Newton; St. James's chapel, in Gorton; St. Thomas's chapel, in Ardwick; All Saints' chapel, in Chorlton-on-Medlock; St. Matthew's chapel, in Stretford; St. Clement's chapel, in Chorlton-cum-Hardy; Birch chapel, in Rusholme; St. James's chapel, in Didsbury; St. Thomas's chapel, in Heaton-Norris; Denton, St. Stephen's, and Trinity chapels, in Salford; and the churches of St. George, St. Michael, St. Paul, St. Ann, St. Mary, St. John, St. Peter, St. James, and St. Andrew, in the township of Manchester. There are five places of worship for Baptists; three for a society calling themselves Bible Christians; one for the Society of Friends; one for the Friends' Evangelical Society; eleven for Independents; one for Welsh Independents; one for Independent Methodists; three for Methodists of the New Connec-

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tion; three for Primitive, one for Tent, eleven for Wesleyan, and two for Welsh, Methodists; one for Presbyterians; two for Swedenborgians; and four for Unitarians; there are also four Roman Catholic chapels, and a synagogue. Of the dissenting places of worship, several are conspicuous for architectural beauty; among which may be noticed the Roman Catholic chapel of St. Augustine, an elegant structure, in the later style of English architecture, built in 1820, from a design by Mr. Palmer, at an expense of £10,000: under the chapel are school-rooms for 1200 children. The meeting-house for the Society of Friends is a spacious structure, equally conspicuous for the chaste simplicity of its character and the beauty of its Ionic portico, of which the design was taken from that of the Temple of Ceres on the Ilyssus: the interior is divided near the centre into two distinct houses by a sliding partition, of which the upper part is by machinery raised above the ceiling, and the lower depressed beneath the floor, when it may be convenient; it was erected under the direction of Mr. Lane, at an expense of £12,000. The Wesleyan meeting-house in Oxford-road has a handsome portico of the Doric order; and that in Irwell-street, Salford, has a handsome Ionic portico and pediment. A general cemetery, for the interment of persons of all religious denominations, according to their several rites, comprising four acres, surrounded with a wall, was opened in 1821: the entrance is from Rusholme road, through a handsome iron gate, on the left of which is a chapel for the performance of the funeral service, and on the right a dwelling-house of similar design for the resident registrar.

The free grammar school was founded in the 7th of Henry VIII., by Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, who endowed it with certain houses and lands producing a revenue exceeding £4000; upwards of 200 boys are instructed. There are twelve exhibitions, of £40 per annum each, to either of the Universities, belonging to this school, which also, in turn with the schools of Hereford and Marlborough, has an interest in sixteen scholarships in Brasenose College, Oxford, and in the same number in St. John's College, Cambridge, founded by Sarah, Duchess of Somerset, in 1679, and varying in value from £18 to £26 each per annum: there are also in the nomination of the Warden of the Collegiate Church, and the Rectors of Prestwich and Bury, as trustees of Hulme's estates, fifteen exhibitions, varying from £60 to £120 each, to Brasenose College, for bachelors of arts, who may remain there four years, after taking that degree, founded by William Hulme, Esq., of Kearsley, in this county, which are frequently conferred upon scholars from Manchester. The school-house is a plain but spacious building, erected in 1777, on the site of the original edifice, having an owl, the crest of the founder, sculptured on a large stone medallion over the entrance. A new school has been erected, in consequence of the flourishing condition of the estates of this charity.

The Blue-coat hospital, part of which is appropriated to the use of the Chetham library, was founded in 1653, by means of a bequest from Humphrey Chetham, Esq., of Clayton Hall, near Manchester, who left £7000 to trustees, to purchase estates for its endowment; and a sum of money to purchase a house for the reception of 40 scholars, of whom fourteen were to be natives of Manchester, six of Salford, three of Droylsden, two of Crumpsall, ten of Bolton, and five of Turton, which number has, in the same proportion, from the augmentation of the funds, been increased to 80: the boys are clothed, maintained, educated, and apprenticed. The buildings of the college founded by Lord de la Warre were, after its dissolution, purchased by the trustees from the Earl of Derby, to whom it had been presented by the crown, and appropriated to the use of the hospital. The premises occupy the site of the baronial mansion of the Gresleys, on the bank of the river Irk, near its confluence with the Irwell, and comprise an extensive range of building, exhibiting, through all its subsequent repairs, strong features of its collegiate architecture: the lower apartments are assigned to the use of the Blue-coat hospital, and the upper story contains the library and apartments of the governor and librarian: the library extends through a long gallery divided into compartments; adjoining it is a large reading-room, ornamented with antique carvings, and portraits of the founder; of Dr. Alexander Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's; Dr. William Whitaker, successively Master of Trinity, Queen's, and St. John's Colleges, Cambridge; Robert Bolton, a learned divine; and John Bradford, a native of Manchester, who, having received the rudiments of his education in the grammar school, was afterwards Fellow of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, and was burned as a heretic in the reign of Mary. The ladies' jubilee school, for maintaining, educating, and qualifying as household servants female orphans, was established in 1809, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the accession of George III., and is supported by subscription; the school-house is a neat and commodious building on the borders of Strangeways park. Miss Hall, one of the original and most zealous promoters of this institution, bequeathed, at her death in 1828, £44,000, to be equally divided among four charities in the town, viz., this school, the infirmary, the lying-in-hospital, and the fever ward. In 1723, Mrs. Anne Hinde bequeathed land and messuages, now producing nearly £200 per annum, for the education and clothing of 20 children. There is also a school for Roman Catholic children, supported by subscription. St. Paul's charity school, with a dwelling-house for the master, was erected in 1777, for the clothing and instruction of poor children, and is partly supported by subscription: it has also a permanent income of £34. 5. per annum: this school was suspended in 1823, and the endowment allowed to accumulate. The National central schools in Manchester and at Salford were both founded in 1812, and are supported by subscription. The Lancasterian school was founded in 1809, and the present building in Marsball-street was erected in 1813, at an expense of £5000: it is supported by subscription. There are numerous Sunday schools, and infants' schools, supported in the same manner.

The infirmary was established in 1752, by Joseph Bancroft, Esq., in conjunction with Charles White, Esq., M.D.; and in 1755 a building for the purpose was erected by subscription. The grounds are tastefully laid out in gravel walks, lawns, and parterres, and form a public promenade, to which the fine pool in front of the buildings adds considerable beauty. A complete set of hot, cold, vapour, and medicated baths has been fitted up here, with every accommodation for public use, the profits arising from which are appropriated to the support of the institution. A lunatic hospital and asylum was

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founded in 1765, and the building was opened for the reception of patients in the spring of the following year. The dispensary was established in 1792, and an edifice for its use erected by public subscription adjoining the infirmary: the building is ample and commodious, adapted more to use than to the display of architectural beauty; in the centre of the front is a clock, the dial of which is illuminated at night. In 1830 the late king, on the solicitation of the chairman and committee, graciously became the patron of this institution, which is now styled "The Manchester Royal Infirmary, Dispensary, Lunatic Hospital, and Asylum." The fever hospital, in Aytoun-street, is a plain and substantial structure of brick, erected by subscription at an expense of £5000, in 1805; it is under the superintendence of a Board of Health, contains 21 wards for the reception of 100 patients, and is furnished with all requisite officers and every convenience for promoting the restoration of health, and preventing the spread of contagious disorders.

The lying-in hospital, in Stanley-street, Salford, was instituted in 1790, for the assistance of poor married women, and for the cure of diseases incident to females, and to children under two years of age: it is supported by subscription, and its benefits are extended by the Ladies' Auxiliary Society for visiting the patients, and furnishing supplies of linen and other necessaries. The school for the deaf and dumb, formerly held in this building, was established in 1823, for children of both sexes, and consists of three classes of pupils, *viz.*, parlour boarders, general boarders, who pay each £26 per annum to the funds of the institution; and the children of the indigent poor, who are gratuitously maintained and instructed. The importance of this institution had been long felt, and the necessity of increasing its means of usefulness led to a public subscription and a bazaar, which yielded £3848, and was paid to the treasurer as a fund for the erection of a new building. Mr. Henshaw, of Oldham, having bequeathed £20,000 for endowing a Blind Asylum, his trustees and the committee for the erection of a new institution for the deaf and dumb determined to erect their buildings contiguous to each other. A beautiful pile of building has been erected near the Botanic garden; the deaf and dumb institution occupies one wing, and the blind asylum the other; the centre is occupied by a chapel for the use of both. The Deaf and Dumb institution cost about £11,000, and contains accommodation for 100 children: the Blind asylum will accommodate 150 inmates. An institution, in Faulkner-street, for curing diseases of the eye, was established by subscription in 1815, and though its annual income does not exceed £200, affords relief to 1500 patients generally during the year. The Lock hospital, in Bond-street, established in 1819, for the recovery of persons suffering from disease, has, since its institution, administered relief to many thousands, of whom a very large proportion have been gratuitous in-patients; and the female penitentiary, in Rusholme-road, was instituted in 1822, as a temporary asylum for such as have deviated from the path of virtue, and may be desirous to qualify themselves for reputable situations; both these institutions are supported by subscription. There are funds at the disposal of the boroughreeve amounting to more than £4000 per annum, arising from charitable bequests, for distribution in bread, clothes, money, and other necessaries, among the aged, infirm, and indigent poor.

Among the distinguished natives of Manchester, or persons who have been otherwise connected with it, may be enumerated William Crabtree, an astronomical writer and the inventor of a micrometer, born at Broughton, within the parish, and killed at the battle of Marston Moor in 1644; John Byrom, an ingenious poet, and the author of a popular system of short-hand, born at Kersal-Moor, near the town, in 1691; John Ferriar, M.D., author of Illustrations of Sterne, &c., and other popular works; Thomas Barritt, a distinguished antiquary and heraldist, whose large and valuable heraldic collections in manuscript have been placed in the library of Chetham's hospital; Thomas Faulkner, an enterprising traveller, who published the earliest authentic account of Patagonia, and died in 1774; the Rev. John Whitaker, the Manchester historian; Thomas Percival, M.D., an eminent physician and popular writer; Charles White, M.D., F.R.S., a distinguished surgeon and anatomist; Joseph Farrington, R.A., a landscape painter of considerable celebrity; and Dr. Dalton, who is still living, and has been already noticed. Manchester gives the titles of duke and earl to the family of Montagu.

MANEA, a chapelry, in the parish of COVENEY, union of NORTH WITCHFORD, hundred of SOUTH WITCHFORD, Isle of ELY, county of CAMBRIDGE, 7¾ miles (S. E. by S.) from March; containing 822 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a National school.

MANEWDEN (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BISHOP-STORTFORD, hundred of CLAVERING, Northern Division of the county of ESSEX, 4 miles (N.) from Bishop-Stortford; containing 695 inhabitants. This parish consists principally of pasture land. The village is situated in a fertile valley on the banks of the river Stort; a fair is annually held on Easter-Monday, chiefly for toys and pedlery. Here are two malthouses. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14; present net income, £171; impropriator, Launcelot A. Consumaker, Esq. The church is an ancient cruciform structure, with a tower of stone, and contains some handsome monuments.

MANFIELD (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of DARLINGTON, partly in the wapentake of GILLING-WEST, but chiefly in that of GILLING-EAST, North Riding of the county of YORK, 4¾ miles (W. by S.) from Darlington; containing 491 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 1. 3.; present net income, £466: it is in the patronage of the Crown; impropriators, the Landowners. The church is a handsome ancient structure, with a fine tower. Here is a school with an endowment of £12 a year, for which twelve children are taught.

MANGOTSFIELD (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of KEYNSHAM, hundred of BARTON-REGIS, Western Division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 5¼ miles (N.E. by E.) from Bristol; containing 3508 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £136; patron, Thomas Wadham, Esq. In addition to the parochial church, a neat chapel of ease, dedicated to our Saviour, was built at Downend, in 1831, by subscription, aided by a grant of £1000 from the Incorporated Society; it contains 770 free sittings. There are places of worship for Independents and other dissenters; also a National school supported by subscription. Coal and paving stone are found here in abundance.

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MANLEY, a township, in the parish of FRODSHAM, union of RUNCORN, Second Division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, Southern Division of the county of CHESTER, 4¾ miles (S. by W.) from Frodsham; containing 331 inhabitants.

MANNINGFORD-ABBOTTS, a parish, in the union of PEWSEY, hundred of SWANBOROUGH, Everley and Pewsey, and Northern, Divisions of the county of WILTS, 1½ mile (W. S. W.) from Pewsey; containing 165 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 10. 0½; present net income, £300; patron, Sir J. D. Astley, Bart. The river AVON runs through the parish. A small school is supported by subscription.

MANNINGFORD-BOHUN, a tything, in the parish of WILSFORD, union of PEWSEY, hundred of SWANBOROUGH, Everley and Pewsey, and Southern, Divisions of the county of WILTS, 2½ miles (S. W.) from Pewsey; containing 242 inhabitants.

MANNINGFORD-BRUCE (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of PEWSEY, hundred of SWANBOROUGH, Everley and Pewsey, and Northern, Divisions of the county of WILTS, 2 miles (S. W.) from Pewsey; containing 261 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 3. 4.; patron, Rev. G. Wells. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £310, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £58; the glebe comprises one acre, valued at £6 per annum. Over the altar of the church is a tablet inscribed to the memory of Mary Nicholas, who was greatly instrumental in the preservation of Charles I. after his defeat at Worcester. A school is partly supported by subscription.

MANNINGHAM, a township, in the parish and union of BRADFORD, wapentake of MORLEY, West Riding of the county of YORK, 1¼ mile (N. W.) from Bradford; containing 3564 inhabitants, who are principally employed in the spinning of worsted yarn and the manufacture of woollen goods.

MANNINGTON, a parish, in the union of AYLSHAM, hundred of SOUTH ERPINGHAM, Eastern Division of the county of NORFOLK, 4¾ miles (N. W. by N.) from Aylsham; containing 13 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to that of Itteringham, and valued in the king's books at £1. 16. 5½. The church contains 345 free sittings, the incorporated Society having granted £450 in aid of the expense.

MANNINGTREE (*ST. MICHAEL*), a market-town and parish, in the union and hundred of TENDRING, Northern Division of the county of ESSEX, 9 miles (N. E. by E.) from Colchester, 31 (N. E. by E.) from Chelmsford, and 61 (N. E. by E.) from London; containing 1237 inhabitants. This place was anciently called *Scidinghoo*, or, as it is written in Domesday-book, *Scuddinchoe*; and in the reign of Henry VIII. it had received the name of *Many tree*, of which the present appellation is an obvious corruption. Here was formerly a guild, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, the revenue of which was £8. 5. 4.; and the importance of the place may be inferred from a certificate of the value of chantry lands, in which it is termed "a great town and also a haven town, having in it to the number of 700 houseling people." This parish, which is about nine miles in circumference, occupies the most pleasant situation in the hundred; it is bounded on the north by the river Stour. The lands are well cultivated. The town is situated on the southern bank of the Stour, on the road from London to Harwich: it is irregularly built, but the streets are paved, and lighted with oil, and the inhabitants amply supplied with excellent water; it is remarkable for salubrity, several of the residents having attained the age of 100 years. The malt trade is carried on to a great extent; and a brewery belonging to Messrs. Alston was enlarged in 1820, and affords employment to 25 persons in brewing annually 5000 barrels of strong ale. At spring tides vessels drawing six feet of water come up to the quay, importing corn, coal, deals, &c. The Stour was made navigable from this town to Sudbury by act of parliament in the 4th and 5th of the reign of Anne. The market is on Thursday, for corn and cattle: and there is a fair for toys on the Thursday in Whitsun-week. The petty sessions for the division of Tendring are held on Mondays at Mistley and Thorpe alternately, when overseers, surveyors, and constables are appointed. A court baron is held here annually by the lords of the manor of Mistley and Manningtree. The living is united, with the vicarage of Bradfield, to the rectory of Mistley. The church consists of a nave, with north and south aisles separated by ranges of massive pillars, and contains 120 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £160 in aid of the expense: there is a monument on which is an inscription recording that a fuller, named Thomas Osmond, was burnt here for heresy, June 15th, 1555. In 1633, Richard Edwards gave a house and garden for the use of the curate, also the burial-ground adjoining the church. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. A National school is supported by subscription. The village of Mistley, about half a mile from the town, consists of several handsome houses; and a fair is held by permission on the green annually on the 8th of August, which continues two days.

MANSELL-GAMAGE (*ST. GILES*), a parish, in the union of WEOBLEY, hundred of GRIMSWORTH, county of HEREFORD, 8½ miles (W. N. W.) from Hereford; containing 171 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.; present net income, £100; patron, Sir J. G. Cotterell, Bart.

MANSELL-LACY (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of WEOBLEY, hundred of GRIMSWORTH, county of HEREFORD, 7 miles (N. W. by W.) from Hereford; containing 318 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 3. 11½.; present net income, £162; patron, Sir R. Price, Bart.; impropriators, Trustees of Price's Hospital.

MANSERGH, a chapelry, in the parish of KIRKBY-LONSDALE, union of KENDAL, LONSDALE ward, county of WESTMORLAND, 3½ miles (N. N. W.) from Kirkby-Lonsdale; containing 232 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £85; patron, Vicar of Kirkby-Lonsdale. The chapel, dedicated to St. Peter, was built in the year 1726, by the subscriptions of Jacob Dawson and others. Here is a school, built and endowed by Christopher Wilson, Esq.

MANSFIELD (*ST. PETER*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the Northern Division of the wapentake of BROXTOW, and of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 14 miles (N. by W.) from Nottingham, and

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138 (N. N. W.) from London; containing 9426 inhabitants. The name of this place, anciently written *Mannsfield*, is derived from its situation on the small river Mann, or Maun, which rises about three miles westward: the town is of great antiquity, and is supposed to have been of British or Roman origin. During the Heptarchy it was a temporary residence of the Mercian kings, for the convenience of hunting in the Royal Forest of Sherwood. In the reigns of Edward the Confessor, William the Conqueror, and William Rufus, it was a royal demesne, and so continued till the time of Elizabeth, except that, in the reign of Henry VIII., it was, with other manors, given to the Duke of Norfolk; but afterwards restored to the crown, in exchange for other property: it was ultimately granted away, by letters patent, in the 44th of Elizabeth. The custom of gavelkind prevails in this manor, within which there is a small manor belonging to the Dean of Lincoln. Till the year 1715, the courts for the Forest of Sherwood, celebrated in ballad story as the scene of the exploits of the renowned archer, Robin Hood, and his band of freebooters, were held at Mansfield. The town is situated on the road from London to Leeds, in a deep vale, in the centre of the ancient Forest of Sherwood, and consists of three principal streets, besides others branching from them, which are narrow and irregular: the houses are principally built of grey stone, and at the entrance to the town from Southwell there are several excavated in the sand-stone rock. Considerable improvements have been made within the last five years, under two acts of parliament obtained in 1823 and 1825, under the authority of one of which the town is lighted with gas, by a joint-stock company; the approach from the London road has been widened, and the market-place considerably enlarged. On the north side of the town is a cold bath, supplied by a spring issuing from an adjacent rock. A small theatre is open during the summer months, and races take place at the July fair: a subscription library was established in 1825, and there is an excellent news and reading-room. The moot-hall was erected in 1752, in the market-place, at the expense of Henrietta Cavendish Holles, Countess of Oxford and Mortimer: in addition to the apartments for the transaction of public business, the building comprises an assembly-room. Mansfield has some considerable manufactures in cotton, hosiery, and lace; of the first, one mill contains 2400 spindles, and affords employment to 160 persons; besides this there are six other cotton mills upon the river Maun, within two miles of the town: upwards of 700 frames are engaged in weaving stockings and gloves, both of silk and cotton; there are iron foundries for light castings; and a very extensive trade is carried on in malt, also in cutting and working into architectural ornaments the fine freestone obtained from the adjacent quarries, which are sent to various parts of the kingdom. The trading interests of the town have been much benefited by the construction of a double railway, about eight miles in length, from Mansfield to Pinxton basin, there communicating with the Cromford canal, under an act of parliament passed in 1817, at an expense of £33,000: the price of coal obtained from the pits at Pinxton and Kirkby has thus been reduced about one-third. In the reign of Henry III. the inhabitants obtained a charter for a weekly market on Monday, afterwards altered to Thursday; also the privilege of *housebote* and *haybot*, or timber for repairs, and wood for fences, out of the forest, which they still enjoy. The market has been held on Thursday from time immemorial: there are two annual meetings (not chartered fairs), on April 5th and July 10th, for the sale of cattle and hogs, and a fair on the second Thursday in Oct., for horses, cattle, sheep, and cheese. By the act of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., cap. 64, this town has been made the place of election and a polling-place for the northern division of the county.

The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 7. 6.; present net income, £158; patron, Duke of Portland, as lessee under the Dean of Lincoln, the appropriator. A chaplaincy is attached to the church, for the support of which the vicar and churchwardens were incorporated and invested with lands, in the 4th and 5th of Philip and Mary; there is likewise an afternoon lectureship on Sunday, the stipend arising out of certain lands, called the "Eight Men's Intake," and from a gallery in the church, called the "Vicar's Gallery:" the chaplain is appointed by the vicar and churchwardens, and the lecturer by the trustees of the endowment. The church exhibits specimens of each style, from the Norman to the later English; the two lower portions of the tower are in the early Norman style, and there is one window in the early English; the arches, piers, and north door, are of good decorated character; the tower is surmounted by a low spire. There are places of worship for General Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Primitive Wesleyan Methodists, and Unitarians. The free grammar school was founded by letters patent of Elizabeth, dated March 8th, 1561, and endowed by her with £30 per annum, for the education of youth in grammar, under a master and an undermaster. The deed of incorporation of the governors having reference to the maintenance of the chaplain, as well as of the school, and the lands belonging to each having become indistinguishable, it was decided in Chancery, about 1680, that two-thirds of the income of the estate, valued at £1200 per annum, should be paid to the chaplain, and the remaining third to the master and his assistant, in the proportion of two-thirds to the former, and one-third to the latter. Four scholarships, of £10 each per annum, were founded at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, by Dr. Sterne, Archbishop of York, one for natives of Mansfield. A free school, for the clothing and education of 36 poor boys, was established in 1702. In 1709, Samuel Brunt bequeathed lands directing the proceeds, which then amounted to £436. 15., to be thus applied; £4 per annum in putting poor boys to school, £4 per annum in apprenticing boys, and the remainder to be distributed, in sums of £4 per annum each, to poor residents in Mansfield not receiving alms. In 1725, Faith Clerkson bequeathed the sum of £2000 to trustees, for erecting a school-house, and vesting the remainder in land for charitable uses: by a decree in Chancery, in 1743, it was awarded that the rental of these lands, producing £331. 18., should be divided between Mansfield and Mansfield-Woodhouse, in support of a master and mistress, to teach twenty boys and twenty girls; £8 to be applied in clothing ten boys and ten girls of the school, and £10 in apprenticing two boys. In 1784, Charles Thompson bequeathed £1200 in the three per cents. to the trustees of Samuel Brunt's charity,

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for the better education of poor boys, one-half for the augmentation of Brunt's charity, and one-half for educatiog poor children, for whom a school has been built in Tothills Lane, with a residence for the master and mistress; the income arising from the £600 is £46 per annum. The present income of Brunt's charity, including Charles Thompson's bequest, amounts to £1049. 1. 4. An infants' school was established in 1830. By deed, dated Jan. 15th, 1691, Elizabeth Heath founded almshouses for twelve poor persons, and endowed them with property now producing a rental of £244. 9., of which £167 is distributed among the almspeople, and £70 is appropriated to the apprenticing of poor children. The poor law union of Mansfield comprises 18 parishes or places, containing a population of 25,499, according to the census of 1831, and is under the care of 22 guardians.

In the neighbourhood are traces of several Roman exploratory camps; also two Roman *villæ*, and two Roman sepulchres, for an account of which see the following article on MANSFIELD-WOODHOUSE. Humphrey Ridley, an eminent physician and anatomist, was born here about 1653. Dr. Sterne, Archbishop of York, and Dr. William Chapel, afterwards Bishop of Cork and Ross, in Ireland, were natives of Mansfield; and Robert Dodsley, author of the "Economy of Human Life," was born in the vicinity, and apprenticed in the town. James Murray, inventor of the patent circular saw, resided here. Sir William Murray, on his being appointed Lord Chief Justice of the court of King's Bench, was elevated to the peerage, Nov. 8th, 1756, by the title of Baron Mansfield, of Mansfield, in the county of Nottingham, of which he was created Earl, Oct. 19th, 1776, and obtained a fresh patent, Aug. 1st, 1792, creating him Earl of Mansfield, of Caen Wood, in the county of Middlesex; the original barony expired at his death, but the earldom is now enjoyed by his grand-nephew.

MANSFIELD-WOODHOUSE (*St. Edmund*), a parish, in the union of MANSFIELD, Northern Division of the wapentake of BROXTOW and of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 1½ mile (N.) from Mansfield; containing 1859 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £94; patron and impropriator, Duke of Portland. The church is a large structure, with a spire steeple, which was rebuilt in 1304 together with one of the aisles, after having been injured by a fire, which also destroyed part of the village. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. This place anciently formed part of the adjoining parish of Mansfield, but it is not known at what period the separation took place. The village is large, and contains several very respectable houses. There are limekilns and quarries of excellent freestone in the parish; and a few of the inhabitants are engaged in the lace and stocking manufacture. Several hundred acres of land, formerly barren, have been converted into rich arable land, by means of irrigation, the Duke of Portland having dug a canal through this and the adjoining parish of Clipstone, communicating with the river Maun, the waters of which are used for that purpose. In this parish are 1300 acres of land, which, with some in the parish of Mansfield, is the only nuenclosed part of the ancient Forest of Sherwood. The free school was founded by Faith Clerkson, in 1725, and endowed with certain lands for a master and a mistress. Richard Radford, by deed dated May 10th, 1827, gave £800, the interest to be applied in educating children: there is also a National school, supported by subscription. Mansfield Woodhouse is entitled to a portion of a legacy bequeathed by Faith Clerkson. In 1786, Major Rooke discovered two Roman *villæ* in the parish, one of which he called *Villa Urbana*, and the other *Villa Rustica*: the former contained nine rooms and a hypocaust, part of a very elegant mosaic pavement having been found in the centre room; and the latter comprised thirteen rooms, two hypocausts, and a cold bath: the walls of the rooms were plaistered and painted, and the floors stuccoed. About 100 yards to the south-east were two Roman sepulchres, in one of which was an urn containing ashes, with fragments of bones lying near it: coins and various other Roman relics were also found. Major Rooke enclosed the *villæ* with a stone wall, erected a square building over the room containing the mosaic pavement, and planted a variety of shrubs around them; but the whole, since his death, has suffered from neglect. Dr. Mason, Bishop of Sodor and Man, was born in this parish.

MANSRIGGS, a township, in the parish and union of ULVERSTONE, hundred of LONSDALE, north of the sands, Northern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 1½ mile (N.) from Ulverstone; containing 69 inhabitants.

MANSTON (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of STURMINSTER, hundred of REDLANE, Sturminster Division of the county of DORSET, 6 miles (S. W. by S.) from Shaftesbury; containing 149 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 5.; present net income, £400; patron, G. F. St. John, Esq. The church is very ancient. Thomas Dibden, a divine, orator, and Latin poet, was born here; he died in the Poultry Compter, in 1741, having many years previously become insane.

MANTHORP, a joint township with Little Gonerby, in the union, soke, and borough of GRANTHAM, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 1 mile (N. N. E.) from Grantham: the population is returned with Little Gonerby.

MANTHORPE, a hamlet, in the parish of WITHAMON-THE-HILL, union of BOURNE, wapentake of BELTISLOE, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 3¼ miles (S. W. by S.) from Bourne; containing 100 inhabitants.

MANTON (*St. Hibald*), a parish, in the union of GLANDFORD-BRIDGE, partly in the wapentake of CORRINGHAM, and partly in the Eastern Division of the wapentake of MANLEY, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 5½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Glandford-Bridge; containing 150 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; present net income, £252; patron, M. D. D. Dalyson, Esq.

MANTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of OAKHAM, hundred of MARTINSLEY, county of RUTLAND, 3¼ miles (N. E.) from Uppingham; containing 229 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; present net income, £73; patron and impropriator, E. W. Smyth Esq. A college or chantry was founded here, in the 25th of Edward III., by William and John Wade, for a

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master and two brethren, whose revenue, at the dissolution, was valued at £22. 18. 6.

MAPERTON (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of Wincanton, hundred of Catsash, Eastern Division of the county of Somerset, 3¼ miles (S. W. by W.) from Wincanton; containing 187 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 9. 7.; present net income, £438; patrons, Warden and Fellows of Wadham College, Oxford. Here is a National school.

MAPLEBECK, a parish, in the union of Southwell, Northern Division of the wapentake of Thurgarton, Southern Division of the county of Nottingham, 5½ miles (N. by E.) from Southwell; containing 181 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £68; patron and impropriator, Duke of Newcastle. A hard stone, fit for building, and a durable material for roads, is obtained here.

MAPLEDERWELL (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Basingstoke, Basingstoke and Northern Divisions of the county of Southampton, 3½ miles (E. S. E.) from Basingstoke; containing 211 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the rectory of Newnham.

MAPLE-DURHAM (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of Bradfield, hundred of Langtree, county of Oxford, 4 miles (N. W. by N.) from Reading; containing 536 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 10; present net income, £878; patrons and impropriators, Provost and Fellows of Eton College. The church has been the burial-place of the ancient family of Blount for many generations: the Roman Catholic inhabitants of the parish, who are very numerous, retain the privilege of having the funeral service performed in it according to the rites of the Romish church. The village is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Thames, in the midst of rich woodland scenery. The venerable mansion of the Blounts, which is in the Elizabethan style, contains some spacious apartments with fine plaster-work, and an extensive collection of paintings. There is a National school; and an almshouse for six poor people is supported by Michael Blount, Esq.

MAPLESCOMBE, formerly a parish, now forming part of that of Kingsdown, in the hundred of Axton, Dartford, and Wilmington, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, Western Division of the county of Kent, 6 miles (N. N. E.) from Seven-Oaks. The church is in ruins, and the living has been annexed to that of Kingsdown.

MAPLESTEAD, GREAT (*St. Giles*), a parish, in the union of Halstead, hundred of Hinckford, Northern Division of the county of Essex, 2¾ miles (N. by W.) from Halstead; containing 446 inhabitants. This place forms one of two parishes included within a district which is supposed to have derived its name from the number of maple trees which formerly grew there. The parish is intersected by the river Colne. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 3. 4.; present net income, £156; patron, R. Myall, Esq.; impropriator, Rev. J. Sperling. The church is a small ancient edifice, with a square tower, and consists of a nave, south aisle, and chancel: attached to the south side is a chapel belonging to the proprietor of Dynes Hall, and containing two costly monuments of the family of Deane, its former possessors. Here is a National school.

MAPLESTEAD, LITTLE (*St. John of Jerusalem*), a parish, in the union of Halstead, hundred of Hinckford, Northern Division of the county of Essex, 2¾ miles (N. by E.) from Halstead; containing 373 inhabitants. This parish is about four miles in circumference; the soil is fertile, and in some parts luxuriously rich. The scenery is finely varied and enriched with wood. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £54; patrons and impropriators, proprietors of the Hall farm. The church is ancient, and is remarkable as being one of the few remaining models of the Holy Sepulchre; the east end is semicircular, and it is said once to have had the privilege of sanctuary. Juliana, wife of Fitz-Aldhelm de Burgo, in the time of Henry I., gave the entire parish to the Knights Hospitallers, who had a preceptory here.

MAPPERLEY, a township, in the parish of Kirk-Hallam, union of Belper, hundred of Appletree, Southern Division of the county of Derby, 7¼ miles (N. E. by E.) from Derby; containing 384 inhabitants. Here is a National school; and Henry Leaper, in 1791, left an annuity of £6 towards the support of a Sunday school, established in 1792. This township is entitled to share in the benefits of West Hallam school, founded by John Scargill.

MAPPERTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Beaminster, hundred of Beaminster-Forum and Redhone, Bridport Division of the county of Dorset, 2¾ miles (S. E. by E.) from Beaminster; containing 112 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 3. 1½.; patron, H. C. Compton, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £180, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £13; the glebe comprises 51 acres, valued at £91 per annum. The church was, in 1291, styled a chapel to Netherbury; it was rebuilt in 1704, by Richard Broadrep, Esq., and the interior handsomely fitted up: in the chancel is a fine monument of the Broadreps, and underneath it the family vault. There is a small churchyard, but the substratum being rock, the inhabitants bury at Netherbury, for which they pay a trifling sum.

MAPPERTON, a hamlet, in the parish of Almer, in that part of the hundred of Loosebarrow which is in the Wimborne Division of the county of Dorset, 6 miles (S. by E.) from Blandford-Forum: the population is returned with the parish.

MAPPLETON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the hundred of Wirksworth, Southern Division of the county of Derby, 1¾ mile (N. W.) from Ashbourn; containing 180 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, united to the vicarage of Ashbourn. The church has a dome surmounted by an urn. The river Dove is here crossed by a stone bridge, having a remarkably flat arch. Rowland Okeover, Esq., in 1727, vested certain lands in trustees for (amongst other purposes) building almshouses for three clergymen's widows, and providing them with £10 per annum, which sum, from the increased value of the estates, has been raised to £30; the building comprises a centre and two wings.

MAPPLETON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Skirlaugh, Northern Division of the wapentake of

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HOLDERNESS, East Riding of the county of YORK; containing, exclusively of Great and Little Cowdon, 327 inhabitants, of which number, 181 are in the township of Mappleton with Rowlston, 13½ miles (E. by N.) from Beverley. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £4. 13. 4.; present net income, £58; patron, Archdeacon of the East Riding of York; impropriator, — Moiser, Esq. The church has some portions of ancient architecture remaining. A National school was erected in 1820, and is supported by subscription.

MAPPOWDER (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of CERNE, hundred of BUCKLAND-NEWTON, Cerne Division of the county of DORSET, 6 miles (S. W. by S.) from Sturminster-Newton; containing 308 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 14. 7.; present net income, £390; patron, Earl of Beauchamp. The church is an embattled structure, with a low plain tower, and contains, among other memorials, several to the family of Coker, whose ancient mansion, which was a large and handsome building, erected in the reign of Elizabeth, has been converted into a farm-house. Of this family was Mr. Coker, author of a "Survey of Dorsetshire."

Corporation Seal.

MARAZION, an incorporated market-town and chapelry, in the parish of ST. HILARY, union of PENZANCE, hundred of PENWITH, Western Division of the county of CORNWALL, 6½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Launceston, and 282 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 1393 inhabitants. The ancient name of this town was *Marghasiewe*: the more recent appellation of *Market-jew*, still in use among the common people, is supposed by some to take its origin from a market formerly held here, which was much frequented by Jews; while others deduce it, somewhat fancifully, from *Market-die Jon*, in reference to its Thursday's market; thus making it a corruption of the Latin name for that day, *Dies Jovis*. In the early part of the reign of Henry VIII., a party of French soldiers, having landed from a fleet then cruising in the channel, took possession of Marazion; but on the approach of the sheriff of the county with the *posse comitatûs*, they set fire to the town, and retreated to their ships: it again suffered by conflagration, in the reign of Edward VI. The town is very pleasantly situated on the eastern side of Mount's Bay, chiefly at the bottom of a hill, by which it is sheltered on the north: the air is particularly mild and salubrious; the streets are not lighted, nor regularly paved; but the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. The profits of a fair held here were given to the priory of St. Michael's Mount, in the reign of Henry I.; and in the reign of Henry III., that religious community was empowered by Richard, Earl of Cornwall, to hold three fairs and three markets, which had been previously granted to them at Marghasbigan, by charter of the kings of England, on their own land at Marchadyon. In the year 1331, a market on Monday, and a fair on the festival of St. Andrew, to continue three days, were granted to Ralph de Bleyon. The present market is held on Saturday; and there is a fair on Michaelmas-day for horses and for cattle. The town was incorporated by charter from Queen Elizabeth, in 1595: the corporation consists of a mayor, eight burgesses, and twelve capital inhabitants; the mayor is chosen from among the burgesses, by the corporation, who also appoint the town-clerk; the burgesses are elected from the capital inhabitants: the mayor is the only justice of the peace within the borough. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £98; patron, Vicar of St. Hilary; impropriator, Rev. J. Rogers. The chapel is dedicated to St. Ervat. There are places of worship for Baptists, Bryanites, the Society of Friends, and Wesleyan Methodists. In 1753, Joseph Hill gave £100 for the instruction of children, and £40 to the poor inhabitants.

MARBURY, a township, in the parish of GREAT BUDWORTH, union of NORTHWICH, hundred of BUCKLOW, Northern Division of the county of CHESTER, 2 miles (N. by W.) from Northwich; containing 26 inhabitants. The Grand Trunk canal passes through the township.

MARBURY, a parish, in the union and hundred of NANTWICH, Southern Division of the county of CHESTER; containing 811 inhabitants, of which number 403 are in the township of Marbury cum Quoisley, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Whitchurch. This parish, which is situated at the extremity of the county, bordering upon Shropshire, and takes its name from two meres called respectively the greater and the less, is intersected by a branch of the Chester and Ellesmere canal. Courts leet are held for the manor of Marbury, by the trustees of the late Earl of Bridgewater, and for Norbury by the Earl of Cholmondeley. Quoisley is a peculiar manor, not amenable to any court, and appoints its own constable. The living is annexed to the rectory of Whitchurch. The tithes, exclusively of those of Norbury, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £179, subject to the payment of rates; the glebe comprises 11 acres, valued at £10 per annum. The tithes of the township of Norbury have been commuted for a separate rent-charge of £148, subject to the payment of rates. The church, an ancient structure, has an elegant chancel, rebuilt by the late Earl of Bridgewater. There are several charitable bequests, amounting to about £300, with two small crofts of land and some rent-charges, the produce of which is annually distributed among the poor.

MARCH, a market-town and chapelry, in the parish of DODDINGTON, union and hundred of NORTH WITCHFORD, Isle of ELY, county of CAMBRIDGE, 31 miles (N. by W.) from Cambridge, and 80 (N.) from London; containing 5117 inhabitants. The town is situated on the banks of the navigable river Nene, by means of which corn and the local horticultural produce are conveyed to Cambridge, Lynn, Peterborough, and other places. The market, granted to Sir Alexander Peyton, in 1671, is on Friday, chiefly for butchers' meat; and there are two fairs, each of which continues three days, commencing on the Monday before Whitsuntide, and on the second Tuesday in October: at the first of these, horses are sold only on the third day. Manorial courts are held in the guildhall, a modern and commodious edifice, situated in the High-street; and this place is within the jurisdiction of the court of requests, for the

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recovery of debts under 40s. throughout the Isle of Ely, established by act of parliament passed in the 18th of George III., and held here once a month. The chapel, which is dedicated to St. Wendreda, is a very ancient structure, with a spire at the west end: it was erected about the year 1343, at which period an indulgence was granted by the pope to all who should contribute to it; in the interior are several ancient monuments. A school was founded in 1696, by William Neale, Esq., for the education of eight boys in Latin and English, and endowed with 33½ acres of land in Whites Fen. Mr. Henry Wade having bequeathed a house and lands for charitable purposes, the rents were appropriated, under a decree obtained in the Court of Chancery in 1713, in the following manner: £20 per annum to a schoolmaster, for the instruction of 20 poor boys; £20 per annum for apprentice-fees; £5 per annum for decayed housekeepers; and the residue in the purchase of heifers, on Easter-Monday, for poor housekeepers. In 1826 the Master of the Rolls directed that these charities should be consolidated with others: the rental of the whole now amounts to £471. 12. Out of this property schools were erected in 1827, which are conducted on the National plan. Several children are apprenticed annually, with a premium of £10 each; and £24 is given annually by the trustees, in lieu of the gift of heifers, to six poor persons. There are some unendowed almshouses for the parochial poor. Between this town and Wisbeach, in the year 1730, urns enclosing burnt bones, and a vessel containing 160 Roman denarii of different emperors, were discovered.

MARCHAM (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Abingdon, hundred of Ock, county of Berks, 2¼ miles (W. by S.) from Abingdon; containing, with the hamlets of Frilford and Garford, 1170 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 15. 2½.; present net income, £455; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The church was rebuilt, except the tower, in 1837, at an expense of £2000, a considerable portion of which was given by Thomas Duffield, Esq., aided by a grant of £250 from the Incorporated Society; it contains 350 free sittings. At Garford there is a chapel of ease.

MARCHINGTON, a chapelry, in the parish of Hanbury, union of Uttoxeter, Northern Division of the hundred of Offlow and of the county of Stafford, 4 miles (S. E. by E.) from Uttoxeter; containing 491 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £92; patron, Vicar of Hanbury; appropriator, Bishop of Lichfield. The chapel is dedicated to St. Peter. A school was endowed with £10 per annum, in 1784, by Frs. Wheeldon, and is on the National plan; an equal amount is raised by subscription.

MARCHINGTON-WOODLANDS, a township, in the parish of Hanbury, union of Uttoxeter, Northern Division of the hundred of Offlow and of the county of Stafford, 3½ miles (S. S. E.) from Uttoxeter; containing 193 inhabitants.

MARCLE, LITTLE, a parish, in the union of Ledbury, hundred of Radlow, county of Hereford, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Ledbury; containing 143 inhabitants. The living is a discharged perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £7. 1. 4.; patron, Bishop of Hereford. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £225, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £16. 5.; the glebe comprises 36 acres, valued at £45 per annum. The church has long been in ruins; the inhabitants bury at Ledbury.

MARCLE, MUCH (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the unions of Ledbury and Ross, hundred of Greytree, county of Hereford, 5 miles (S. W. by W.) from Ledbury; containing 1212 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 0. 5.; present net income, £341; patron, Colonel Money; appropriator, Bishop of Hereford. The church has been repewed, and 136 free sittings provided, the Incorporated Society having granted £100 in aid of the expense. Here is a National school, partly supported by an endowment of £6 per annum.

MARDALE, a chapelry, partly in the parish of Bampton, and partly in that of Shap, West ward, county of Westmorland, 11 miles (W. N. W.) from Orton; containing 49 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £76; patron, Vicar of Shap, in which parish the chapel is situated.

MARDEN (*St. Ethelbert*), a parish, in the hundred of Broxash, union and county of Hereford, 5½ miles (N. N. E.) from Hereford; containing 921 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 13. 5.; present net income, £247; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Hereford. The church stands on the banks of the Lugg, over the spot where King Ethelbert was buried, and where a well, which still exists, is superstitiously said to have miraculously sprung up at the time the edifice was dedicated to his memory. A school is endowed by Jane Shelley with £10 per annum.

MARDEN (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Maidstone, hundred of Marden, Lower Division of the lathe of Scray, Western Division of the county of Kent, 7¾ miles (S. by W.) from Maidstone; containing 2109 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 18. 4.; present net income, £828; patron and appropriator, Archbishop of Canterbury. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists; also a National school. A fair is held on October 10th. The South-Eastern railway will pass through the parish.

MARDEN (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Devizes, hundred of Swanborough, Devizes and Northern Divisions of the county of Wilts, 5½ miles (N. E. by E.) from East Lavington; containing 205 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 17. 6.; present net income, £168; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Bristol.

MARDEN, EAST, a parish, in the union of West Bourne, hundred of Westbourn and Singleton, rape of Chichester, Western Division of the county of Sussex, 8 miles (S. W.) from Midhurst; containing 44 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 16. 8.; present net income, £106; patron and appropriator, Prebendary of Marden in the Cathedral Church of Chichester.

MARDEN, NORTH, a parish, in the union of West Bourne, hundred of Westbourn and Singleton, rape of Chichester, Western Division of the county of Sussex, 7 miles (S. W. by W.) from Midhurst; containing 32 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory,

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valued in the king's books at £6. 17. 8.: it is in the patronage of Mrs. Phipps.

MARDEN, UP (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of West Bourne, hundred of Westbourn and Singleton, rape of Chichester, Western Division of the county of Sussex, 9 miles (S. W.) from Midhurst; containing 364 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Compton. The Rev. Dr. Cox, in 1741, left £100 in support of a school for this parish and that of Compton.

MAREFIELD, a township, in the parish of Tilton, union of Billesdon, hundred of Gartree, Southern Division of the county of Leicester 8½ miles (S. by W.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing 22 inhabitants.

MAREHAM-LE-FEN (*St. Helen*), a parish, in the union and soke of Horncastle, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 5½ miles (S. by E.) from Horncastle; containing 625 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 10. 10.; present net income, £355; patron, Bishop of Carlisle. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a school partly supported by subscription.

MAREHAM-ON-THE-HILL (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union and soke of Horncastle, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 2 miles (E. S. E.) from Horncastle; containing 193 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £63; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Carlisle. A school is supported by subscription.

MARESFIELD (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of Uckfield, hundred of Rushmonden, rape of Pevensey, Eastern Division of the county of Sussex, 2¼ miles (N. by W.) from Uckfield; containing 1650 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12; present net income, £389; patron, Viscount Gage. This parish includes the greater part of Ashdown Forest. A fair for cattle is annually held on Sept. 4th. The Rev. Richard Bonner, in 1689, devised a messuage and garden, with two small rent-charges, towards the support of a school, which bequest is applied in aid of a National school, which is chiefly supported by Sir John and Lady Shelley.

MARFLEET, a parish, in the union of Sculcoates, Middle Division of the wapentake of Holderness, East Riding of the county of York, 3 miles (E.) from Kingston-upon-Hull; containing 130 inhabitants. The living is a discharged perpetual curacy; net income, £54; patron, J. Hall, Esq.; the impropriation belongs to Mrs. Mander and — Carleil, Esq. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

MARGARET, ST., or STREET, a hamlet, in the parish of Ivinghoe, hundred of Cottesloe, county of Buckingham; containing 447 inhabitants. It takes its second name from its situation on the ancient Roman road, called the Ikeneld way, which pursued a north-eastern direction through the parish. A Benedictine nunnery for nine women, dedicated to St. Margaret, was founded here in 1160, by Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester, the revenue of which at the dissolution was valued at £22. 6.

MARGARET'S, ST., county of Hertford.—See STANSTEAD, ST. MARGARET'S.

MARGARET'S, ST., a parish, in the union of Dore, hundred of Ewyaslacy, county of Hereford, 13 miles (W. S. W.) from Hereford; containing 313 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Michael-Church-Eskley annexed; net income, £162; patron, Earl of Oxford, impropriator; Sir George Cornewall, Bart.

MARGARET (ST.) at CLIFFE, a parish, in the union of Dover, hundred of Bewsborough, lathe of St. Augustine, Eastern Division of the county of Kent, 3½ miles (N. E.) from Dover; containing 712 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 10.; present net income, £160; patron and appropriator, Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is a spacious structure, in the Norman style. This place received the adjunct to its name from its high situation on the chalk cliffs overlooking the English Channel. In a small bay, where there is a small wooden pier, or jetty, for protecting the fishing craft, the finest-flavoured lobsters in England are caught.

MARGARET-MARSH (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of Shaftesbury, hundred of Sturminster-Newton-Castle, Shaston Division of the county of Dorset, 4 miles (S. W.) from Shaftesbury; containing 86 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Iwerne-Minster.

MARGARET-ROOTHING, county of Essex.—See ROOTHING, MARGARET.

MARGARETTING (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Chelmsford, Southern Division of the county of Essex, 4 miles (S. W.) from Chelmsford; containing 545 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from the Saxon *Ing* (meadow) and the saint to whom its church is dedicated: the lands are well drained and in a state of good cultivation. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 2.; present net income, £168: it is in the patronage of the heiress and legatees of the late B. Hopkins, Esq.; impropriator, George Straight, Esq. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £430, and the vicarial for £189. 15., subject to the payment of rates, which on the latter have, on the average, amounted to £22. 10.: the glebe comprises five acres, valued at £7. 10. per annum. The church is a very ancient edifice, consisting of a nave, south aisle, and chancel, with a belfry of wood, surmounted by a shingled spire. The Rev. C. F. Bond, in 1827, left £100 Bank stock towards the support of a Sunday school, which is attended by about 50 children. A house, called Killigrew's farm, is said to have been the frequent resort of Henry VIII.: it seems to have been a place of great security, being surrounded by a moat, which, within memory, was crossed by a drawbridge, having two watch towers. The Eastern counties railway runs through the parsonage farm.

MARGATE (*St. John the Baptist*), a sea-port, market-town, and parish, in the cinque-port liberty of Dover, of which it is a member, and in the union of the Isle of Thanet, locally in the hundred of Ringslow, or Isle of Thanet, lathe of St. Augustine, Eastern Division of the county of Kent, 44 miles (E. N. E.) from Maidstone, and 72½ (E.) from London; containing 10,339 inhabitants. This

Seal of the Harbour.

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place, formerly a small fishing village, was distinguished by a mere, or stream, having its influx into the sea, from which circumstance it obtained the name of *Meregate*, and subsequently *Margate*. About the middle of the last century it became much frequented as a bathing-place, from the fineness of the beach and the purity of the air; and, though originally consisting of one scattered and irregular street, it has, by the erection of new buildings at various times, to meet the wants of the increased number of visiters, attained its present importance. A pier of timber was constructed at a very early period, and, for its preservation, two pier-wardens and sub-deputies were appointed by the lord-wardens of the cinque-ports, and certain rates on corn, and other imported produce, were granted in the reign of Elizabeth. In 1787, an act was passed for the paving, lighting, and general improvement of the town, also for rebuilding the pier, when the entire property and management of the latter were vested in commissioners, and under this act the old wooden pier was cased with stone; but in a violent storm, on the 14th of Jan., 1808, it was irreparably injured. In July 1812, an act was obtained for "separating the management of the pier and harbour from the concerns of the town, and establishing a joint stock company of proprietors," with a court of fifteen directors, who are empowered to raise money for the building of a new pier, and to levy certain tolls on goods and passengers, to be applied to the liquidation of the original capital and the interest thereon, and the surplus to accumulate until it amounts to the sum of £20,000, as a fund for the future repairs of the pier: this effected, the company will be dissolved, and the pier again placed under the control of the commissioners of the town as heretofore. Under this act a pier was commenced, but in consequence of a destruction of part of the works by a succession of violent storms, the work was abandoned, and a joint stock company having been formed, a pier was completed from a design by Mr. Rennie and Mr. Jessop, engineers. The work was commenced April 6th, 1810, and completed in 1815, at an expense of upwards of £67,000: it is a handsome and substantial stone structure, 900 feet in length from east to west, in its plan forming a portion of a polygon, and well calculated to afford protection to the vessels in the harbour: it is divided into two stages of buildings, the lower forming a quay, and the upper a promenade, defended on the sea side with a stone parapet, and on the land side by iron railings: this promenade, which as a marine walk is probably unrivalled, was designed by Mr. Thomas Edmunds, builder, of Margate. To the east of the pier is the jetty, or "Jarvis' landing-place," for passengers, when the depth of water will not allow vessels to reach the pier. This important work was executed in the year 1824, without any additional toll or cost to the public, by the Pier Company, at an expense of £8000: it is constructed entirely of English oak, and extends northward into the sea 1120 feet from the shore. An act of parliament has been obtained, by which certain regulations are enforced to preserve order during the landing and embarking of passengers. At the extremity of the pier is a stone lighthouse, erected from a design by Mr. William Edmunds, architect of this town, the shaft of which forms a Grecian Doric column, placed on an octagonal base, serving as a look-out house; the column is surmounted by an ornamental chamber or lantern of iron. A new pier-house has also been built, under the superintendence of the same architect, for the use of the directors and their officers, having a bell-turret and a clock with four illuminated dials. At the entrance to the jetty a handsome cast-iron archway has been placed, by the Pier Company, in compliment to their talented and spirited chairman, the late Dr. Jarvis; and at the entrance to the promenade, a dwarf granite column has been erected, on which is inscribed a detailed account of the principal improvements that have been effected in the town, chiefly through the exertions of that gentleman. The harbour, though from its situation much exposed to storms from the north-east, has been greatly improved by the construction of the new pier, and affords good shelter for vessels: several trading vessels are constantly sailing between this place and the Dutch coast. Amongst the distinguished persons who have embarked or landed at Margate are, the Elector Palatine and his consort, in the reign of James I.; William III.; George I.; George II. and his queen Caroline; the Duke of Marlborough; the late Duke of York, on his expedition to Flanders, in 1793; and Admiral Duncan, after his victory off Camperdown, in 1797. The troops on the expedition to Walcheren embarked at this port in 1809; and some of the wounded from the battle of Waterloo were also landed here, in the year 1815, as well as at Ramsgate.

The town is pleasantly situated, partly on the acclivities of two hills, and partly in the valley: it is lighted with gas, well paved, and abundantly supplied with excellent water from wells. Considerable improvements have been effected, and others are still in progress, by the commissioners for paving and lighting, under the authority of numerous acts of parliament. The London entrance is distinguished by an esplanade, protected by a stone wall, and lighted with gas, presenting at night an imposing appearance, and forming an extended crescent, which is terminated by the pier: the whole of the sea defences, which are constructed of stone, and exceed a mile in length, cost upwards of £15,000. The market is held on Wednesday and Saturday, under a grant obtained in 1777. The town-hall and market-place were rebuilt in 1821, at an expense of £2400: a prison is attached for the temporary reception of criminals prior to their removal to Dover. The public subscription library, in Hawley-square, is a handsome building, and there are also three other excellent libraries, affording the usual accommodation. The different bathing-rooms in High-street, and on the New-road, and the more recently-constructed and extensive works of that kind on the Fort, are all of the best description. The theatre is a neat building, erected in 1787, at an expense of £4000. The subscription and assembly rooms, attached to the Royal Hotel, are very spacious. Independently of the various hotels and numerous inns and taverns in the town, there are many public and private boarding-houses. Several handsome bazaars and boulevards have lately been erected by individuals at considerable cost. Adjoining the town are the Tivoli Gardens, possessing the advantages of a most delightful situation, of ornamental sheets of water, and thick plantations; and at St. Peter's, two miles from Margate, are the Ranelagh Gardens, which are tastefully laid out. These gardens in the summer are thronged by numerous visiters, for whose amusement concerts and fire-works are provided.

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Steam-packets ply daily between London and Margate, making the passage in about six hours and a half, and in the season, 2000 persons frequently arrive in one day. The trade of the town is almost entirely connected with the resort of visiters; here are, however, a very extensive brewery and a rope-manufactory, and considerable quantities of corn are exported. A large number of sea-faring men obtain their subsistence in winter by rendering aid to vessels in distress, which is locally called "Foying," and in summer by fishing and taking out pleasure parties in open boats.

Margate being a member of the port of Dover, the mayor of that town appoints one of the inhabitants to act as his deputy, and the town is subject in all matters to the jurisdiction of that port, and of its sessions; although, by a late act of parliament, appeals in certain cases are allowed to be tried at the Canterbury quarter sessions. In 1811, local magistrates were appointed, several of whom are resident in the town and neighbourhood. A court of requests is held, for the recovery of debts under £5, the jurisdiction of which extends over the parishes of St. John (Margate), St. Peter the Apostle, Birchington, and the ville of Wood; and a court leet for the manor of Minster, which comprises most of the parishes in the island, is held annually about Michaelmas.

The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; present net income, £661; patron and appropriator, Archbishop of Canterbury. The old church is a spacious building of flint and stone, with a square tower and low spire, erected at various periods and in different styles: it was originally a chapel of ease to Minster, and was made parochial in 1290: there are several monuments of great antiquity, and an organ. At the east end of the north aisle is a strong building of stone, which, from 1661 till 1761, was used as a magazine for gunpowder, but is now appropriated as a vestry-room. The new church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was completed in 1829, from a design and under the superintendence of Mr. William Edmunds: it is an elegant structure of Bath stone, in the early style of English architecture; at the west end is a deep recess for the organ, which represents a shrine, having in front a stone screen, with pierced arches, buttresses, and finials with elaborate carving; the organ cost £750, and forms part of the architecture of the church; it was presented by the late James Taddy, Esq. The tower rises to the height of 135 feet, and, from the commanding site on which it is built, is seen at a very considerable distance, being the first object perceivable on approaching the English coast. The total cost of the building was about £28,000, towards which the parliamentary commissioners contributed £10,000, £6000 was raised by private subscription (including £750 contributed by the late Mr. Taddy and family), the Pier Company gave £2000, and the remainder was levied by parish rates. The living is held by the vicar of St. John's, but after his death it will be made a separate parish. The Baptists, Wesleyan Methodists, Lady Huntingdon's connection, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics have places of worship; there is also a Seamen's chapel: the Wesleyans have a small chapel at Garlinge, and the Society of Friends, a meeting-house at Drapers' hospital. Here are a National and an Infants' school, for which the late James Taddy, Esq., in 1825, invested £500 three per cents. Here are also several excellent private schools, which are patronized by many of the citizens of London. Drapers' hospital, about half a mile from the parish church, was founded in 1709, by Michael Yoakley, a member of the Society of Friends, for nine aged women. The Royal sea-bathing infirmary was instituted in 1792, and opened in 1796, under the patronage of George IV.; the building consists of a centre and two wings, capable of accommodating 200 patients. In 1839, Mrs. Kidman bequeathed the interest of £2500 consols. to poor seamen at Margate, and their widows, to be paid annually. There are likewise numerous other charitable bequests for the relief of the poor.

At the distance of a mile to the south-west of the town is Dandelion, the fortified mansion of a family of that name in the reign of Edward I., of which a gate-house is still standing: the last of the family was buried in the north chancel of St. John's church, and the stone over his grave bears his effigy in brass, and the date 1445; a modern farm-house has been built on the site. About a quarter of a mile to the south of the parish church is Salmestone Grange, where are the remains of a chapel, or oratory, formerly belonging to the monastery of St. Augustine; and in the middle of a field, about a mile and a half further, at a place called Chapel Bottom, are the ruins of Dene chapel, held under a licence from the abbey of St. Augustine, in 1230, by Sir Henry de Sandwich. It is supposed that a severe battle was fought between the Danes and the Saxons in this neighbourhood, from the number of graves discovered on both the hills contiguous to the town. Various coins and other antiquities have, at different times, been found; and, on the excavations being made for Trinity church, two urns, filled with human bones, standing in, and likewise covered with, *patera*, were found, in a fine state of preservation, having the name of the Roman Emperor Maximilian impressed on the different pieces.

MARHAM-CHERRY (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of Downham, hundred of Clackclose, Western Division of the county of Norfolk, 7½ miles (W. by N.) from Swaffham; containing 799 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; present net income, £434; patrons and impropriators, Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge. A Cistercian nunnery, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, was founded here in 1251, by Isabella de Albini, Countess of Arundel, which, at the dissolution, had a revenue of £42. 4. 7.

MARHAM CHURCH (*St. Markeneve*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Stratton, Eastern Division of the county of Cornwall, 2 miles (S. S. W.) from Stratton; containing 659 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the north-west by the Bristol Channel, and is intersected by the Bude canal, which passes to the north of the church. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 11. 0½; present net income, £344; patron and incumbent, Rev. John Kingdon.

MARHOLM (*St. Cuthlac*), a parish, in the union and soke of Peterborough, Northern Division of the county of Northampton, 4½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Peterborough; containing 174 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 2. 3½; present net income, £266; patron, Earl Fitzwilliam. The church has an ancient font, and, amongst other memorials, a magnificent marble monument to William

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Earl Fitzwilliam, and Anne his Countess. In this parish is Abbey Milton, one of the seats of that noble family, a large irregular structure, the most ancient part of which is of the time of Elizabeth.

MARI-ANSLEIGH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of South Molton, hundred of Witheridge, South Molton and Northern Divisions of the county of Devon, 3½ miles (S. E.) from South Molton; containing 982 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £120; it was in the patronage of the Mayor and Corporation of Exeter; impropriator, W. Stabback, Esq.

MARK, a parish, in the union of Axbridge, hundred of Bempstone, Eastern Division of the county of Somerset, 6½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Axbridge; containing 1289 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £154; patron and impropriator, Earl of Harrowby. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A National school has been established.

MARK-EATON, a township, in the parish of Mackworth, union of Belper, hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, Southern Division of the county of Derby, 1½ mile (W. N. W.) from Derby; containing 232 inhabitants.

MARKBY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Spilsby, Wold Division of the hundred of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 2½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Alford; containing 94 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £72; patron and impropriator, P. Massingberd, Esq.

MARKET-BOSWORTH, county of Leicester.—See BOSWORTH-MARKET.—*And other places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

MARKET-STREET, a chapelry, comprised within the parishes of Caddington, Flamstead, and Studham, partly in the hundred of Dacorum, county of Hertford, and partly in the hundreds of Flitt and Manshead, county of Bedford, 3½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Luton: the population is returned with the respective parishes. The ancient name of Merk-gate, or Mark-gate, of which the present is a corruption, appears to have been derived from *Merk*, a boundary, and *Yate*, or *Gate*, this place having formerly been the end of the enclosed country, where it is supposed there was a gate on the high road or Watling-street. On a hill in the vicinity, where is now an ancient mansion, a nunnery of the Benedictine order, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, formerly stood: it was founded about 1145, principally by Geoffrey, Abbot of St. Albans, on land given by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and at the dissolution its revenue was valued at £143. 13. 8.: the monastic buildings were converted into a mansion in the time of Edward VI., which is still called the Priory. The village is on the great road from London to Birmingham, and consists of one long street; the manufacture of hats and bonnets of straw plat is somewhat considerable. A fair is held here about Michaelmas, but the day depends upon that of Luton fair. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £227; patron, Daniel Goodson Adey, Esq., as proprietor of the manor, under the provisions of an act of parliament passed in the 14th of George II. The chapel, which is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is situated in Cell, or Priory park, and was erected about a century ago, for the accommodation of the three parishes, in lieu of one at the manor-house, which had been burnt down. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. Here is a school originally endowed as a grammar school, but from the want of a demand for that kind of learning, the funds have been appropriated in aid of a National school.

MARKET-STREET, a township, in the parish of Wymondham, hundred of Forehoe, Eastern Division of the county of Norfolk; containing 1485 inhabitants.

MARKFIELD (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Market-Bosworth, hundred of Sparkenhoe, Southern Division of the county of Leicester, 7 miles (N. W. by W.) from Leicester; containing 1088 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 1. 8.; present net income, £341; patron, Marquess of Hastings. The church has been enlarged and 85 free sittings provided, the Incorporated Society having granted £60 in aid of the expense.

MARKHAM, EAST (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of East Retford, South-Clay Division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, Northern Division of the county of Nottingham, 1½ mile (N.) from Tuxford; containing 805 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with the rectory of West Drayton annexed, valued in the king's books at £11. 18. 11½; present net income, £234; patron and impropriator, Duke of Newcastle. The church is a large ancient structure, with a lofty embattled tower, and contains a monument to the memory of Judge Markham, erected in 1409. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. James Gunthorpe, in 1706, and William Dunston, in 1713, bequeathed rent-charges of £5 each towards the support of a school, in which 20 children are clothed and educated: another is partly supported by the vicar.

MARKHAM, WEST, or MARKHAM-CLINTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of East Retford, South-Clay Division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, Northern Division of the county of Nottingham, 1½ mile (N. W.) from Tuxford; containing 197 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with that of Bevercoates united, valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 1.; present net income, £254; patron and impropriator, Duke of Newcastle. A new church, erected at the sole expense of the Duke of Newcastle, in order to supersede the old church now in a state of decay, and also as a place of sepulture for the family, was consecrated by the Archbishop of York, on the 3rd of Jan., 1834: it is a handsome structure, of the Grecian Doric order, built of Roche Abbey stone, and in a picturesque situation. Richard Miller, in 1721, left an annuity of £8 for the instruction of poor children. Sir John Markham, Chief Justice of the King's Bench in the reign of Edward IV., and remarkable for his integrity and impartiality in the discharge of his official duties, was born here.

MARKINGTON, a joint township with Wallerthwaite, in the parish and liberty of Ripon, West Riding of the county of York, 4½ miles (S. S. W.) from Ripon; containing, with Wallerthwaite, 487 inhabitants. Here is a small endowment, the gift of Mary Reynard, for the education of poor children.

MARKSBURY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Keynsham, Eastern Division of the county of Somerset, 3½ miles (E. by S.) from Pensford;

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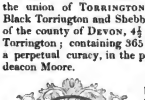
containing 371 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 4. 2.; present net income, £240; patron, General Popham, to whom a small portion of the rectorial tithes belongs. A National school is supported by subscription. Here are some productive coal mines. There are slight remains of an ancient chapel on Wingsbury hill. A monastery formerly existed within the parish, the site of which is now occupied by a private mansion.

MARKSHALL (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of Witham, Witham Division of the hundred of Lexden, Northern Division of the county of Essex, 2 miles (N. W.) from Great Coggeshall; containing 52 inhabitants. This parish, originally called Merchehald, is about four miles in circumference; the situation is low, the soil generally a strong loam resting on a substratum of clay. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14; present net income, £158; patron, W. Philip Honywood, Esq. The church is a modern edifice of brick of octangular form, erected by General Honywood; the altar-piece is embellished with a fine painting of the Descent from the Cross; and there is a finely executed monument to Mrs. Mary Waters Honywood, widow of Robert Honywood, who died aged 93, leaving 367 children, grandchildren, and immediate descendants.

MARKS-TEY, county of Essex.—See TEY, MARKS.

MARLAND, PETER'S (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Torrington, hundred of Shebbear, Black Torrington and Shebbear, and Northern Divisions of the county of Devon, 4½ miles (S. by W.) from Great Torrington; containing 365 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Ven. Archdeacon Moore.



Seal and Arms.

MARLBOROUGH, a borough and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, though locally in the hundred of Selkley, Marlborough and Ramsbury Division, and in the Northern Division, of the county of Wilts, 27 miles (N. by E.) from Salisbury, and 75 (W. by S.) from London; containing 3426 inhabitants. The name, anciently written *Marleberg*, or *Marlbridge*, is supposed to be derived from the marl, or chalk, hills by which the town is surrounded. Camden supposed this to have been the *Cunetio* of Antoninus, but more recent researches induced Sir R. C. Hoare, Bart., to place that station at Folly Farm, about a mile and a half eastward from the town, where that celebrated antiquary discovered a tessellated pavement, and other relics of a Roman settlement. At the time of the Norman survey Marlborough had a church, and was held in royal demesne, soon after which period a castle was erected, which seems to have been the cause of the subsequent enlargement of the town. In the time of Richard I., and during his imprisonment in Austria, his brother John took possession of this fortress; but Richard, on his return from captivity, seized it with all the other possessions belonging to his brother, and on their reconciliation he still retained the castle of Marlborough in his own possession. During the subsequent reign, King John occasionally kept his court here; and in the civil war of this period, Marlborough was possessed alternately by the king and the barons: it seems, indeed, to have been the occasional residence of subsequent sovereigns till the time of Henry VII., and to have formed part of the dowries of several queens. There was also a royal residence at Ogbourne, about a mile and a half from the town. The assizes were held here from the time of Henry III. to that of Charles I.; and in the 52nd of Henry III. that parliament assembled here by which were enacted the laws relative to the police of the kingdom, and to the administration of justice, commonly called the "Statutes of Marlebridge." The castle, borough, &c., were granted by Henry VIII. to Edward Duke of Somerset, and became forfeited to the crown on the attainder of that nobleman, in the reign of Edward VI., but were subsequently restored to the Somerset family, and have now descended by intermarriage to the Marquess of Ailesbury. Even in Camden's time a few fragments only of the Castle were remaining: a large house, now the Castle Inn, which occupies its site, is said to have been commenced by Francis, first Lord Seymour of Trowbridge, and to have been improved by the first Duke of Somerset of the Seymour family, and subsequently by the Earl of Hertford, in the early part of the eighteenth century; the old keep has been converted into a spiral walk, in the grotto of which Mrs. Rowe wrote the most celebrated of her works, "Friendship in Death;" and here also Thomson is said to have composed a great part of his "Seasons," when on a visit to the Earl of Hertford, one of the most distinguished patrons of literature of that age. In the civil war between Charles I. and the parliament, the latter had a garrison here under the Earl of Essex; but the royal army, commanded by Lieut.-Gen. Wilmot, marching hither from Oxford, in Dec. 1642, captured above 1000 prisoners, besides large stores of arms and ammunition, with all which they returned in safety to that city. Marlborough having suffered repeatedly from fire prior to the year 1690, an act of parliament was passed in that year to prohibit the use of thatch as a covering for houses and other buildings within the borough.

The town is delightfully situated on the banks of the Kennett, on the northern verge of the Forest of Savernake, and on the north of it are the open downs: it consists principally of one long street, running from east to west, which is paved and lighted with gas; the older houses are constructed of wood, and ornamented in front with curious carved work; the more modern are of stone and brick. On the north side of the principal street is a piazza projecting in front of the houses, serving for a promenade in wet weather; and at its eastern extremity is a market-house, erected on the site of a former one, by the corporation, in 1790: the upper story is divided into a council-chamber, an assembly-room, and a court-room. The inhabitants are well supplied with water. The manufactures are inconsiderable: the trade is principally in corn, coal, malt, bacon, and butter and cheese, of which vast quantities are sent every week to London; and considerable advantages arise from the situation of the town on a great thoroughfare. The Kennet and Avon canal passes

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within five miles of the town, and, in consequence of its not passing through it, the inhabitants have the privilege of a drawback upon the tonnage of goods. The market-days are Wednesday and Saturday; the former market has much declined, being now only for vegetables; the latter is considerable, and has long been celebrated for its extensive supply of grain, cheese, butchers' meat, &c. Fairs are held on July 11th, for horses and wool; Aug. 22nd, for lambs, horses, and cows; and Nov. 23rd, for sheep, horses, and cows. The staff of the militia have been stationed here since the regiment was disembodied.

Marlborough is a borough by prescription. The first existing charter was granted by King John, in 1205, and others were bestowed by Henry III., in the 13th and 30th years of his reign, which were confirmed by several succeeding kings. In 1577, Queen Elizabeth conferred a charter by which the government was vested in a mayor, town-clerk, chamberlain, two serjeants-at-mace, and subordinate officers. The mayor and two of the burgesses annually appointed were justices of the peace, with exclusive jurisdiction. The corporation now consists of a mayor, 4 aldermen and 12 councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76 (for an abstract of which see the Appendix, No. I.): the mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, the county magistrates having concurrent jurisdiction within the borough. The police consists of two day and two night constables. The privilege of sending members to parliament has been exercised ever since the 23rd of Edward I.: the right of election was formerly in the mayor and burgesses; but, by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, it has been extended to the £10 householders of the old borough (which contained 211 acres) and the parish of Preshute, which, by the act of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., cap. 64, have been made to constitute the new borough for elective purposes, comprising an area of 3983 acres: the number of voters is now 284; the mayor is the returning officer. Courts leet are held by the corporation; and a court, called the King's court, for the recovery of debts to any amount, is held every three weeks, under the charter of the 6th of John. The county bridewell and house of correction was erected in 1787, and is of great importance to the northern and north-eastern parts of the county, which are at a considerable distance from Sarum and Devizes.

Marlborough comprises the parishes of *St. Mary the Virgin* and *St. Peter and St. Paul*: they are divided into five wards, *viz.*, the Green ward and Marsh ward, in St. Mary's parish; the High ward and Bailey ward, in the parish of St. Peter and St. Paul; and Kingsbury ward, in both parishes. The living of St. Mary's is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 9. 4.; present net income, £100; patron and appropriator, Dean of Salisbury. The church, a neat edifice of stone, with an ancient tower, beneath which is a Norman doorway, sustained considerable damage during the civil war, in 1641. The living of the parish of St. Peter and St. Paul is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £12; present net income, £130; patron and impropriator, Bishop of Salisbury. The church, which stands at the western extremity of the main street, has a lofty square tower with battlements and pinnacles; the roof of the nave is supported by light pillars. There are places of worship for Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. The free grammar school was founded and endowed with the revenue of the dissolved hospital of St. John, by grant of Edward VI. to the mayor and burgesses, who were also empowered to make rules for its government: the nomination of the schoolmaster, originally given to the Duke of Somerset, is now exercised by the Marquess of Ailesbury; the income is about £180 per annum. The scholars share, alternately with those of the free schools of Manchester and Hereford, in four of sixteen exhibitions at Brasenose College, Oxford, and sixteen scholarships at St. John's College, Cambridge, founded by Sarah, Duchess of Somerset, in 1679; and Mrs. Brown bequeathed a rent-charge of £5 for any poor scholar from this school to the University of Oxford. A National school is supported by subscription: the school-rooms were erected at the expense of the late Earl of Ailesbury. An almshouse was formerly supported from the funds of the corporation, to which several donations and bequests were made for its support in the reign of Charles II., when it was rebuilt at the expense of that body; but, in 1725, they conveyed it to the officers of St. Mary's parish, by whom it was used as a workhouse, but, with the workhouse for St. Peter's parish, has been lately sold by order of the poor law commissioners, and the amount applied towards the proportions of those parishes of the cost of erecting a new workhouse for the Marlborough union. The union comprises 14 parishes or places, containing a population of 8,774, according to the census of 1831, and is under the care of 16 guardians. The monastic institutions here were, a Gilbertine priory, dedicated to St. Margaret, founded in the reign of John, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was £38. 19. 2.; a convent of White friars, founded in 1316 by the merchants of this town; St. John's hospital, founded in the reign of Henry II.; and St. Thomas', in that of Henry III., and annexed to the priory of St. Margaret in the reign of Richard II. A chapel and other portions of the priory were standing a few years since. Among the distinguished natives of this town the following may be specified: Henry of Marlborough, an English historian of the fourteenth century; Sir Michael Foster, an eminent lawyer, and one of the judges of the Court of King's Bench, born in 1689; Walter Harte, poet and historian, who died in 1773; Dr. Henry Sacheverell, of political celebrity, born in 1672, during the incumbency of his father in the parish of St. Peter and St. Paul; and John Hughes, a poet, and one of the writers in the Spectator, born in 1677. Marlborough confers the title of Duke on the family of Spencer Churchill.

MARLCLIFT, a hamlet, in the parish of BIDFORD, Stratford Division of the hundred of BARLICHWAY, Southern Division of the county of WARWICK, 5 miles (S.) from Alcester: the population is returned with the parish.

MARLDON, a parish, in the union of TOTNES, hundred of HAYTOR, Paington and Southern Divisions of the county of DEVON, 5 miles (N. E. by E.) from Totnes; containing 438 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Paington. The church has a rich stone screen. A school is partly supported by an individual. In the village of Compton are considerable ruins of an ancient castellated mansion, occupied by

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Sir Maurice de la Pole, in the reign of Henry II., from whom it passed to the Peters; and from the Peters it passed to the Gilberts, in which family it remained until a very recent period. Sir Humphry Gilbert, the great circumnavigator, was brother, by his mother's side, to Sir Walter Raleigh, who accompanied him in some of his voyages: it is now in the possession of Francis Garrat, Esq. The remains, though converted into farm-buildings, retain much of their ancient character, and display some fine specimens of ancient architecture still in good preservation.

MARLESFORD (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Plomesgate, hundred of Loes, Eastern Division of the county of Suffolk, 2 miles (N. E. by N.) from Wickham-Market; containing 433 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 6. 8.; present net income, £285; patron, A. Arcedeckne, Esq. A school is chiefly supported by the rector.

MARLINGFORD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the hundred of Forehoe, Eastern Division of the county of Norfolk, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from Wymondham; containing 174 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 8½.; patron, Rev. Thomas Greene. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £151. 2., subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £33; the glebe comprises 48 acres, valued at £36 per annum. The nave and chancel of the church are thatched.

MARLOW, a township, in the parish of Leintwardine, hundred of Wigmore, county of Hereford; containing 60 inhabitants.

MARLOW, GREAT (*All Saints*), a borough, market-town, and parish, in the union of Wycombe, hundred of Desborough, county of Buckingham, 35½ miles (S. by E.) from Buckingham, and 31 (W. by N.) from London; containing 4237 inhabitants, of which number, 2532 are in the borough. The ancient name of this place was *Merlaw*, supposed to be derived from the Saxon word *Mere*, a marsh, and *Law*, or *Low*, a hill. The town situated on the banks of the Thames, consists of two principal streets, which cross in the market-place: the surrounding scenery is replete with variety and beauty. Races are held in July; and there is a good news-room. The river is here crossed by an iron suspension bridge, lately erected. There are some paper-mills and copper-works in the neighbourhood, which, with the manufacture of lace and covered wire, and rope-making, furnish considerable employment to the labouring class: there is likewise a good trade in corn, timber, and malt. The market, held on Saturday, has nearly fallen into disuse: the market-house is a spacious and handsome building. Fairs are held on May 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, for horses and cattle, and October 29th for cheese, butter, and hops. The principal civil officer is a high constable. The borough first sent representatives to parliament in the 28th of Edward I., and continued so to do till the 2nd of Edward II., when the privilege ceased for upwards of 400 years, but was restored upon petition to the House of Commons in the 21st of James I., and has since been exercised without intermission. The right of election was formerly in the inhabitants paying scot and lot, in number about 500; but an adjoining district has been added, and the limits of the borough are minutely described in the Appendix, No. II: the high constable is the returning officer. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; present net income, £172; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. The church is a venerable structure, and contains several ancient monuments. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. In 1628 Sir William Borlace bequeathed estates for teaching 24 poor children, and apprenticing six of them annually; for teaching 20 women to make bone lace, and for the maintenance of a workhouse or house of correction: the income is £118. 12. 10. Here is a National school, supported by subscription. In the 7th of James I., John Brinkhurst devised to trustees almshouses for six poor widows: the buildings comprise six cottages of two rooms each, with a garden; the present income of the charity is £79. 9. About £140, arising from bequests by William Lofton, Esq., and others, is annually distributed in coal, blankets, and money to the poor. The Royal Military College, established at High Wycombe in 1799, was removed to this town in 1802; but in 1812 it was again removed to Sandhurst, in Berkshire.

MARLOW, LITTLE (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of Wycombe, hundred of Desborough, county of Buckingham, 1½ mile (E. N. E.) from Great Marlow; containing 783 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 5. 10.; present net income, £155; patron, S. Birch, Esq.; impropriator, Sir G. Nugent, Bart. The church is principally in the later style of English architecture. A girls' school is supported by Mrs. Piggott. Here was a small convent of Benedictine nuns, founded in honour of the Virgin Mary, by Geoffrey, Lord Spencer, before the reign of John, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was estimated at £37. 6. 11.

MARLSTON, a chapelry, in the parish of Bucklebury, union of Bradfield, county of Berks, 7 miles (E. N. E.) from Newbury. The chapel is an ancient building, and was erected by Sir Jeffrey Martell, lord of the manor, who engaged the vicar of Bucklebury to officiate in it on alternate Sundays, on condition of receiving annually at Christmas a quarter of wheat and a quarter of maslen, and certain money at Easter: these payments have long since ceased, but the duty is continued.

MARLSTON, a joint township with Leach, in the parish of St. Mary, Chester, union of Great Boughton, Lower Division of the hundred of Broxton, Southern Division of the county of Chester, 2¾ miles (S. by W.) from Chester; containing, with Leach, 130 inhabitants. Here is a National school.

MARNHAM (*St. Wilfrid*), a parish, in the union of East Retford, Northern Division of the wapentake of Thurgarton, Southern Division of the county of Nottingham, 4¾ miles (E. by S.) from Taxford; containing 376 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 19. 2.; present net income, £208; patron and impropriator, Earl Brownlow. The river Trent is here crossed by a ferry. A fair for horses, cattle, swine, &c. is held on September 12th. A school was erected by Lord Brownlow for the instruction of ten children, £10. 10. being allowed to the master out of the rents of a charitable bequest from Henry Nicholson, in 1677.

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MARNHULL (*St. Gregory*), a parish, in the union of Sturminster, hundred of Sturminster-Newton-Castle, Sturminster Division of the county of Dorset, 6 miles (W. S. W.) from Shaftesbury; containing 1509 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £31. 6. 10½.; patron, Rev. H. J. Place. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £1024, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £129; the glebe comprises 22 acres, valued at £51 per annum. There are places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists and Roman Catholics.

MARPLE, a chapelry, in the parish and union of Stockport, hundred of Macclesfield, Northern Division of the county of Chester, 4¾ miles (E. S. E.) from Stockport; containing 2678 inhabitants. The village is situated on the road from London to Manchester through Buxton, and was anciently called Murpull, in allusion to an expansion of the waters of the river Goyt in the vale below. The scenery is remarkably picturesque: the banks of the river, which from the highest points may be seen for several miles, are rocky, precipitous, and well wooded; and the view from the churchyard includes the mountains of the Peak on one side, and the Welsh hills on the other. The cotton manufacture is considerable, and many of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of hats. This place derives importance from the Peak Forest and Macclesfield canals, which pass through it: a direct communication is afforded by the former from the Cromford canal and the Peak Forest railway to the Ashton canal, and thence to Manchester; and the Macclesfield canal unites the Peak Forest and the Trent and Mersey canals, and thus forms not only a direct, but the shortest, water conveyance from London to Manchester. Marple forms part of her Majesty's manor and forest of Macclesfield, at the court leet whereof constables and other officers are appointed. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £113; patron, Rector of Stockport. The chapel, dedicated to All Saints, is a neat edifice, capable of accommodating 1000 persons: it was rebuilt and enlarged in 1812, and the tower contains the bells taken from the old church at Stockport. Samuel Oldknow, Esq., who projected the Peak Forest canal, and was a great benefactor to this place and neighbourhood, was interred here. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. This is the birthplace of John Bradshaw, who was president of the court that condemned Charles I.: he bequeathed £700 to purchase an annuity for maintaining a free school at Marple, but the change of property brought about by the Restoration prevented his bequest becoming available. His brother Henry founded a small school here, and endowed it with the interest of £100, which has since been augmented with other benefactions; and a National school is partly supported by subscription.

MARR (*St. Helen*), a parish, in the union of Doncaster, Northern Division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, West Riding of the county of York, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from Doncaster; containing 221 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £128; patrons and impropriators, Trustees of the late R. J. Thellusson, Esq. The church is principally in the early style of English architecture; the tower is surmounted by a small spire, and has two singular arched recesses. A school is partly supported by a private individual.

MARRICK (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Richmond, wapentake of Gilling-West, North Riding of the county of York, 7½ miles (W. S. W.) from Richmond; containing 659 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £98; patron and impropriator, F. Morley, Esq. The church occupies part of the site of a Benedictine nunnery founded in honour of the Blessed Virgin, by Roger de Asc, about the close of the reign of Stephen, and which at the dissolution had a revenue of £64. 16. 9. Two schools are partly supported by Mr. Morley. Two poor widows of this parish, not paupers, receive £5. 12. per annum from an institution called the Duke of Bolton's charity.

MARRISHES, a township, in the parish, union, and lythe of Pickering, North Riding of the county of York, 3¼ miles (S. S. E.) from Pickering; containing 207 inhabitants. It is divided into East and West Marrish.

MARSDEN, a chapelry, partly in the parish of Huddersfield, but chiefly in that of Almondbury, union of Huddersfield, Upper Division of the wapentake of Agbrigg, West Riding of the county of York, 7 miles (S. W. by W.) from Huddersfield; containing 2340 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £85; patron, Vicar of Almondbury. Independents and Wesleyan Methodists have each a place of worship here; and there is a National school. At the distance of half a mile from Marsden, the Huddersfield and Manchester canal passes under a tunnel three miles in length.

MARSDEN, GREAT, a chapelry, in the parish of Whalley, union of Burnley, Higher Division of the hundred of Blackburn, Northern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster, 1½ mile (S. by W.) from Colne; containing 1971 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £94; patron, Vicar of Whalley. The chapel has been enlarged and 120 free sittings provided, the Incorporated Society having granted £100 in aid of the expense.

MARSDEN, LITTLE, a township, in the parish of Whalley, union of Burnley, Higher Division of the hundred of Blackburn, Northern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster, 3½ miles (N. N. E.) from Burnley; containing 2742 inhabitants.

MARSH, CHAPEL (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Louth, wapentake of Bradley-Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 9 miles (N. N. E.) from Louth; containing 477 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £90; impropriator, J. G. Floyer, Esq. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; and a school is endowed with £3 per annum, and further supported by subscription. Rock Tower, the seat of Isaac Horrocks, Esq., is a handsome baronial structure, and contains some ancient armour.

MARSH-GIBBON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union, hundred, and county of Buckingham, 4½ miles (E. by N.) from Bicester; containing 812 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 9. 4½.; present net income, £456: it is in the patronage of the Crown. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A National school has been established. Near the manor-house are some slight vestiges of earthworks, said to have been thrown up by the parliamentarians, in their advance to this place in the year 1645. There are some good stone quarries in the parish.

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MARSHALL, RED, county of DURHAM. — See RED-MARSHALL.

MARSHAM (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of AYLSHAM, hundred of SOUTH ERPINGHAM, Eastern Division of the county of NORFOLK, 2 miles (S.) from Aylsham; containing 692 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 12. 9.; present net income, £281; patron, Earl of Lichfield: part of the rectorial tithes belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. The manufactures of worsted and bombazine are carried on here.

MARSHFIELD (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, in the union of CHIPPING-SODBURY, Upper Division of the hundred of THORNBURY, Western Division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 11½ miles (E.) from Bristol, and 102 (W. by S.) from London; containing 1651 inhabitants. The town consists chiefly of a single street of old buildings, nearly a mile in length. The trade is principally in malt, a great part of which is the produce of the vicinity. The market is on Tuesday; and fairs are held on May 24th and Oct. 24th, the former chiefly for horned cattle, and the latter for sheep, horses, and cheese. A bailiff is annually elected at the manorial court, and is assisted by a serjeant-at-mace; his jurisdiction extends to a considerable distance round the town. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £29. 4. 9.; present net income, £409; patrons and impropriators, Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford. The church is a handsome, and spacious edifice, in the later style of English architecture, with a fine square tower at the west end. There is a place of worship for Unitarians. A free school was founded about 1722, by John Harrington, Esq., who gave the school-house; it was subsequently endowed with messuages and lands for the support of a schoolmaster, in 1731, by Dionysia Long: the annual income, arising from this and other benefactions, is £62. 5., and 20 boys are clothed and educated: the present school-room was built in 1793. Almshouses for eight poor persons were founded and endowed by Nicholas Crispe, in 1625; and there are benefactions, for apprenticing poor boys, and other charitable purposes. In this parish are some barrows and intrenchments, supposed to have been raised by the Britons, or Saxons, about 561, when the battle of Dirham took place in this neighbourhood. Leland mentions the existence of a nunnery also, but there are no vestiges of it. In the vicinity are three stones, which mark the limits of the counties of Gloucester, Somerset, and Wilts.

MARSHFIELD, a parish, in the union of NEWPORT, Upper Division of the hundred of WENTLLOOGE, county of MONMOUTH, 5 miles (S. W.) from Newport; containing 458 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 2. 6.; present net income, £52; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The church is a large and handsome structure, in the later English style; in the chancel are several stone stalls.

MARSHWOOD, a chapelry, in the parish and hundred of WHITCHURCH-CANONICORUM, union of BEAMINSTER, Bridport Division of the county of DORSET, 4½ miles (W. S. W.) from Beaminster; containing 536 inhabitants. This place, which takes its name from the marshy woody vale in which it is situated, was anciently an honour, the only one in the county, and the head of a barony. The living is annexed, with those of Chideock and Stanton-St. Gabriel, to the vicarage of Whitchurch-Canonicorum. A new church is about to be built here. A school is partly supported by Mrs. Ames.

MARSK (*St. Cuthbert*), a parish, in the union of RICHMOND, wapentake of GILLING-WEST, North Riding of the county of YORK, 4½ miles (W.) from Richmond; containing 290 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 6. 5½.; present net income, £179; patron, J. Hutton, Esq. A school, erected in 1814, by John Hutton, Esq., is endowed with about £20 per annum, arising from land and money given by John Jackson and—Hutchinson, for the education and support of the poor: it is conducted on the National system.

MARSK (*St. German*), a parish, in the union of GUILSBROUGH, Eastern Division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, North Riding of the county of YORK; containing 1302 inhabitants, of which number, 573 are in the township of Marsk, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from Guilsbrough. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 11. 10½.; present net income, £91; patron, Lord Dundas; appropriator, Archbishop of York. The church stands near the edge of the cliff, its spire serving as an excellent land-mark. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a school chiefly supported by Lord Dundas. Marsk Hall was built by Sir William Pennyman, Bart., in the style which prevailed in the time of Charles I.

MARSTON, a township, in the parish of GREAT BUDWORTH, union of NORTHWICH, hundred of BUCKLOW, Northern Division of the county of CHESTER, 2¼ miles (N. N. E.) from Northwich; containing 465 inhabitants. The Grand Trunk canal passes through the township.

MARSTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of NEWARK, wapentake of LOVEDEN, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 5 miles (N. by W.) from Grantham; containing 419 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, united to that of Hougham. Dame Margaret Thorold, in 1718, gave land, the income to be applied to teaching poor children, and apprenticing one yearly, with a premium of £5.

MARSTON (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union of BRACKLEY, hundred of KING'S-SUTTON, Southern Division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 5½ miles (N. W.) from Brackley; containing 440 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with that of Warkworth annexed, valued in the king's books at £20; present net income, £316; patrons, the Trustees of S. Blencowe, Esq.; impropriator, J. J. Blencowe, Esq. The church contains 77 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £100 in aid of the expense. Two schools are partly supported by charity.

MARSTON (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of HEADINGTON, hundred of BULLINGDON, county of OXFORD, 1½ mile (N. N. E.) from Oxford; containing 364 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage; net income, £195; patron, incumbent, and impropriator, Rev. T. H. Whorwood. The treaty for the surrender of Oxford, during the parliamentary war, was concluded here, in the ancient mansion of the family of Croke, now occupied as a farm-house.

MARSTON, a township, in the parish of CHURCH-EATON, Western Division of the hundred of CUTTLE-

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STONE, Southern Division of the county of STAFFORD, 6 miles (W.) from Penkridge: the population is returned with the parish.

MARSTON, a chapelry, in the parish of ST. MARY, STAFFORD, union of STAFFORD, Southern Division of the hundred of PIREHILL, Northern Division of the county of STAFFORD, 2¾ miles (N.) from Stafford; containing 119 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £41; patron, Rector of St. Mary's, Stafford. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £242, subject to the payment of rates.

MARSTON, a quarter, in the parish of CHURCH-BICKENHILL, Solihull Division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, Northern Division of the county of WARWICK, 3½ miles (S. S. W.) from Coleshill: the population is returned with the parish.

MARSTON, a hamlet, in the parish of WOLSTAN, Rugby Division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, Northern Division of the county of WARWICK, 6 miles (E. by S.) from Coventry: the population is returned with the parish.

MARSTON, a tything, in the parish of POTTERNE, union of DEVIZES, hundred of POTTERNE and CANNINGS, Devizes and Northern Divisions of the county of WILTS, 3¾ miles (S. W.) from Devizes; containing 175 inhabitants.

MARSTON, a chapelry, in the parish of YARDLEY, Lower Division of the hundred of PERSHORE, though locally in the Upper Division of the hundred of Halfshire, Northfield and Eastern Divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 4½ miles (S. E.) from Birmingham: the population is returned with the parish. The living is a donative; net income, £120; patrons and impropriators, certain Trustees. The chapel was erected in 1704, by Job Marston, Esq.

MARSTON-BIGOTT (*ST. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union and hundred of FROME, Eastern Division of the county of SOMERSET, 2¾ miles (S. S. W.) from Frome; containing 485 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 19. 9½.; present net income, £280; patron, Earl of Cork and Orrery. A school-room at Gner hill, formerly used as a dissenting meeting-house, has been converted into a chapel; it contains 150 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £25 in aid of the expense. Two schools are partly supported by the Earl and Countess of Cork.

MARSTON, BROAD, a hamlet, in the parish of PERSHORE, Upper Division of the hundred of KIFTSGATE, Eastern Division of the county of GLOUCESTER; containing 185 inhabitants.

MARSTON, BUTLERS (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of SHIPSTON-UPON-STOUR, Kington Division of the hundred of KINGTON, Southern Division of the county of WARWICK, 1½ mile (S. W. by S.) from Kington; containing 332 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 3. 4.; present net income, £88; patrons and impropriators, Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. Near the church is an old mansion of stone, now used as a kennel for the hounds of the Warwickshire hunt. Upon an artificial mount on the green is a decayed elm, of remarkably large dimensions, capable of containing twelve persons, and formed by nature into the appearance of a grotto. William Perkins, a celebrated advocate of puritanical and non-conforming principles, was born here, in 1559.

MARSTON-FLEET (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of AYLESBURY, hundred of ASHENDON, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3 miles (N. W. by W.) from Aylesbury; containing 41 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 2. 8½.; present net income, £176; patron, S. P. Humphreys, Esq.

MARSTON-JABBETT, a hamlet, in the parish of BULKINGTON, Kirby Division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, Northern Division of the county of WARWICK, 3½ miles (S. by E.) from Nuneaton: the population is returned with the parish.

MARSTON, LEA, county of WARWICK.—See LEA-MARSTON.

MARSTON, LONG, a chapelry, in the parish of TRING, hundred of DACORUM, county of HERTFORD, 3½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Tring, with which the population is returned. The chapel is dedicated to All Saints.

MARSTON, LONG (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the Ainsty of the city, and East Riding of the county, of YORK; containing 548 inhabitants, of which number, 401 are in the township of Long Marston, 6 miles (N. by E.) from Tadcaster. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £24. 3. 9.; present net income, £865; patron, Lord Wenlock. The church was erected about 1400. Within the parish is Marston Moor, the scene of a memorable and most obstinately disputed battle, fought on July 2nd, 1644, between the royalists, under Prince Rupert, and the parliamentarians, commanded by Fairfax, in which 50,000 British troops were opposed to each other, and which ended in the total defeat of the king's army. A school is partly supported by a rent-charge of £10, the bequest of Richard Roundle.

MARSTON, MAGNA (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of SHERBOURNE, hundred of HORETHORNE, Eastern Division of the county of SOMERSET, 5¼ miles (N. N. E.) from Yeovil; containing 346 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £6. 10. 10.; present net income, £324; patron and incumbent, Rev. John Williams. The church is a neat stone structure, with a strong tower crowned with an embattled pediment and pinnacles. In the porch, two feet below the surface of the earth, have lately been found several large stones carved with crosses entwined with palm leaves, and covering human skeletons. Fourteen children are instructed from the proceeds of the rectory, in compliance with the will of Sir John St. Barbe, who died in 1736. On opening a pit in 1788, near the margin of a brook, some fine specimens of a calcareous blue stone, almost filled with *Cornua Ammonis*, overspread with white pearl, were discovered, and raised in masses sufficiently large to form slabs, which took a beautiful polish, and were much in request for side tables. In the same field irregular heaps of mundic, with large metalliferous *Cornua Ammonis*, were also found; and the quarries on the hills, from one of which the brook takes its rise, abound in *Ammonites, Nautili, Belemnites, &c.*

MARSTON-MAISEY (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of CIRENCESTER, hundred of HIGHWORTH,

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CRICKLADE, and STAPLE, Cricklade and Northern Divisions of the county of WILTS, 3½ miles (N. E.) from Cricklade; containing 240 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £57; patron, Rector of Maisey-Hampton. A school is partly supported by a small endowment.

MARSTON-MONTGOMERY (*ST. GILES*), a parish, in the hundred of APPLETREE, Southern Division of the county of DERBY, 6½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Ashbourn; containing 457 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, annexed to that of Cubley. A school is supported by subscription.

MARSTON-MORETAINE (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of AMPTHILL, hundred of REDBORNESTOKE, county of BEDFORD, 4 miles (N. W.) from Ampthill; containing 1007 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £33. 17. 3½; present net income, £797; patrons, Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge. The church is in the later style of English architecture: the tower is detached. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

MARSTON, NORTH (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WINSLOW, hundred of ASHENDON, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Winslow; containing 606 inhabitants. The living is a discharged perpetual curacy; net income, £94; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The church is a neat structure, containing three stone stalls and a piscina; the chancel was built by the offerings of those who frequented a chalybeate spring here, which once was in high repute, though now scarcely known.

MARSTON, POTTER'S, a chapelry, in the parish of BARWELL, union of BLABY, hundred of SPARKENHOE, Southern Division of the county of LEICESTER, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Hinckley; containing 11 inhabitants.

MARSTON, PRIORS' (*ST. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of SOUTHAM, Burton-Dassett Division of the hundred of KINGTON, Southern Division of the county of WARWICK, 5½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Southam; containing 655 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed, with that of Lower Shuckburgh, to the vicarage of Priors'-Hardwick. The Oxford canal passes through the parish. James West, in 1705, and Josiah Kay, in 1711, bequeathed property now producing £40 a year, for teaching and apprenticing poor children.

MARSTON-SICCA (*ST. JAMES*) a parish, in the union of STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, Upper Division of the hundred of KIFTSGATE, Eastern Division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 6½ miles (N.) from Chippingcampden; containing 264 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 10; present net income, £253; patrons, — and — Beare, Esqrs. A school was endowed in 1643 by John Cooper, Esq.; the estate now produces upwards of £100 per annum.

MARSTON, SOUTH, a chapelry, in the parish of HIGHWORTH, hundred of HIGHWORTH, CRICKLADE, and STAPLE, Swindon and Northern Divisions of the county of WILTS, 4 miles (S. by W.) from Highworth; containing 339 inhabitants. Here is a neat chapel; and a school is supported by subscription. The line of the Great Western railway passes through the chapelry.

MARSTON-STANNETT, a chapelry, in the parish of PENCOMBE, hundred of BROXASH, county of HEREFORD, 6½ miles (W. by N.) from Bromyard: the population is returned with the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £55; patron, R. Arkwright, Esq.

MARSTON-TRUSSEL (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of MARKET-HARBOROUGH, hundred of ROTHWELL, Northern Division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 3½ miles (W. S. W.) from Market-Harborough; containing 223 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 2. 11.; present net income, £429; patron, Robert M. Caldecott, Esq. The church contains a monument to the Brewster family, who left money to purchase the bells.

MARSTON-UPON-DOVE (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BURTON-UPON-TRENT, hundred of APPLETREE, Southern Division of the county of DERBY, 5 miles (N. by W.) from Burton-upon-Trent; containing 985 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 15. 2½; present net income, £225; patron and impropriator, Duke of Devonshire. The church is partly in the early and partly in the decorated style of English architecture; a gallery has been erected, containing 96 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £35 in aid of the expense.

MARSTOW (*ST. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of ROSS, Lower Division of the hundred of WORMELOW, county of HEREFORD, 5 miles (S. W.) from Ross; containing 125 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Pencoyd united; net income, £269; patron, Vicar of Sellack; impropriator of Marstow, W. Coke, Esq.; appropriators of Pencoyd, Dean and Chapter of Hereford.

MARSWORTH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BERKHAMPSTEAD, hundred of COTTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM, 2½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Ivinghoe; containing 427 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 9. 7.; present net income, £136; patrons and impropriators, Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church has the appearance of considerable antiquity; in the windows are some fragments of stained glass; parts of the floor are of Roman brick; and near the altar is a fine tomb, but much mutilated, in memory of some of the family of West. The old Roman Ikenield street bounds the parish on the south-east; and the discovery of swords, urns, coins, and other ancient relics, in forming the Grand Junction canal, affords some reason for considering it the site of a Roman station, though historians have not recorded it as such. The London and Birmingham railway passes within a mile of the church.

MARTALL, a joint township with Little Warford, in the parish of ROSTHERN, union of ALTRINCHAM, hundred of BUCKLOW, Northern Division of the county of CHESTER, 3½ miles (E. S. E.) from Nether Knutsford; containing with Little Warford, 281 inhabitants.

MARTHA (ST.)-ON-THE-HILL, otherwise MARTYR-HILL, a parish, in the union of HAMBLEDON, First Division of the hundred of BLACKHEATH, Western Division of the county of SURREY, 2½ miles (S. E.) from Guildford; containing 195 inhabitants. This parish is called Martyr-Hill from a tradition that in the early ages some Christians were burnt by the Pagan Britons on the site where the church now stands. It contains 230 acres, and in point of picturesque beauty is almost unrivalled. The living is a donative; net income,

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£25. 6.; patron and impropriator, W. Tinkler, Esq. The church occupies a bleak situation on a high hill about a mile from Chilworth, the small village of the parish: it was formerly an extensive cruciform structure, in the early style of English architecture, but the nave is in ruins: on the south side of the chancel is an ancient altar-tomb of freestone, on which is a figure armed, to the memory of W. Morgan, Esq. The ecclesiastical property, prior to the dissolution in 1538, belonged to the abbey of Newark in Send, near Guilford. In this parish are extensive gunpowder and paper manufactories. There is also a mansion, formerly belonging to the Marlborough family. At Tyting are the remains of an ancient religious house.

MARTHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the hundred of West Flegg, Eastern Division of the county of Norfolk, 6¾ miles (N. W.) from Caistor; containing 895 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich (the appropriators), valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; present net income, £247. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. Christopher Amies, in 1622, bequeathed £112, which, together with a trifling bequest by Robert Bower, now produces £8 per annum as a salary to a master, who has also the school-house and garden for teaching eighteen children to read. Sarah Bowman, in 1815, bequeathed £300 three per cent. consols., from the dividends on which £6 is paid to a schoolmistress for teaching six poor girls; the remaining £3 is distributed among the poor.

MARTIN (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Horncastle, Southern Division of the wapentake of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 9½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Horncastle; containing 60 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 4. 2.; present net income, £144; patrons, alternately, John E. Oldham and — Slater, Esqrs. The Horncastle canal passes through the parish.

MARTIN, a hamlet, in the parish of Timberland, union of Sleaford, First Division of the wapentake of Langoe, parts of Kesteven, county of Lincoln, 10¾ miles (N. N. E.) from Sleaford; containing 640 inhabitants. A small school is supported by endowment.

MARTIN (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Fordingbridge, Southern Division of the hundred of Damerham, Salisbury and Amesbury, and Southern, Divisions of the county of Wilts, 4½ miles (N. N. E.) from Cranbourne; containing 599 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the vicarage of South Damerham. William Talk, Esq., in 1796, bequeathed £3000 for charitable uses, which, with the approval of the Court of Chancery, is appropriated to the support of six of the oldest and most reputable persons who have lived seven years in the parish; married men are generally selected, and on their death the allowances are continued to their widows.

MARTIN (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Skipton, Eastern Division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross, West Riding of the county of York, 5½ miles (W. by S.) from Skipton; containing 443 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 14. 4½; present net income, £150; patron, R. Heber, Esq. A school is endowed by Mrs. Green with £19 per annum.

MARTIN, ST., a parish, in the union of Liskeard, hundred of West, Eastern Division of the county of Cornwall, 1½ mile (N.) from East Looe; containing, with the borough of East Looe, 1320 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the west by Looe harbour, and on the south by the English Channel. The living is a rectory, with the perpetual curacy of East Looe annexed, valued in the king's books at £36. 2. 3½; present net income, £481: it is in the patronage of the Dowager Countess of Sandwich and the Earl of Darlington. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a National school. Here was formerly a nunnery.

MARTIN, ST., a parish, in the hundred of Oswestry, Northern Division of the county of Salop, 5½ miles (W. by N.) from Ellesmere; containing 2099 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 2. 3½; present net income, £320; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph. There is an ancient wood carving in the roof of the church, in allusion to St. Martin, a translation of whose life was made from the Latin by John Trevor, in the year 1488. The Ellesmere canal passes through the parish, and at its verge crosses the valley of the Ceiriog by means of an aqueduct, near the neat village of Chirk, where it enters Wales: it then immediately passes under a tunnel, and a little further on, under another, whence it is continued to the beautiful vale of Llangollen, where it is carried over the river Dee by Pont-y-Cysyllteu aqueduct, a stupendous structure of nineteen lofty arches, erected by the late Mr. Telford: on the banks of the canal, near the Welsh boundary of the parish, are some coal works. The great road from Shrewsbury to Holyhead has here been diverted from its original course, whereby a considerable distance has been saved, and the steep acclivity of Chirk hill avoided. Here is a National school. At Ifton Rhyn, in this parish, a school was founded and endowed in 1705, by Edward Phillips, with £5. 18. 6. per annum, for which twelve boys are instructed. An almshouse was founded for six poor widows, who receive £3 per annum and two suits of clothing every alternate year from the agent of Lord Dungannon. There are also some minor bequests for the poor.

MARTIN, ST., a township, in the parish of Catterick, union of Richmond, wapentake of Hang-East, North Riding of the county of York, ½ of a mile (S. E.) from Richmond: the population is returned with Hipswell. About the year 1100, Wymar, chief steward to the Earl of Richmond, gave the chapel of St. Martin, with certain land adjoining, to the abbey of St. Mary at York, upon which a cell of nine or ten Benedictine monks was established here, and continued till the dissolution, when its revenue was estimated at £43. 16. 8.

MARTIN (ST.) in MENEAGE, a parish, in the union of Helston, Western Division of the hundred of Kerrier and of the county of Cornwall, 6¾ miles (E. S. E.) from Helston; containing 508 inhabitants. The living is a rectory not in charge, united to that of Mawgan in Meneage. The church, with the exception of the tower, was rebuilt in 1830. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a National school. This place is situated on the river Hel, which is navigable on the north side of the parish. At Gear, in this parish, is a circular encampment, comprising an area of fourteen

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acres, and defended by a very deep fosse, in which a cannon ball was found; and there is also an encampment on the estate of Carvallack. Captain Wallis, the circumnavigator, resided for some time at Tremayne, in this parish.

MARTIN'S (ST.) STAMFORD-BARON, a parish, in the union of STAMFORD, soke of PETERBOROUGH, Northern Division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, ½ a mile (S. E.) from Stamford; containing 1274 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 13. 9.; present net income, £98; patron and impropriator, Marquess of Exeter. The church contains monuments to several of the Cecil family, and one to Lord Treasurer Burghley, whose ancient mansion, Burghley House, is now the magnificent residence of the Marquess of Exeter. William, Lord Burghley, about 1597, founded an hospital, and endowed it with a rent-charge of £100 upon his estate of Cliff Park, for a warden and twelve poor men; the endowment was augmented in 1608 with a rent-charge of £16 by Thomas Bellott, and subsequently by various gifts from the descendants of the founder. Dorothy, Countess of Exeter, in 1596, and Elizabeth, Countess Dowager, in 1722, bequeathed property now producing £123 per annum, which is appropriated to the support of schools, and in providing clothing for the poor and medical aid for the sick: ten boys and ten girls are clothed and occasionally apprenticed. A Benedictine nunnery, in honour of our Lady St. Mary and St. Michael, was founded here at the time of Henry II., by William de Waterville, abbot of Peterborough, to which abbey it was subordinate; it had at one period forty nuns, but at the dissolution it possessed a revenue of only £72. 18. 10.

MARTIN-HUSSINGTREE (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of DROITWICH, Upper Division of the hundred of PERSHORE, though locally in the Lower Division of the hundred of Oswaldslow, Worcester and Western Divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 3 miles (S. W.) from Droitwich; containing 208 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 14. 4½; present net income, £257; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Worcester.

MARTIN, STOWE, a chapelry, in the parish of TAMERTON-FOLIATT, hundred of ROBOROUGH, Midland-Roborough and Southern Divisions of the county of DEVON, 7½ miles (N. by W.) from Plymouth: the population is returned with the parish.

MARTINDALE, a chapelry, in the parish of BARTON, WEST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, 9½ miles (N. N. E.) from Ambleside; containing 182 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £43; patron and impropriator, John de Whelpdale, Esq. Here is a free school, with an endowment of £13 a year, arising from the rent of an estate left by the relict of the Rev. Richard Birkett, a former incumbent: there is also a National school.

MARTINHOE (*ST. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of BARNSTAPLE, hundred of SHERWILL, Braunton and Northern Divisions of the county of DEVON, 14 miles (N. E. by N.) from Barnstaple; containing 235 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 10. 10.; present net income, £109; patron, Rev. John Pyke.

MARTINSCROFT, a joint township with Wolstone, in the parish and union of WARRINGTON, hundred of WEST DERBY, Southern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 3½ miles (E. by N.) from Warrington: the population is returned with Woolstone.

MARTINSTHORPE (*ST. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of OAKHAM, hundred of MARTINSLEY, county of RUTLAND, 3½ miles (N.) from Uppingham; containing 2 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 0. 5.; patron, Duke of Devonshire. The church is now in ruins.

MARTLESHAM (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WOODBRIDGE, hundred of CARLFORD, Eastern Division of the county of SUFFOLK, 2 miles (S. by W.) from Woodbridge; containing 440 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 18. 9.; patron, F. G. Doughty, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £420, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £82; the glebe comprises 13 acres, valued at £16 per annum. The navigable river Deben forms the eastern boundary of the parish.

MARTLEY (*ST. PETER*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the Upper Division of the hundred of DODDINGTREE, Hundred-House and Western Divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 7 miles (N. W. by W.) from Worcester; containing 1395 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £22. 10.; present net income, £835; patron and incumbent, Rev. James Hastings. The church contains 150 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £100 in aid of the expense. The views from several parts of this parish are peculiarly fine; the river Teme forms its southern boundary, and the vale of Horsham, through which it flows, is remarkably fertile, and produces hops of the finest quality: the parish also abounds with luxuriant orchards of apple and pear trees. There is a good quarry of limestone, which supplies excellent materials for the roads, and of which great quantities are burnt into lime. An estate now producing £59. 1. 6. per annum was left as an endowment for a grammar school; in 1825, the school was remodelled, and has since been conducted on the National system. A school was founded by Thomas Shepherd, who endowed it with £170, which was vested in leasehold property, now let for about £20 per annum, which is paid to a mistress for teaching 20 girls. About £15 per annum, the proceeds of several charitable bequests, are annually distributed among the poor on St. Thomas' day. The poor law union of Martley comprises 28 parishes or places, containing a population of 13,093, according to the census of 1831, and is under the superintendence of 31 guardians.

MARTOCK (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish (formerly a market-town), in the union of YEOVIL, hundred of MARTOCK, Western Division of the county of SOMERSET, 4½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Ilchester, and 130 (W.) from London; containing 2841 inhabitants. The name of this place is said to be derived from *mart* and *oak*, from the fact of the market having been formerly held under an oak tree in the centre of the town, the site of which is now occupied by an elegant fluted column, in imitation of the pillar of Trajan at Rome. The town consists principally of one street, about a mile and a half in length; the river Parret passes through it.

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The manufacture of fine gloves is carried on to a limited extent, hut was formerly of greater note. There is a fair on August 21st. A court leet is held in October, by the lord of the manor. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Lond annexed, valued in the king's books at £15. 10.; present net income, £270; patron, Treasurer in the Cathedral Church of Wells, who, with others, is the impropriator. The church is an elegant structure, in the ancient style of English architecture, with a fine embattled tower at the west end: in the interior is a superb altar-piece in stucco. There is a place of worship for Independents. A free grammar school was founded in 1661, by William Strode, who endowed it with a rent-charge of £12, but the endowment being insufficient to support a classical master, it is now applied in teaching poor children. The old Roman Fosse-way skirts the south-east boundary of the parish.

MARTON, a township, in the parish of WHITEGATE or NEW CHURCH, union of NORTHWICH, First Division of the hundred of ENNISBURY, Southern Division of the county of CHESTER, 4½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Northwich; containing 711 inhabitants. Two day and Sunday schools are supported by Lord and Lady Delamere.

MARTON, a chapelry, in the parish of PRESTBURY, union and hundred of MACCLESFIELD, Northern Division of the county of CHESTER, 3½ miles (N. by W.) from Congleton; containing 354 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £48; patron, E. D. Davenport, Esq. The chapel is a rude building of wood, with a chancel and spire of more modern date: it had formerly a chantry, which is said to have been founded in the reign of Edward III., by Sir J. Davenport and his son, of whom there are in the cemetery two recumbent figures in armour. Here is a National school.

MARTON, a chapelry, in the parish of POULTON, union of the FYLDE, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, Northern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 5½ miles (W. N. W.) from Kirkham; containing 1487 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £100; patrons, certain Trustees. A free school was founded in 1717, by James Baines, who endowed it with a messuage and lands producing £91 a year; it is now conducted on the National plan.

MARTON (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of GAINSBOROUGH, wapentake of WELL, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 5½ miles (S. by E.) from Gainsborough; containing 494 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 13. 4.; present net income, £115; patron, Bishop of Lincoln; the impropriation belongs to Mrs. Mills. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The Roman Tilbridge-lane passes through the parish, which is bounded on the west by the river Trent.

MARTON (*ST. ESPERIT*), a parish, in the union of RUGBY, Southam Division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, Southern Division of the county of WARWICK, 4½ miles (N. by W.) from Southam; containing 311 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 14. 8.; present net income, £160; the patronage and impropriation belong to Mrs. Knightley.

MARTON, a joint township with Sewerby, in the parish and union of BRIDLINGTON, wapentake of DICKERING, East Riding of the county of YORK, 2 miles (N. E.) from Bridlington: the population is returned with Sewerby. Here are vestiges of an ancient ravine, consisting of a double line of defence with breast-works, extending one mile and a quarter from the southern shore of Flamborough-head: this immense work is ascribed to the Danes, and is therefore termed "Danes' Dike."

MARTON, a township, in the parish of SWINE, union of SKIRLAUGH, Middle Division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, East Riding of the county of YORK, 9½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Kingston-upon-Hull; containing 126 inhabitants. There is a Roman Catholic chapel.

MARTON (*ST. CUTHBERT*), a parish, in the union of STOKESLEY, Western Division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, North Riding of the county of YORK, 6 miles (N.) from Stokesley; containing 363 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 18. 9.; present net income, £123; patron and appropriator, Archbishop of York. The church is a small ancient edifice, situated on an eminence at the western end of the village. Here is a small National school. Captain James Cook, the great circumnavigator, was born here, of humble parents, October 27th, 1728; he was killed at Owhybee, February 14th, 1779.

MARTON, a township, in the parish of SINNINGTON, union and lythe of PICKERING, North Riding of the county of YORK, 4½ miles (W. by S.) from Pickering; containing 231 inhabitants.

MARTON, a joint parish with Grafton, partly within the liberty of ST. PETER'S, but chiefly in the Upper Division of the wapentake of CLARO, West Riding of the county of York, 3 miles (S.) from Aldborough; containing 482 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Grafton annexed, valued in the king's books at £2. 19. 4½.; present net income, £199; patrons and impropriators, Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge. Various small sums, from a bequest by Nicholas Stowell, in 1597, and other subsequent donations, are applied to the instruction of poor children.

MARTON-IN-THE-FOREST, a parish, in the union of EASINGWOULD, wapentake of BULMER, North Riding of the county of YORK, 5½ miles (E. by S.) from Easingwould; containing 202 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Farlington. A priory of Augustine canons and nuns, the latter of whom soon after removed to Moxby, was founded here in honour of St. Mary, by Bertram de Bulmer, who lived in the reigns of Stephen and his successor, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was £183. 2. 4. The nunnery at Moxby, which was erected before 1167, by Henry II., in honour of St. John, the Apostle and Evangelist, had, at the dissolution, a revenue of £32. 6. 2.

MARTON-LE-MOOR, a chapelry, in the parish of TOPCLIFFE, wapentake of HALLIKELD, North Riding of the county of YORK, 3½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Boroughbridge; containing 209 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £72; patron, Vicar of Topcliffe. There is a small endowment, the bequest of the Rev. Mr. Day, which is applied in aid of a National school.

MARTON, LONG (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in EAST

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ward, county of WESTMORLAND, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from Appleby; containing 819 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 15. 17½.; present net income, £673; patron, Earl of Thanet. The church is a large edifice. A place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists was erected here in 1816. The village is one of the most considerable in the county; it has been rebuilt within the last 25 years, and presents an appearance of neatness and opulence. Marton House, a handsome stone edifice, situated at its northern extremity, is occupied by the principal agent to the London Lead Company, whose mining-office is here. A trifling endowment, left by Thomas Machel, is applied in teaching poor children.

MARTYR-WORTHY, county of SOUTHAMPTON.—See WORTHY, MARTYR.

MARWELL, or MEREWELL, a hamlet, in the parish of CARISBROOKE, liberty of WEST MEDINA, Isle of Wight Division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 1¼ mile (S.) from Newport. A college of four priests was founded here by Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester, and augmented by two of his successors.

MARWOOD (ST. MICHAEL), a parish, in the union of BARNSTAPLE, hundred of BRAUNTON, Braunton and Northern Divisions of the county of DEVON, 4 miles (N. by W.) from Barnstaple; containing 944 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £24. 8. 6½.; present net income, £328; patrons, Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge. The church has an ancient wooden screen, inscribed with the name of Sir John Beapul. There were formerly two chapels within the parish, one at Patsford, now converted into a cow-house, the other at Whitefield, of which only two pillars remain. Here is a school, endowed in 1782, by the Rev. R. Harding, with £150, and, in 1814, with £100 (both in the three per cents.), by William Westacott. There is also a school of Industry for females, supported by subscription. Judge Littleton is said to have been born at Middle Marwood.

MARWOOD, a township, in the parish of GAINFORD, union of TEESDALE, South Western Division of DARLINGTON ward, Southern Division of the county palatine of DURHAM, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Barnard-Castle; containing 200 inhabitants. This township is bounded on the south by the river Tees, which separates it from Yorkshire. It contains Barnard-castle and demesne; and on an eminence adjoining the town of Barnard-Castle some vestiges of the ancient town of Marwood, once a considerable place, have been discovered. Near the same spot is an old chapel, but divine service has not been performed in it for a great number of years. A school is partly supported by the Duke of Cleveland.

MARY (ST.) CHURCH, a parish, in the union of NEWTON-ABBOTT, hundred of HAYTOR, Paington and Southern Divisions of the county of DEVON, 2 miles (N. W.) from Torbay; containing 1204 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Coffinswell annexed, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter (the appropriators), valued in the king's books at £31. 11.; present net income, £270. This parish contains Babbicombe Bay, a singularly picturesque spot; there are also marble rocks, and some quarries of limestone, the strata of which terminate here. A school on the National plan was endowed in 1828, with a house containing two school-rooms, and apartments for the master and mistress; it is chiefly supported by subscription.

MARY (ST.) EXTRA, otherwise WESTON, county of SOUTHAMPTON.—See SOUTHAMPTON.

MARY (ST.) IN ARDEN, a parish, partly in the hundred of GARTREE, Southern Division of the county of LEICESTER, and partly in the hundred of ROTHWELL, Northern Division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 1 mile (E.) from Market-Harborough. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford.

MARY (ST.) IN-THE-CASTLE, a parish, in the union of HASTINGS, partly in the hundred of BALDSLOW, rape of HASTINGS, but chiefly within the cinque port of HASTINGS, Eastern Division of the county of SUSSEX; containing 121 inhabitants. This parish adjoins the town of Hastings on the north-west, and forms one of some other parishes, the livings of which are now merged in that of the united parishes of All Saints and St. Clement, though still presented to by the bishop of Chichester. Two schools are partly supported by the perpetual curate.

MARY (ST.)-IN-THE-MARSH, a chapelry, in the parish of NEWTON, hundred of WISBEACH, Isle of ELY, county of CAMBRIDGE, 3 miles (W. by S.) from Wisbeach.

MARY-LE-BONE, ST., a parish, and newly enfranchised borough, in the Holborn Division of the hundred of OSSULSTONE, county of MIDDLESEX; forming an integral portion of the metropolis, and containing 122,206 inhabitants. This district, now covered with buildings of the first order, and inhabited by families of the highest rank, was formerly an obscure village in the vicinity of London, difficult of access, and containing only a few solitary houses, with a small church, approached by two irregular and inconvenient paths, leading from Vere-street and Tottenham Court-road. The adjoining fields were the lurking-place of robbers; and the church, in Bishop Braybrook's license for its removal, is described as being, from its lonely situation, exposed to continual depredation. From its situation near a bourne, called Aye brook, or Eye brook, and from its dedication to the Virgin, the parish was called *St. Mary at Bourne*. Some, however, have deduced its etymology from *St. Mary la bonne*, but no sufficient reason can be adduced for its having been thus pre-eminently distinguished above various other places, the churches of which were dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and others ascribe the affix to the discovery of a prodigious quantity of human bones near the site in 1729, but this period is too recent to render the latter derivation probable. Mary-le-Bone park, now occupied by buildings, was an extensive tract, well stocked with deer, in which Queen Elizabeth entertained the Russian ambassador with the diversion of hunting. The ancient manor-house, in which the Harleian library was deposited previously to its removal to the British Museum, has been taken down, with the exception only of that part of the building containing the library, which is now a boarding-school for young ladies. Behind the old manor-house were Mary-le-Bone gardens, much frequented as a place of public entertainment in the reign of Queen Anne, the site of which is now occupied by Beaumont and Devonshire streets. On Conduit mead, now Stratford-place, was the banquet-

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hall used by the mayor and aldermen of the city of London, when they visited the conduits in this part of the parish, which supplied the city with water.

Among the earlier of the numerous and magnificent ranges of building which have been erected in this parish, are, Cavendish-square, in the centre of which is a gilt equestrian statue of William Duke of Cumberland, surrounded by several noble mansions; Manchester-square, a spacious area, the north side of which is occupied by a mansion formerly the town residence of the Duke of Manchester, and afterwards that of the Spanish ambassador; Portman-square, of which the centre is beautifully laid out in plantations and walks, and the area surrounded by stately residences; Portland-place, a noble range of lofty and commodious mansions, opening at the northern extremity into Park-crescent, and commanding a beautiful view of the Regent's Park, bounded by the Hampstead and Highgate hills; Stratford-place, Cumberland-place, and various noble ranges of building, with numerous spacious streets leading from Oxford-street and the Edgware-road, and traversing the parish in all directions. Among the more recent additions are the buildings in Lisson Grove and St. John's Wood, on the west; Osnaburgh-street and terrace, and Albany-street, on the east; on the south, the continuation of Regent-street, Langham-place, and Park-crescent, in front of which is a noble colonnade of duplicated columns of the Ionic order, divided into two quadrants by Portland-place, and ornamented with a bronze statue of the Duke of Kent, the area also being tastefully laid out as a shrubbery. Opposite this, on the other side of the New road, which is bordered by ranges of handsome buildings, are two avenues leading into the park, forming fine ranges of building, decorated with Ionic pillars and cornices, the eastern of which, including the Diorama, is the only range on this side of the park which is within the parish. To the west are, Ulster-terrace, a neat range of building, with a basement story of the Ionic order; York-terrace, divided into two corresponding ranges by York-place, forming an avenue into the park from Mary-le-bone church, each range consisting of a basement of the Grecian Doric, from which rise six Ionic columns supporting a triangular pediment in the centre, and four Ionic pillars surmounted by a cornice at each extremity; Cornwall-terrace, an elegant pile of the Corinthian order, consisting of a centre and two wings, richly ornamented; Sussex-place, having also a central portico of six Corinthian columns supporting a triangular pediment, and connected with the wings by a range of duplicated columns of the Ionic order; Clarence-terrace, a noble range of building with a colonnade of the Corinthian order, rising from the balustrade of the basement story, and supporting an enriched cornice and balustrade in front of the attic, and connected with the wings by quadrants of the same order, the centre and the wings being surmounted by conical domes terminating in a point, and disposed in pairs; and Hanover-terrace, consisting of a centre with a portico of six, and two wings of four, fluted columns of the Doric order, supporting triangular pediments, of which the tympana are enriched with subjects in alto relievo, and surmounted on the apex, and at each extremity of the base, by statues of the muses, finely sculptured.

The park has been recently opened to the public: the central area is tastefully laid out in plantations, lawns, and pleasure grounds, interspersed with elegant villas embosomed in trees, and varied with beautiful sheets of water, in which are some islands of picturesque appearance. The western side commands a fine view of the Colosseum, which has an imposing grandeur of effect, of the handsome terraces on that side of the park which is without the parish, and of the chapel of St. Katherine's hospital, and other interesting objects. On the north side are the Zoological gardens, an extensive tract of ground, laid out and arranged for the reception, classification, and exhibition of animals of every description. His late Majesty, William IV., immediately after his accession to the throne, presented a considerable number of animals to the Society, which had been the private collection of George IV. A public Botanic Garden is now in progress of formation in the Regent's park; the spot selected for the purpose being the whole of the inner circle, which it is intended to lay out in gardens appropriated to plants of different countries, and to ornament with a variety of characteristic buildings. Of these, one of the principal will be a large rotunda, or circular conservatory, in the centre, to which a grand promenade will lead directly from the chief entrance, raised on a viaduct, or terrace, fenced by balustrades, with vases, &c. There will also be a very extensive piece of water, forming a deeply indented lake, studded with islets. A charter of incorporation has been granted, under the style of "The Royal Botanic Society for the promotion of botany in all its branches, and its application to medicine, arts, and manufactures."

The Portman barracks, for the guards, in Portman-street, afford accommodation for 500 men, with sufficient ground for drilling them. The bazaar in King-street and Baker-street, for the sale of horses, carriages, furniture, jewellery, and fancy articles by commission, is a most extensive establishment, containing stabling for 300 horses, and galleries for 500 carriages, which are constantly on sale: attached to them is a commodious riding-school of large dimensions. The Oxford-street bazaar, for the sale of fancy articles and the exhibition of panoramic views, is on a smaller scale: it has recently been rebuilt, having, not long after its original establishment, been destroyed by fire. The infirmary for sick and lame horses, in Regent-street, near Langham-place, is a neat building, with a colonnade of the Grecian Doric order, and contains arrangements for the reception of from 20 to 30 horses. The London carriage repository, in Langham-place, is a capacious building, with a handsome stone front, in which upwards of 300 carriages of all descriptions are constantly on sale. The streets are well paved, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water by the West Middlesex and other companies. Portman market was opened as a market for hay in Dec. 1830, and for vegetables and general produce in the following year: it occupies a square area of about three acres, and affords accommodation for more than 100 loads of hay: the market days are on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. By the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, Mary-le-bone has been constituted one of the new metropolitan boroughs, with the privilege of sending two members to parliament; it comprises an area of 3283 acres, of which the limits are minutely described in the Appendix, No. II.; the returning officer is annually appointed by the sheriff. This

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parish is within the jurisdiction of the magistrates appointed under the police act for the metropolis, passed in the reign of George III., some of whom hold sessions every day, except Sundays, at the police-office, High-street, Mary-le-bone; and also in the jurisdiction of the county court of Middlesex, for the recovery of debts under 40s., under the act of parliament passed in the 23rd of George II.

The parish is divided into five separate ecclesiastical districts: the livings are all rectories, not in charge, in the patronage of the Crown: net income of the district attached to the new parochial church, £1898; of St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, £915; of All Souls', Langham-place, £1186; of Christ-Church, Stafford-street, £750; and of Trinity Church, in Portland-road, £943. The district of Christ-church has been subdivided, and a new church, called Christ-chapel, has been erected at Maida Hill, the living of which is a district incumbency. The new parochial church, built from a design by Mr. Hardwicke, situated on the south side of the New Road, near Nottingham-place, and of which the foundation was laid on July 5th, 1813, is a spacious and handsome structure, in the Grecian style of architecture, with a noble portico of the Corinthian order supporting a triangular pediment, and having at the angles of the building groups of Corinthian pillars, surmounted by a cornice and balustrade: from the lower part of the tower, which is square, rises a circular turret, surrounded by pillars of the Corinthian order, and surmounted by a dome supported on caryatides: the expense of building and furnishing this church was nearly £80,000. The district church of *St. Mary*, Bryanston-square, is a spacious edifice of brick, with a handsome circular portico of the Ionic order, supporting a cornice and close balustrade, from which rises a circular tower, surrounded by pillars of the composite order, and surmounted by a campanile turret and dome; it was erected in 1823, from a design by Sir Robert Smirke, and by grant from the parliamentary commissioners, at an expense of £18,746. 3. The district church in Langham-place, dedicated to *All Souls*, was completed in 1824, by grant from the parliamentary commissioners, at an expense of £17,633. 6. 2.: it is a handsome structure, with a circular range of twelve columns, of the Roman Ionic order, surrounding the base of the tower, and supporting a handsome cornice and balustrade, and surmounted by a circular range of Corinthian pillars, from within which rises a spire terminating in a point, of graceful form and beautiful proportion, but of which the effect is destroyed by the concealment of the base and a considerable portion of its elevation. The altar-piece is ornamented with a fine painting, by Westall, of Christ crowned with thorns. The district church of *Christ-church*, Stafford-street, was erected in 1824, by grant from the parliamentary commissioners, at an expense of £17,872. 12.: it is a handsome edifice of brick, ornamented with stone, with a portico of four Ionic columns supporting a triangular pediment, above which is a square tower, of which the sides are decorated with four Corinthian pillars supporting an entablature and cornice, surmounted by an open campanile turret and dome, from a design by Sir John Soane. The district church dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*, in Portland-road, was erected in 1827, by grant from the parliamentary commissioners, at an expense of £21,525. 4.: it is a neat edifice of brick, ornamented with stone, having on each side a range of Ionic pillars supporting a cornice and balustrade, and at the west end an Ionic portico of four columns, above which is a square tower with duplicated Ionic pillars at the angles, surmounted by a small campanile turret surrounded by pillars of the Composite order supporting a conical dome. Christ-chapel is a neat and substantial edifice of brick ornamented with stone, with a campanile turret and dome. The old parish church, in High-street, is now used as a chapel, as is also St. John's, at St. John's Wood, a handsome structure of brick, with a stone portico of four Ionic columns, supporting a triangular pediment, and surmounted by an open campanile turret: the livings are both perpetual curacies, in the patronage of the Crown: net income of the former, £150, and of the latter, £312. Attached to St. John's chapel is an extensive cemetery; and in addition to the burying-ground of the former, there are two capacious cemeteries belonging to the parish, one on the south side of Paddington-street, consecrated in 1733, and the other on the north side, consecrated in 1772. The proprietary episcopal chapels are, Oxford chapel, in Vere-street, built about the year 1724, and dedicated to St. Peter, of which the net income is £600; Portland-street chapel, built in 1766, and dedicated to St. Paul, of which the net income is £350; Bentinck chapel, in Chapel-street, Lisson Grove, built in 1772; Welbeck chapel, in Westmoreland-street, built in 1774, and dedicated to St. James, of which the net income is £350; Portman-street chapel, built in 1779; Quebec-street chapel, built in 1788; Margaret-street chapel, converted to its present use in 1789; Brunswick chapel, in Upper Berkeley-street, built in 1795; Baker-street chapel; and Percy chapel, in Charlotte-street. A chapel has also been recently built in Aberdeen-place, St. John's Wood. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyan and Calvinistic Methodists, and for Seceders from the Scottish church; a chapel belonging to the Greek church; and a French and a Spanish Roman Catholic chapel: a new Roman Catholic chapel has recently been erected in St. John's Wood.

The parochial school in High-street, for the maintenance, clothing, and instruction of 100 girls, was established in 1750, and is supported by subscription. The Philological Society's school, originally in King-street, Bryanston-square (now Nutford-place), was established for the gratuitous instruction of the children of clergymen, and naval and military officers, in 1792, and in 1827 was removed to its present situation in Gloucester-place, in the New Road: it is supported by voluntary contributions, and there is a fund accumulating for its permanent endowment. The central National school, in High-street, is supported by subscription, and is also endowed with a small sum vested in the funds; there are in this institution 300 boys and 120 girls; 50 of each are clothed. The western district National school, in Upper York-street, Bryanston-square, was erected in 1824 and contains 350 boys and 200 girls, 50 of each being clothed; and the eastern district school, in Langham-place, instituted in the same year, affords instruction to 350 boys and 150 girls, of whom also 50 of each are clothed. Christ's chapel National school, for which a handsome building has been erected in North-street, affords instruction to 200 boys and 200 girls, of whom 35 of each are clothed; the Bentinck

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school, 150 boys and 100 girls, of whom 26 boys and 28 girls are clothed; and the workhouse schools contain 200 boys and 120 girls, who are clothed, maintained, and instructed. To the several National schools infants' schools are attached, in which about 1200 children are instructed; and there are other schools supported by the dissenting congregations in the parish. The schools of the Incorporated Society for clothing, maintaining, and educating poor orphans of clergymen of the established church, were originally founded at Acton and at Lisson Grove, and continued there until 1812, when a spacious and handsome brick building was erected for that purpose at St. John's Wood, near the Regent's Park, consisting of a centre, containing a committee-room and a house for the master and mistress, and two wings, in the lower part of which are two school-rooms, and on the upper story two dormitories for the scholars: the boys' school, which occupies the north wing, is superintended by a master, who is a clergyman of the established church, and an assistant; and the girls' school by a mistress: to each, which are separate and distinct establishments, there is a matron or housekeeper. There are at present in this institution from 120 to 130 children of both sexes: a considerable fund, arising from subscription, is appropriated to the apprenticing of the children on their leaving school. The workhouse, erected in 1775, is a most extensive building, containing accommodation for 1000 inmates; and a school of industry, in which the children are taught the earlier parts of the trades to which they are placed out apprentices, with a fee from the parish funds.

Middlesex hospital, in Charles-street, instituted in 1745, is a spacious building of brick, for the reception of invalids and pregnant women, forming a school of medicine and surgery, where lectures are read on the practice of medicine and surgery, and a gratuitous course of clinical lectures regularly delivered: it has recently been considerably enlarged by the extension of the wings, and its external appearance has been improved by stucco, and by a small addition to the height. The general lying-in dispensary, in Charlotte-street, Rathbone-place, was established in 1778, for the maintenance of married women at their own habitations; and there is a general dispensary in Welbeck-street. Queen Charlotte's lying-in hospital, in Harcourt-street, Bryanston-square, is adapted to the reception of from 20 to 30 patients, who receive every necessary attention, and the best medical assistance. The asylum for the recovery of health, in Lisson Grove (North), was originally established in 1821, under the patronage of his late Majesty and the Princess Augusta, for patients who are in circumstances to contribute towards the expense of their maintenance in the institution. The western general dispensary, in Lisson Grove (South), was first established in 1830, for the visitation and relief of the sick poor in this part of the parish of Mary-le-bone, and the adjoining parish of Paddington, and for the reception of one or two casualty patients.

MARY'S, ST., a parish, in the union and liberty of ROMNEY-MARSH, though locally in the hundreds of Newchurch and Martin-Pountney, lathe of SHEPWAY, Eastern Division of the county of KENT, 2¼ miles (N.) from New Romney; containing 130 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £23. 3. 9.; present net income, £252; patron, Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is an ancient commodious building.

MARYPORT, a chapelry, market-town, and sea-port, in the parish of CROSS-CANNONBY, union of COCKERMOUTH, ALLERDALE ward below Derwent, Western Division of the county of CUMBERLAND, 30 miles (S. W. by W.) from Carlisle, and 309¾ (N. W. by N.) from London; containing 3877 inhabitants. This place, situated at the foot of the river Ellen, which intersects the town, was a very considerable fishing-town, called Ellen-foot, and consisting only of a few small huts, previously to 1750, at which period the foundations of the present town and harbour were laid, by Humphrey Senhouse, Esq., the proprietor of the land, who bestowed upon it the present name of Maryport, in compliment to his lady. It is irregularly built, partly on the sea-shore, and partly on the cliff; the streets are spacious, and the atmosphere healthy. During the bathing season it is resorted to by a few visiters, the adjacent sands affording great convenience for bathing. In 1833 an act was obtained for the improvement of the harbour, and for lighting and otherwise improving the town. Coal, limestone, and red freestone are procured in the vicinity and exported: the port is a member of the port of Whitehaven, and of late years has been rapidly rising into commercial importance. There are three yards for ship-building, and a patent slip; and many vessels of considerable burden have been built for the coasting and foreign trade, by means of which timber is imported from America and the West Indies, and iron and flax from the Baltic. A tram-road has been constructed for the more ready conveyance of the coal waggons to the harbour; and a railway for locomotive steam-engines is now in progress from Maryport to Carlisle, to join the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, under an act obtained in 1837. The manufactures consist chiefly of cotton and linen checks, sail-cloth, cables, coarse earthenware, leather, nails, and anchors. The herring fishery is productive, and considerable quantities of salmon trout are caught in the river. A new market-house has been built at the expense of Humphrey Senhouse, Esq. The principal market is on Friday, but not for corn; and there is likewise an inferior one on Tuesdays. Adjoining the town is a large corn-mill.

The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £102; patron, H. Senhouse, Esq. The chapel, erected in 1760, and consecrated by Bishop Lyttleton in 1763, is dedicated to St. Mary. There are places of worship for Baptists, Burghers, the Society of Friends, Presbyterians, and Wesleyan Methodists. A school, in which 150 children are educated on the Madras system, is supported by subscription; and a school of industry for 20 girls is supported by voluntary contributions. The remains of an important Roman station, with military roads leading to Moresby, Old Carlisle, and Ambleside, are visible on an eminence northward of the town, at the village of Ellenborough: they consist of a square area with double ditches, in which are four entrances: the numerous relics of antiquity discovered are altars, inscriptions, vases, and implements of various kinds, several of which are preserved in the adjoining grounds and mansion of Nether Hall. From this station a wall, extending to Workington, is said to have been constructed by the Romans, as a protection against the invasions of the Picts and Scots. In the southern part

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of the town is Mote hill, on which is an artificial moated mound, 160 yards in circumference.

MARY-STOW (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Tavistock, hundred of Lifton, Lifton and Southern Divisions of the county of Devon, 6½ miles (N. N. W.) from Tavistock; containing 508 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, with Thursheldon annexed, and valued in the king's books at £12. 16. 0½.; present net income, £276; patron, and impropriator of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, John Hearle Tremayne, Esq. The church has an ancient stone font and two stone stalls, and contains a curious ancient monument to Sir Thomas Wise and other monuments to that family. On the manor of Sydenham is an old mansion, erected early in the seventeenth century, by Sir Thomas Wise, and garrisoned by some of the adherents of Charles I., from whom it was taken by Col. Holbourn, in 1645; it is a large building, occupying three sides of a quadrangle. There are two mines, from which manganese is procured, and a large limestone quarry, in this parish.

MASHAM (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, in the union of Bedale, partly in the liberty of St. Peter's, but chiefly in the wapentake of Hang-East, North Riding of the county of York; containing 2995 inhabitants, of which number, 1276 are in the town of Masham, 34 miles (N. W. by W.) from York, and 223 (N. N. W.) from London. This place was anciently the residence of the baronial family of Scroop, to which belonged Henry Lord le Scroop, Lord Treasurer, and Archbishop Scroop, both beheaded for high treason in the reign of Henry IV. The town is very pleasantly situated upon a gentle eminence in a fertile district, on the western bank of the river Ure: the houses are well built, and the air is remarkably pure. The trade consists principally in the spinning of yarn, for which an extensive manufactory has of late been established, affording employment to about 100 persons. There is a small market on Wednesday; and a fair is held on Sept. 17th and 18th, for live stock. During the spring, a fair for cattle and sheep is held on alternate Mondays. A court leet is held annually, at which a constable is chosen, its jurisdiction also extending to the recovery of debts under 40s. The living is a vicarage, united to that of Kirkby-Malzeard, and valued in the king's books at £30; patrons, Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The tithes of the several townships have been commuted separately, the impropriate tithes of the whole for a rent-charge of £941, and the vicarial for £236, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have respectively amounted to £70 and £23. Masham was formerly a prebend, and the richest in the cathedral church of York, being rated in the king's books at £136; it was dissolved and made a lay-fee, by Archbishop Holgate, in 1546. The church is a small but handsome edifice, in the English style of architecture, with a tower surmounted by a lofty and elegant spire. Over the organ gallery is a fine painting representing an angel praying before the cross of Christ. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, and Wesleyan Methodists. The grammar school, founded by William Danby, Esq., in 1760, is endowed with property producing about £50 per annum: the master is also superintendent of a charity school, under the same foundation, endowed with about £24 per annum, from the benefactions of Oswald Coates, Isabel Beckwith, and Ann Danby. A National school is supported by subscription.

MASHBURY, a parish, in the union of Chelmsford, hundred of Dengmow, Northern Division of the county of Essex, 6 miles (N. W.) from Chelmsford; containing 96 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, united to that of Chignal-St. James, and valued in the king's books at £9. 14. 7. The church is a plain edifice.

MASON, a township, in the parish of Ponteland, union and Western Division of Castle ward, Southern Division of the county of Northumberland, 6¾ miles (N. N. W.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne; containing 134 inhabitants.

MASSINGHAM, GREAT (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Freebridge-Lynn, Western Division of the county of Norfolk, 9½ miles (N. by W.) from Swaffham; containing 850 inhabitants. The living consists of two consolidated rectories, valued jointly in the king's books at £33. 6. 8.; patron, Marquess of Cholmondeley. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £875, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £138; the glebe comprises 101 acres, valued at £100 per annum. The church of All Saints has been demolished. A free school is endowed with a rent-charge of £20, by Charles Calthorpe; it is on the National plan. A priory of the order of St. Augustine, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Nicholas, was founded here before 1260, by Nicholas le Syre, the buildings of which having fallen to decay, and the estate wasted, in 1475 it was united to the priory of Westacre, and became a cell to that house.

MASSINGHAM, LITTLE (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Freebridge-Lynn, Western Division of the county of Norfolk, 10½ miles (N. by W.) from Swaffham; containing 165 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 13. 4.; patron, J. Wilson, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £570, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £57; the glebe comprises 33 acres, valued at £49. 15. per annum.

MATCHING (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Epping, hundred of Harlow, Southern Division of the county of Essex, 3½ miles (E. by N.) from Harlow; containing 621 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 10. 5.; present net income, £159: it is in the patronage of the Governors of Felstead school (the impropriators), on the nomination of the Bishop of London. The church is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave, north and south aisles, and a chancel, with a tower. Here is a school on the National plan.

MATFEN, EAST, a township, in the parish of Stamfordham, union of Castle ward, North-Eastern Division of Tindale ward, Southern Division of the county of Northumberland, 8½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Hexham; containing 130 inhabitants. This, probably, was formerly a place of some importance, foundations of buildings being still discernible.

MATFEN, WEST, a township, in the parish of Stamfordham, union of Castle ward, North-Eastern Division of Tindale ward, Southern Division of the county of Northumberland, 9½ miles (N. E.) from Hexham; containing 319 inhabitants. On opening a tumulus, supposed to have been a Druidical mausoleum,

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coffins of four stones set edgewise, with stone bottoms and covers, were found, containing human ashes: near it was an upright stone pillar, called the Stob stone.

MATHERN (*St. Theodorick*), a parish, in the union of Chepstow, Upper Division of the hundred of Caldicott, county of Monmouth, 3¼ miles (S. S. W.) from Chepstow; containing 412 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Caerwent, and the perpetual curacy of Llanvair-Discoed united, valued in the king's books at £6. 3. 6½.; present net income, £352; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Llandaff. Charles Pratt, in 1724, bequeathed land, directing the income to be applied in teaching poor children, and the school is further supported by subscription. A house, called Monks' Court, is supposed to have been formerly a monastery.

MATHON (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of Ledbury, Lower Division of the hundred of Pershore, Upton and Western Divisions of the county of Worcester, 7 miles (N. by E.) from Ledbury; containing 690 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; present net income, £93; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

MATLASK (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Erpingham, hundred of North Erpingham, Eastern Division of the county of Norfolk, 6 miles (S. E. by E.) from Holt; containing 218 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5; present net income, £152: it is in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the Duchy of Lancaster.

MATLEY, a township, in the parish of Mottram-in-Longden-Dale, union of Ashton-under-Line, hundred of Macclesfield, Northern Division of the county of Chester, 8 miles (N. E. by E.) from Stockport; containing 262 inhabitants.

MATLOCK (*St. Giles*), a parish, in the union of Bakewell, hundred of Wirksworth, Southern Division of the county of Derby, 17½ miles (N. by W.) from Derby; containing 3262 inhabitants. This place, which is equally celebrated for the romantic beauty of its scenery, and the purity of its medicinal springs, was formerly called *Mesterford* or *Meteseford*, and consists at present of the village and baths, nearly a mile and a half distant from each other. The waters were first applied to medicinal uses about the end of the seventeenth century, prior to which period the neighbourhood consisted only of a few rude dwellings inhabited by miners. The original bath of wood was rebuilt of stone by the Rev. Mr. Fern, of Matlock, and Mr. Hayward, of Cromford, who erected some small rooms adjoining it, for the accommodation of invalids: the lease of the buildings was afterwards purchased by Messrs. Smith and Pennell, of Nottingham, who erected two large and commodious houses with stabling, constructed a carriage-road by the side of the river from Cromford, and improved the horse-road from Matlock bridge. A second spring was afterwards discovered, at the distance of a quarter of a mile from the former, a new bath was formed, and additional lodging-houses built for the reception of visiters; and a third spring was opened, at a still later period, within 400 yards of the first, which after some difficulties in levelling the hill, in order to obtain the water, previously to its mixing with those of a cold spring, was rendered available to medicinal uses; and a third bath was constructed, and another hotel erected. These springs, which have a mean temperature of 68 degrees of Fahrenheit, issue from an elevation of 100 feet from the level of the river; at higher or lower points the springs are cold, and possess no medicinal properties. The water is found efficacious in glandular affections, rheumatism, biliary obstructions, incipient consumption, and in all complaints arising from relaxation of the muscular fibres. The usual time for bathing is before breakfast, and between breakfast and dinner: the water is taken internally, in gradually increased quantities, the season commences in April, and ends in November. The three principal hotels, which are all handsome stone buildings, and the lodging-houses, afford accommodation for about 400 or 500 visiters: the museum is replete with the natural curiosities of the district, and with urns and vases formed of spar, marble, and alabaster, obtained in the county; and guides constantly attend to conduct visiters through the several caverns in the vicinity.

Matlock Dale, in which the baths are situated, presents, in varying combination, the richest features of majestic grandeur and romantic beauty. The river Derwent, for nearly three miles, pursues its course through the windings of the vale, in some places expanding into a broad lake, reflecting from its surface the luxuriant foliage of the woods, and the towering precipices which overhang its banks, and in others rushing with impetuosity through the rugged masses of projecting rocks which contract its channel, forming a variety of beautiful cascades. The High Tor, rising perpendicularly from the river to the height of 400 feet, is a prominent feature in the scenery of the dale; and on the opposite bank is Masson hill, from the summit of which, called the Heights of Abraham, to which a winding ascent has been recently made, there is an extensive and most interesting view of the magnificent scenery of the dale. Walks have been cut through the woods, in various directions, leading to different points of view, from which the dale is seen in all its variety of beauty; and on the summit of the rocks is a natural and lofty terrace, commanding an extensive prospect of the surrounding country. The village is romantically situated on the banks of the river Derwent, over which is a neat stone bridge forming the principal entrance: the houses, which are of stone, are irregularly built on the steep acclivity of a mountain, rising above each other in gradual succession from the base nearly to the summit. The lead mines were formerly worked to a great extent in the parish, but at present there are only a few in operation. The cotton manufacture was established here by the late Sir Richard Arkwright, who built a factory near the upper end of the dale, in which machinery of a very complicated description is employed with success, in the production of cotton. The market, chiefly for provisions, is well supplied: the fairs are on Feb. 25th, April 2nd, May 9th, and Oct. 24th, for cattle, sheep, and swine. The parish is in the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and within the jurisdiction of a court of pleas held at Tutbury every third Tuesday, for the recovery of debts under 40s. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 2. 6.; present net income, £320; patron, Dean of Lincoln. The church, situated on the summit of a rock, is a small edifice, chiefly in the later style of English architecture. There is a place of worship for Independents. The free

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school was founded in 1647, by Mr. George Spateman, who endowed it with £80, to which, in 1668, Mr. Anthony Wolley added land producing £5 per annum: the present income is about £40 per annum, and the school is open to all children of the parish, who are instructed in reading, writing, and accounts. There are some charitable bequests for distribution among the poor. On Riber hill, near the church, are the Hirst stones, probably the remains of a cromlech, consisting of four rude masses of gritstone, one of which, supposed to weigh about two tons, is placed on the others, and has in the centre a hole six inches deep and nine inches in diameter, in which was formerly a stone pillar.

MATSON, a parish, in the Middle Division of the hundred of DUDSTONE and KING'S-BARTON, union and Eastern Division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 2 miles (S. by E.) from Gloucester; containing 55 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £3. 16. 5½.; present net income, £184; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. The manor-house was built by Sir Ambrose Willoughby, Knt., in the reign of Elizabeth, and during the siege of Gloucester became the head-quarters of Charles I. Out of the vale rises Robin Hood's Hill, of a conical form, and a beautiful object in the surrounding country; it has for many centuries supplied Gloucester with water, by means of aqueducts which are mentioned in many ancient documents; it is also said, that before the Conquest it supplied iron-ore for the forges of that city. No ore, however, is now raised, nor are any cinders, the usual proofs of ancient works, to be found there, though the appearance of the water strongly indicates that iron-ore is contained in the hill.

MATTERDALE, a chapelry, in the parish of GREYSTOCK, union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, Eastern Division of the county of CUMBERLAND, 10 miles (E. by S.) from Keswick; containing 325 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £54; patron, Rector of Greystock. The chapel was erected in 1685. Robert Grisdale, in 1792, built a school-house, and endowed it with £11 a year for the education of poor children.

MATTERSEY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of EAST RETFORD, Hatfield Division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, Northern Division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 3½ miles (S. E.) from Bawtry; containing 455 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 8. 9.; present net income, £293; patron, Archbishop of York; impropriator, Earl Spencer. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The river Idle runs through the parish, and is crossed at the village by a handsome stone bridge. Edmund Nettleship, in 1742, founded a free school for seven poor boys, and endowed it with £140, since vested in lands producing £8 per annum. A priory of Gilbertine canons, dedicated to St. Helen, was founded here before 1192, by Roger de Mamay, which at the dissolution had a revenue of £61. 17. 7.

MATTINGLEY, a chapelry, in the parish of HECK FIELD, union of HARTLEY-WINTNEY, hundred of HOLDSHOTT, Odiham and Northern Divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 2¾ miles (W. by S.) from Hartford-Bridge; containing 256 inhabitants.

MATTISHALL (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of MITFORD, Western Division of the county of NORFOLK, 5 miles (E. S. E.) from East Dereham; containing 1093 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the rectory of Pattesley united, valued in the king's books at £7. 7. 3½.; patrons and impropriators, Master and Fellows of Caius College, Cambridge. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £482. 15., and the vicarial for £292. 5., subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have respectively amounted to £146 and £72; the impropriate glebe comprises 6 acres, and the vicarial 23 acres. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a National school.

MATTISHALL, BURGH, county of NORFOLK.—See BURGH-MATTISHALL.

MATTISHALL-HEATH, county of NORFOLK.—See MERKSHALL.

MAUGERSBURY, a hamlet, in the parish and union of STOW-ON-THE-WOLD, Upper Division of the hundred of SLAUGHTER, Eastern Division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 1½ mile (S. S. E.) from Stow-on-the-Wold; containing 370 inhabitants. The old Roman Fosse-way passes through this place.

MAUGHAN'S, ST., a parish, in the Lower Division of the hundred of SKENFRITH, union and county of MONMOUTH, 6 miles (N. N. W.) from Monmouth; containing 172 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed, with that of Llanvanair, to the vicarage of Llangattock-Vibon-Avell.

MAULDEN (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of AMPTHILL, hundred of REDBORNESTOKE, county of BEDFORD, 1½ mile (E.) from Ampthill; containing 1231 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 9. 7.; present net income, £512; patron, Marquess of Ailesbury. The church is principally in the later style of English architecture, and contains 110 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £30 in aid of the expense. There is a place of worship for Baptists. A school is endowed with £2. 12. per annum; and other benefactions have been made for the instruction of children, which are paid to the master of a Sunday school.

MAUNBY, a township, in the parish of KIRBY-WISK, union of THIRSK, wapentake of GILLING-EAST, North Riding of the county of YORK, 6 miles (S. by W.) from North-Allerton; containing 231 inhabitants.

MAUTBY (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the hundred of EAST FLEGG, Eastern Division of the county of NORFOLK, 2¾ miles (W. by N.) from Caistor; containing 61 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; patron, Robert Fellowes, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £580, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £51; the glebe comprises 46 acres, valued at £69. 15. per annum.

MAWDESLEY, a township, in the parish of CROSTON, union of CHORLEY, hundred of LEYLAND, Northern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 7 miles (W. S. W.) from Chorley; containing 886 inhabitants. A chapel was erected in 1829, and contains 215 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £150 in aid of the expense. There is a place of worship for Roman Catholics. A school, which has been erected on the waste by subscription, is endowed with £2 per annum by Thomas Cook.

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Arms.

MAWES, ST., a small sea-port and market-town, in the parish of ST. JUST-IN-ROSELAND, Western Division of the hundred of POWDER and of the county of CORNWALL, 3 miles (E.) from Falmouth, (across the harbour), 51 (S. W.) from Launceston, and 265 (S. W. by W.) from London: the population is returned with the parish. The name of this town, derived from its patron saint, is by Leland attributed to Manduit, or Machütus, a Welshman; but others, with more probability, consider it to be a corruption of St. Mary's, and, indeed, the town is called St. Mawes, *alias* St. Mary's, in various ancient records, probably as having belonged to the priory of St. Mary at Plympton. A castle was erected here in 1542, by Henry VIII., during the war with France, as a protection to Falmouth harbour: at the dissolution, this fortress, with the lands which had belonged to the priory at Plympton, became the property of the Vyvyan family, who possessed them for several generations. During the civil commotions in the time of Charles I., it fell into the hands of Fairfax, and, at the Restoration, it was sold, with the annexed estate, by Sir Vyel Vyvyan to John Earl of Bath. The castle is now in the custody of a governor, appointed by the crown; and the estate is held in moieties by the Duke of Buckingham and James Buller, Esq. The town consists principally of one street, which fronts the sea, and lies at the foot of a hill rising somewhat abruptly from the vale: it is irregularly built, and is chiefly inhabited by fishermen and pilots; it is neither lighted nor regularly paved, and is but indifferently supplied with water. The castle stands at the north entrance of the harbour, opposite to that of Pendennis; and there is an open battery below, near the blockhouse. The only branch of manufacture is that of cables, ropes, &c., for small craft. The pilchard fishery, although on the decline, is the principal source of occupation: 14,000 hogsheads of pilchards have been exported from St. Mawes and Falmouth, of which port this is a member, in one season. A small market for butchers' meat is held on Friday. A portreeve, commonly called mayor, is presented by a jury at the court leet of the manor, held in Oct., in the town-hall. St. Mawes first sent members to parliament in 1562; but it was disfranchised by the act of the 2nd of William V., cap. 45. The right of election was vested in the resident freemen, and in the freeholders within the borough and manor, resident and non-resident, who, as well as the freemen, must be presented and admitted at the manor court; the number of voters was about 25, and the portreeve was the returning officer: the elections were always held on the quay, which has been recently repaved. A chapel, erected at the expense of the late Marquess of Buckingham, was completed in July 1812, but has not been endowed or consecrated: it was used for divine service a few years only, and is now appropriated as a school for boys of the town, supported by the Duke of Buckingham: another school is supported by subscription and is conducted on the National system. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists.

MAWGAN-IN-MENEAGE (*ST. MAWGAN*), a parish, in the union of HELSTON, Western Division of the hundred of KERRIER and of the county of CORNWALL, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Helston; containing 1094 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated near the head of the Helford creek, comprises a portion of the small port of Gweek, and contains some pleasing scenery and some good views, especially from Point Downs, which commands a picturesque view of the valley of Mawgan, with a branch of the river Hel. Trelowarren, the seat of Sir R. Vyvyan, Bart., is a handsome mansion, in the later style of English architecture, erected in 1644, by an ancestor of the present proprietor; and attached to it is a beautiful chapel, in the same style, which is splendidly decorated. In the grounds is a cave nearly concealed by turf and soil, containing several rooms six feet high, the walls of which and the vaulted roofs are of massive unhewn stone. Fairs are held annually in this parish on the first Tuesday after Lady-day, the second Tuesday in Aug., and the first Tuesday in Dec., for cattle. The living is a rectory, with that of St. Martin-in-Meneage united, valued in the king's books at £35. 10. 2½; present net income, £620; patron, Rev. G. Trevelyan. The church contains some interesting monuments, of which one to the memory of Sir Vyel Vyvyan, Bart., was brought from Italy: there are also effigies of one of the Carminowe family and his lady, which, though said to have been brought from the chapel in Carminowe House, were more probably removed from the church of the Grey friars at Bodmin, in which it is known that memorials of that family formerly existed. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. A National school for boys, and another for girls, were erected in 1823, at the sole expense of the Rev. H. Mann, the present rector; these schools are supported by subscription. Fifteen girls are also clothed and instructed at the expense of Sir Richard R. Vyvyan, Bart. A Dorcas Society, for clothing the poor, has been established for this and the adjoining parish, of St. Martin. In a field upon the Trelowarren estate an earthen barrow was opened in 1751, when two urns and a quantity of bones and ashes were discovered. At Trevesack is an ancient encampment, in which was turned up by the plough, a few years since, an earthen pot, containing a large quantity of silver and copper Roman coins, among which were some of Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, and several other of the Roman emperors. On Goonhilly downs are several barrows, in one of which, opened in 1831, an urn containing bones was found.

MAWGAN-IN-PYDER, a parish, in the union of COLUMB MAJOR, Eastern Division of the hundred of PYDER and of the county of CORNWALL, 3 miles (N. W. by W.) from St. Columb-Major; containing 745 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the shore of the Bristol Channel, by which it is bounded on the west, and contains a small cove called Mawgan Porth. The cliffs on this part of the coast are remarkably fine, especially at that part termed "Bodrathan Steps," where there is a firm sandy beach, three miles in extent, called Trevarrian. Slate is procured in vast quantities from the cliffs, and sent off to different parts of the kingdom. The village is beautifully situated in a picturesque valley watered by a considerable stream, which at the distance of two miles falls into the sea

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between two immense cliffs. An annual fair for cattle is held on Midsummer-day; and a court leet and baron is held annually for the manor of Carnanton. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26. 13. 4.; present net income, £555; patron, H. Willyams, Esq. The church is an ancient structure; the chancel is separated from the nave by a richly carved screen, and the ancient rood-loft, which has been removed, is preserved in the front of the gallery; the church contains some handsome monumental brasses to the Arundel family; in the north aisle are interred nine of the Carmelite sisters of the adjoining nunnery; in the churchyard is an ancient cross with a niche, in which is sculptured, in high relief, the crucifixion, with several other figures. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; and a school for 50 girls is supported solely by Mr. H. Willyams, at Carnanton. Lanherne House, for a long time the residence of the Lords Arundel, was fitted up by the eighth lord, as an asylum for Carmelite nuns, who emigrated from Antwerp, and by whom it is still occupied; it contains a neat chapel, in which are some good paintings brought over by the sisters, and in the gardens is an ancient cross sculptured with a representation of the Crucifixion. There are some ancient earthworks near the village.

MAWNAN (*St. Mona*), a parish, in the union of Falmouth, Eastern Division of the hundred of Kerrier, Western Division of the county of Cornwall, 5 miles (S. by W.) from Falmouth; containing 578 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the south-east by the English Channel, in which within its limits are two small open bays, called respectively Paisk and Bream bay, and on the south by Helford river, an arm of the sea, about one mile in breadth. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 16. 3.; present net income, £323; patron and incumbent, Rev. John Rogers. On rebuilding the north wall of the church, in 1827, the foundations of a wall were discovered, which evidently belonged to a former church, and some fragments of ornamented stone. At Penwarne was formerly a chapel, with a cemetery. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. A day and a Sunday National school are supported by subscription. At Carlinnack is a circular intrenchment; above Port Pansecn were found three celts, and near the rectory was found a spear head.

MAWTHORPE, a township, in the parish of Well, Wold Division of the hundred of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 2 miles (S. by E.) from Alford: the population is returned with the parish.

MAXEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and soke of Peterborough, Northern Division of the county of Northampton, 1¼ mile (S. S. W.) from Market-Deeping; containing 576 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; present net income, £304; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Peterborough. The church is principally Norman, with portions in the decorated and later English styles. Here is a National school, partly supported by subscription. In this parish are Lolham bridges, which are of great antiquity, having been constructed by the Romans, to conduct the Ermin-street over the low grounds adjoining the river Welland.

MAXSTOKE (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Meriden, Atherstone Division of the hundred of Hemlingford, Northern Division of the county of Warwick, 2¾ miles (S. E. by E.) from Coleshill; containing 352 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.; present net income, £70; patron and impropriator, Lord Leigh. A school is partly supported by Mrs. Dilks. The parish is bounded on the west and south by the river Blythe. The castle, formerly belonging to the De Clintons, and then to Humphrey Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, who richly covered the gates with iron, is still in perfect repair. There are extensive remains of a priory of Augustine canons, founded in 1336, by Sir William de Clinton, Earl of Huntingdon, which was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, the Blessed Virgin Mary, St. Michael, and All Saints, and at the dissolution had a revenue of £129. 11. 8. For a more detailed account of the castle and priory, see the article on Coleshill.

MAYFIELD (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the Southern Division of the hundred of Totmonslow, Northern Division of the county of Stafford; containing 1366 inhabitants, of which number, 913 are in the township of Mayfield, 2½ miles (S. W.) from Ashbourn. This place, from the discovery of coins, arms, and other Roman antiquities in the immediate vicinity, is supposed to have been occupied by the Romans; in digging a morass, vestiges of an ancient paved road were discovered, and traces of an old fortification were found at a place in the parish, called Climes. The parish is pleasantly situated in a tract of beautifully picturesque country, watered by the river Dove; the soil is fertile, and the surrounding scenery is finely varied and richly ornamented with wood. Hanging Bridge, an ancient stone structure of five arches, crosses the romantic vale of the Dove, about half a mile north of the church. The village comprises several handsome and well-built houses, and numerous rural cottages of pleasing aspect. This has been made a polling-place for the eastern division of the county. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £6. 6. 8.; present net income, £151; patron, Dr. Greaves; impropriator of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, — Bill, Esq. The church is a handsome structure, in the later style of English architecture, with a lofty embattled tower crowned with pinnacles. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Within the parish are two barrows, one called Harlow and the other Rowloo; and at Halsteads are considerable remains of a large moated residence, approached by an ancient bridge in fine preservation, though much obscured by foliage and overhanging rocks.

MAYFIELD (*St. Dunstan*), a parish, in the union of Uckfield, hundred of Loxfield-Pelham, rape of Pevensey, Eastern Division of the county of Sussex, 5½ miles (S. W.) from Wadhurst; containing 2738 inhabitants. Henry III. granted a charter for a market and two fairs to be held here: the former has long been disused; the latter are on May 30th, for pedlery, and Nov. 13th for cattle and pedlery. A great fire broke out at Mayfield, in 1389, which burned the church and the greater part of the village. The river Rother runs through the parish, which contains iron-ore, and some

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chalybeate springs, but the latter are neglected. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £17. 13. 4.; present net income, £834; patron and incumbent, Rev. John Kirby, who, with others, is the impropriator. The church is a handsome structure, in the later English style, and from its elevated situation is conspicuous for many miles in every direction. A contiguous portion of this parish has been assigned to the chapel of St. Mark at Hadley Down, under the 59th of George III., cap. 134. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A free school was founded and endowed by subscription in 1749; and several bequests having been since made, the annual income amounts to £40, which is applied in aid of a National school. There are fine remains of a mansion belonging to the Archbishops of Canterbury before the Reformation, consisting of the gatehouse, porter's lodge, a considerable portion of its magnificent hall, and a large room in that part of the building still habitable, termed Queen Elizabeth's room, which her Majesty occupied in 1573, during the entertainment given by Sir Thomas Gresham, then proprietor of the house, to the queen and her suite, in her progress through Kent.

MAYLAND (*St. Barnabas*), a parish, in the union of Maldon, hundred of Dengie, Southern Division of the county of Essex, 2½ miles (W. by N.) from Southminster; containing 226 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; patrons and impropriators, Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £410, and the vicarial for £142, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average on both have amounted to £86. Here is a small National school. Dr. John Gauden, successively Bishop of Exeter and Worcester, supposed by some the author of "*Eikon Basilike*," was born here in 1605; he died in the year 1662.

MEABURN, KING'S, a township, in the parish of Morland, West ward and union, county of Westmorland, 1½ mile (E.) from Morland; containing 203 inhabitants. A school-house was built here by subscription in 1834, and is endowed with the interest of £200.

MEALRIGG, a joint township with Langrigg, in the parish of Bloomfield, union of Wigton, Allerdale ward below Derwent, Western Division of the county of Cumberland, 9½ miles (W. by S.) from Wigton: the population is returned with Langrigg.

MEARE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Wells, hundred of Glaston-Twelve-Hides, Eastern Division of the county of Somerset, 3½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Glastonbury; containing 1296 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 2. 8.; present net income, £228; patrons, Bartholomew Wake and W. Purlewent, Esqrs.; impropriators, Feoffees of a charity at Shepton-Mallett. The church is in the early style of English architecture, with an embattled tower. There is a chapel of ease in this parish; also a National school. Here are the remains of encampments, of Danish origin, with a double ditch.

MEARLEY, a township, in the parish of Whalley, union of Clitheroe, Higher Division of the hundred of Blackburn, Northern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster, 2 miles (S. E. by E.) from Clitheroe; containing 63 inhabitants.

MEASAND, a hamlet, in the parish of Bampton, West ward, county of Westmorland, 4 miles (S. W.) from Bampton: the population is returned with the parish. A small stream, called Fordingdale beck, runs in the vicinity, and has several waterfalls in its course: on the east is Hawes-water lake. The free school was endowed in 1713, by Richard Wright and Richard Lacy, with an estate producing about £34 per annum.

MEASHAM (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, hundred of Repton and Gresley, Southern Division of the county of Derby, though locally in the hundred of West Goscote, Northern Division of the county of Leicester, 3¼ miles (S. S. W.) from Ashby-de-la-Zouch; containing 1535 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £97; patron and impropriator, Marquess of Hastings. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The parish is almost surrounded by the river Mease, and the Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal passes through the village. A National school has been established.

MEAVY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Tavistock, hundred of Roborough, Midland-Roborough and Southern Divisions of the county of Devon, 6½ miles (S. E.) from Tavistock; containing 336 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 5.; present net income, £210: it is in the patronage of the Crown. There is a small National school. The village is situated on the river Mew, which winds through a valley of considerable beauty; and the Plymouth railway passes through the parish. Here are the remains of an old mansion, once the residence of the renowned Sir Francis Drake. Near the church is a hollow oak of very large dimensions, and adjoining it are the remains of a stone cross.

MEDBOURNE (*St. Giles*), a parish, in the union of Uppingham, hundred of Gartree, Southern Division of the county of Leicester, 5 miles (W. by N.) from Rockingham; containing 513 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £35. 11. 0½.; present net income, £606; patrons, Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge. There is a chapel of ease at Holt, in this parish, and a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Sarah Moyses, in 1761, bequeathed £800; Thomas Hawkes, in 1785, left £500; and Robert Wade gave a rent-charge of £2; for teaching poor children, and providing them with books. In a field north-westward from the village are the remains of intrenchments, with foundations of buildings, covering a piece of ground about half a mile square. In 1721, a tesselated pavement was discovered, and other Roman remains have been dug up at different times.

MEDLAR, a joint township with Wesham, in the parish of Kirkham, union of the Fylde, hundred of Amounderness, Northern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster, 2¾ miles (N. by W.) from Kirkham; containing, with Wesham, 242 inhabitants.

MEDMENHAM (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Wycombe, hundred of Desborough, county of Buckingham, 3 miles (S. W. by W.) from Great Marlow; containing 384 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £5. 7. 1.; present net income, £133: it is in the patronage of Mrs. Scott; impropriators of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, — Lee, Esq., and others. There is a

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school in which 12 girls are clothed and educated at the expense of Mrs. Scott. An abbey for Cistercian monks was founded here by Hugh de Bolebec, as a cell to the monastery at Woburn, the revenue of which was valued at £20. 6. 2.: a very small portion of the conventual buildings remains; the site is partly occupied by a modern erection, in imitation of ruins, nearly overgrown with ivy. Above the village are vestiges of a large camp, nearly square, with a single vallum and ditch, the area comprising about seven acres; and there is an ancient circular intrenchment in the parish, called Danesfield.

MEDOMSLEY, a chapelry, in the parish and union of LANCHESTER, Western Division of CHESTER ward, Southern Division of the county palatine of DURHAM, 13 miles (N. W.) from Durham; containing 466 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £60; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Durham. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is in the early style of English architecture, with lancet windows. Christopher Hunter, M.D., physician and antiquary, was born here in 1675, and interred in Shotley church, in July 1757.

MEDSTED (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of ALTON, hundred of FAWLEY, Alton and Northern Divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 3¾ miles (W. S. W.) from Alton; containing 418 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, annexed, with that of New Alresford, to the rectory of Old Alresford. A school is supported by the rector, the Earl of Guilford.

MEER, in the county of the city of LINCOLN.—See WADDINGTON.

MEER, a township, in the parish of FORTON, Western Division of the hundred of CUTTLESTONE, Southern Division of the county of STAFFORD, 1½ mile (N. E.) from Newport: the population is returned with the parish. Meer town is a small village, containing several neat houses, and situated on an eminence on the Shropshire border; it takes its name from Aqualate Meer, a large sheet of water, bounding on the north Aqualate Hall and Park, the seat of Lady Boughey.

MEERBROOK, a chapelry, in the parish of LEEK, Northern Division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 3½ miles (N.) from Leek, with which the population is returned. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £97; patron, Vicar of Leek. The chapel, dedicated to St. Matthew, is a small edifice with a square tower. Twenty-eight children are educated for £14 per annum, the proceeds of a bequest by John Stoddard, in 1673. In the neighbourhood are the Leek rocks, stupendous overhanging masses, two miles in length, with scattered fragments at their bases and in other parts of the valley.

MEESDEN (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BUNTINGFORD, hundred of EDWINSTREE, county of HERTFORD, 4½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Barkway; containing 158 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 13. 4.; patron and incumbent, Rev. A. Gaussen. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £178, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £30; the glebe comprises 108 acres, valued at £97. 9. 6. per annum. A day and Sunday school is supported by the rector.

MEESON, a township, in the parish of GREAT BOLAS, Newport Division of the hundred of SOUTH BRADFORD, Northern Division of the county of SALOP, 5 miles (N. W. by W.) from Newport: the population is returned with the parish.

MEETH (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of OAKHAMPTON, hundred of SHEBBEAR, Black Torrington and Shebbear, and Northern, Divisions of the county of DEVON, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Hatherleigh; containing 298 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 7. 6.; present net income, £237; patron, Rev. F. D. Lempriere. The church contains a marble monument to Dr. Lempriere, author of the Classical and Biographical Dictionary, and other works, who died in 1824. Here is a National school.

MELAY, a joint township with Hayton, in the parish of ASPATRIA, union of WIGTON, ALLERDALE ward below Derwent, Western Division of the county of CUMBERLAND, 8 miles (N. by W.) from Cockermouth: the population is returned with Hayton.

MELBECKS, a township, in the parish of GRINTON, wapentake of GILLING-WEST, North Riding of the county of YORK, 14 miles (W. by S.) from Richmond; containing 1435 inhabitants.

MELBOURN, a township, in the parish of THORNTON, union of POCKLINGTON, Holme-Beacon Division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, East Riding of the county of YORK, 5½ miles (S. W.) from Pocklington; containing 463 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

MELBOURNE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of ROYSTON, hundred of ARMINGFORD, county of CAMBRIDGE, 2 miles (N. E. by N.) from Royston; containing 1474 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £19. 1. 10½.; present net income, £250; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Ely. The church, built by Henry VII., is a fine edifice. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents. A pleasure fair is held on the first Thursday in July. A school is endowed with £2000 and other property, by the late John Trigg, Esq.; the annual income is about £110, and the school is conducted on the Lancasterian system. Straw-plaiting employs the female poor.

MELBOURNE (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of SHARDLOW, hundred of REPTON and GRESLEY, Southern Division of the county of DERBY, 6 miles (N. N. E.) from Ashby-de-la-Zouch; containing 2301 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 13. 4.; present net income, £179; patron, Bishop of Carlisle; impropriator, Viscount Melbourne. The church is a fine specimen of Norman architecture, with round massive piers, circular arches, fine mouldings, and zigzag ornaments. There are places of worship for General Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists; the Society of Friends had a meeting-house here, which is now occupied as a school for the children of Swedenborgians. Here was anciently a baronial castle, in which John Duke of Bourbon, who had been taken prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, was confined for several years: it is said to have been dismantled in 1460, by order of Queen Margaret, but it was afterwards repaired; scarcely any vestiges can be traced. Melbourne Hall was formerly a palace belonging to the Bishops of Carlisle. The river Trent bounds

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the parish on the north. This has been made a polling-place for the southern division of the county. In 1738, Lady Eliz. Hastings bequeathed land, now producing £30 per annum, which is now applied in aid of the National school, which was erected in 1822, at an expense of more than £500, defrayed by the Rev. James Bagge and the National Society. Melbourne gives the title of Viscount to the family of Lamb.

MELBURY-ABBAS, a parish, in the union of SHAFTESBURY, hundred of SIXPENNY-HANDLEY, Shaston Division of the county of DORSET, 2½ miles (S. E.) from Shaftesbury; containing 354 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 18. 11½.; patron, Sir R. C. Glyn, Bart. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £380, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £20. Walter Blandford, D. D., Bishop of Oxford, and afterwards of Worcester, was a native of this place.

MELBURY-BUBB (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of CERNE, hundred of YETMINSTER, Cerne Division of the county of DORSET, 9½ miles (S. S. W.) from Sherborne; containing 121 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 10. 5.; present net income, £222; patron, Earl of Ilchester. The church is built of brick and stone, chiefly in the later style, with a tower on the south side, which forms a porch; there are some remains of ancient stained glass. Woolcombe chapel has been demolished. On an eminence, called Bubb down, was formerly a beacon.

MELBURY-OSMOND (*ST. OSMOND*), a parish, in the union of BEAMINSTER, hundred of YETMINSTER, Sherborne Division of the county of DORSET, 8½ miles (S. W.) from Sherborne; containing 319 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Melbury-Sampford united in 1750, valued in the king's books at £8. 3. 4.; patron, Earl of Ilchester. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £163, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £27; the glebe comprises 85 acres, valued at £106 per annum. A school for the instruction of poor children has an income of £15 per annum, the bequest of Mrs. Susannah Strangeways Horner, in 1754: it is conducted on the National plan, and another school is partly supported by the Earl of Ilchester.

MELBURY-SAMPFORD, a parish, in the union of BEAMINSTER, hundred of TOLLERFORD, Dorchester Division of the county of DORSET, 7½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Beaminster; containing 53 inhabitants. The living is a disbarged rectory, united in 1750 to that of Melbury-Osmond, and valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 5½. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £57, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £4. The church is an ancient structure, and contains several monuments to the Strangeways family.

MELCHBOURN (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the hundred of STODDEN, union and county of BEDFORD, 5½ miles (E. S. E.) from Higham-Ferrers; containing 227 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5; present net income, £75; patron and impropriator, Lord St. John. The church contains ancient monuments and brasses. Here was a preceptory of Knights Hospitallers, the revenue of which was £241. 9. 10.; after the dissolution it was granted by Queen Elizabeth to the first Earl of Bedford: to this preceptory a market and fair were granted, in 1264. Leland, the historian and antiquary, was a native of this place.

MELCHET-PARK, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of ALDERBURY, Salisbury and Amesbury, and Southern, Divisions of the county of WILTS; containing 27 inhabitants.

MELCOMBE-HORSEY (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of CERNE, hundred of WHITEWAY, Cerne Division of the county of DORSET, 8½ miles (W. S. W.) from Blandford-Forum; containing 172 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16; present net income, £342; patron, Lord Rivers. A school is partly supported by the curate. In the vicinity are the remains of the hamlet of Melcombe-Bingham, consisting only of foundations of houses. On an eminence, called Nettlecombe Tout, is a square encampment, occupying a space of 20 acres.

MELCOMBE-REGIS, county of DORSET.—See WEYMOUTH.

MELDON (*ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST*), a parish, in the union of MORPETH, Western Division of CASTLE ward, Southern division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 6½ miles (W. S. W.) from Morpeth; containing 114 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 7. 11.; present net income, £322; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Durham.

MELDRETH (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of ROYSTON, hundred of ARMINGFORD, county of CAMBRIDGE, 5½ miles (N. N. E.) from Royston; containing 643 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 15. 10.; present net income, £224; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Ely.

MELFORD, LONG (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish (formerly a market-town), in the union of SUDBURY, hundred of BABERGH, Western Division of the county of SUFFOLK, 22 miles (W.) from Ipswich; containing 2514 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £28. 2. 6.; patron, I. Cobbold, Esq. The church is a spacious and interesting structure, principally in the later style of English architecture, with a lofty embattled tower, and contains, at the east end, a chapel of very beautiful character, now used as a school-room: a gallery has been erected, and 510 free sittings provided, the Incorporated Society having granted £100 in aid of the expense. Under the upper and lower battlements surrounding the church and chapel are numerous inscriptions in black letter, and partly in Latin, recording the names of various individuals by whom respectively different parts of the edifice were rebuilt about the year 1480. These inscriptions, which had become misplaced and nearly obliterated, were, in 1830, completely restored by Richard Almack, Esq., F. S. A., who also collected the most perfect of the portraits in painted glass with which the windows were embellished, and, after causing them to be carefully repaired, arranged them in the great east window, at the expense of the parishioners. At his own expense he has recently filled the upper part of two western windows with numerous arms and figures of ancient painted glass. The whole of the windows, nearly ninety in number, and mostly of large dimensions, appear to have been originally embel-

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lished, about the reign of Henry VII., with portraits of persons either recently dead or living at that time; and there are still in the clerestory windows many portraits of characters eminent in history, but in a very mutilated condition. Amongst the large portraits may be mentioned members of the families of Howard, De Vere, Montgomery, Clifford, Peyton, Waldgrave, Crane, Clopton, Ogard, Myld, Dynham, Denston, Piggott, Barnard, Fray, Joscelyn, and Barley. The church contains many interesting monuments and recumbent figures, among which are, one to the memory of Sir William Cordell, Knt., Speaker of the House of Commons and privy councillor in the reign of Mary, and Master of the Rolls in that of Elizabeth; one to William de Clopton, dated 1446; one to John de Clopton in 1497; a monument to Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, and several others; and also numerous brasses to the families of Clopton and Martin. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. The village is pleasantly situated on a branch of the river Stour, in one of the most fertile parts of the county, and is surrounded by very beautiful and richly diversified scenery. Melford Hall (formerly a country house of the abbots of Bury), the seat of Sir Hyde Parker, Bart., is a noble mansion, in the Elizabethan style of architecture, forming an interesting feature in the landscape. Kentwell Hall, for many centuries the residence of the Clopton family, has recently passed by purchase to the family of Bence; it is a venerable structure, in the ancient style of domestic English architecture, and contains much old painted glass. The fine avenue, nearly a mile long, adds materially to the interest of the neighbouring scenery. A large cattle fair is held annually on Thursday in Whitsunweek, and continues for three days: the weekly market on Tuesday has been long discontinued; the pedestal of the old stone cross remains on the green. A court baron is held annually by the lord of the manor, and the county magistrates hold a petty session for the division, every fortnight. A school for twelve boys is endowed with £11 per annum from a benefaction by Mr. John Hyll, in 1495, and with £2. 8. 1. per annum, payable out of the exchequer, by grant of Edward VI.; and a school for ten boys and ten girls is endowed with £9 per annum, by a bequest of Mr. John Moore, in 1713. A National school for girls has also been established. An hospital, now very venerable and collegiate in appearance, for a warden, twelve poor men, and two poor women, was founded in 1573, under letters patent, by Sir W. Cordell, who endowed it with an estate in land and tithes producing a very considerable income: it is subject to the visitation of the Bishop of Norwich. Under the will of Mrs. Oliver the poor receive annually coal to the value of upwards of £100. Sir John Milborne, lord mayor of London in 1521, and founder of the almshouses on Tower Hill, London; Sir Roger Martin, lord mayor of London in 1567; John Reeve, commonly called John de Melford, last abbot of Bury; and Dr. Johnson, late Bishop of Worcester, and son of the rector of this parish, were all natives of this place.

MELKRIDGE, a township, in the parish and union of HALTWHISTLE, Western Division of TINDALE ward, Southern Division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 2¼ miles (E.) from Haltwhistle; containing 347 inhabitants. In this township is Whitchester, a Roman military station; the site is defended on three sides by steep glens. Here is a National school.

MELKSHAM (ST. *MICHAEL*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of MELKSHAM, Melksham and Northern Divisions of the county of WILTS, 28 miles (N. W.) from Salisbury, and 95 (W. by S.) from London; containing 5866 inhabitants. The name is supposed to be derived from *Milch*, or *Melch*, milk, and *Ham*, a dwelling, the adjacent land being chiefly occupied as dairy farms. During the Saxon era this was a place of some importance: at the period of the Norman Survey, and for several subsequent reigns, it was held in royal demesne, and gave name to an extensive forest: in the reign of Henry VIII. it had fallen into decay, but during the last century experienced a revival from its cloth manufacture. The town, situated on the great road from London through Devizes to Bath, and on the banks of the Avon, consists principally of one street, nearly a mile in length, which is paved and lighted with gas: the houses are in general good, and built of freestone, and the inhabitants are well supplied with water. Two mineral springs, one saline and the other chalybeate, were discovered in the vicinity, some years ago; and, in 1816, a new saline spa was formed, by boring to a depth of more than 350 feet, to which a pump-room, and hot and cold baths, with every requisite accommodation, have been added: these buildings form the centre of a handsome crescent, with a viranda in front, and near them is an agreeable promenade: the surrounding country abounds with diversified and pleasing prospects. The chalybeate spring, which is contiguous to the old spa, yields about 800 gallons per day, and is in its qualities similar to the waters of Tonbridge and Bath. The saline aperient is highly recommended, both for external, and internal use, in scrofulous and scorbutic diseases. There is a convenient reading-room, also a circulating library. The business of the town formerly consisted in the manufacture of broad cloth and kerseymere, of which it was once the principal seat, but this is now on the decline: there is some business done in malt and leather. The Wilts and Berks canal passes on the east, and about a mile and a half southward joins the Kennet and Avon canal. The river Avon passes through the town, and is crossed by a handsome stone bridge of four arches, with light and elegant balustrades: adjoining it is one of the largest corn-mills in the county, and contiguous are an extensive factory and dye-houses. The market is held every alternate Monday, for cattle, sheep, pigs, &c.; and there is a cattle fair on July 27th. The county magistrates hold here a petty session for the division, on the last Wednesday in every month; a court leet is held half-yearly by the joint lords of the manor; and a court of requests, under an act of the 47th of George III., for the recovery of debts not exceeding £5, is held once in three weeks, on Tuesday, alternately with Bradford and Trowbridge. This has been made a polling-place for the northern division of the shire. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £38. 9. 4½; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Salisbury. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £1278. 8. 10., and the vicarial for £1214. 4., subject to the payment of rates, which on the former have, on the average, amounted to £173. The church is a spacious cruciform structure of freestone,

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with a handsome tower rising from the intersection: part of the building is of the period of the 12th century, and the whole is crowned with battlements and pinnacles; in the interior, on the south side, are two chantry chapels. A chapel has been built at Shaw Whitley, containing 450 sittings, 320 of which are free, the Incorporated Society having granted £150 in aid of the expense; and there are chapels of ease at Earl Stoke and Seend; also places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. In 1750, the Rev. Bohun Fox bequeathed £135, producing £6. 16. per annum, for instructing poor children, which is applied in aid of the Lancasterian school, established in 1829. The poor law union of Melksham includes only six parishes or places, with a population of 18,252, according to the census of 1831, and is under the care of 20 guardians.

MELLING (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the hundred of Lonsdale, south of the sands, Northern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster; containing 1962 inhabitants, of which number, 200 are in the township of Melling with Wratton, 6 miles (S. by W.) from Kirkby-Lonsdale. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 1. 10½.; present net income, £113: it is in the patronage of the Crown; impropriators, the Representatives of John Marsden, Esq. A school-room, in which the children of this township are taught gratuitously, was built by subscription, and has a permanent income of £12 per annum, the proceeds of bequests, in 1759, by Rebecca Bland, and in 1770, by William Gillison, for educating and apprenticing children.

MELLING *cum* CUNSCOUGH, a chapelry, in the parish of Halsall, union of Ormskirk, hundred of West Derby, Southern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster, 6½ miles (S. S. W.) from Ormskirk; containing 559 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £120; patron, Rector of Halsall. A new chapel, dedicated to St. Catherine, was built by subscription, aided by a grant of £200 from the Incorporated Society; it has a handsome stone tower, and was consecrated in 1835. There are several handsome monuments to the memory of the family of Bootle, which were removed from the old chapel. This chapelry is intersected by the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and contains some quarries of a kind of freestone, used for building. A school was founded by the lords of Melling, with a residence for the master, about the year 1700, to which, in 1799, Edward Smith bequeathed the residue of his personal estate, and, in 1712, John Tatlock gave £20; it is further supported by subscription.

MELLION, ST., or MELLYN, a parish, in the union of St. Germans, Middle Division of the hundred of East, Eastern Division of the county of Cornwall, 3½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Callington; containing 330 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 12. 6.; present net income, £216; patron, J. T. Coryton, Esq.

MELLIS (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Hartismere, Western Division of the county of Suffolk, 4 miles (W. by N.) from Eye; containing 513 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 15.; present net income, £232: it is in the patronage of the Crown. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

MELLONS, ST., a parish, in the union of Cardiff, Upper Division of the hundred of Wentllooge, county of Monmouth, 3½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Cardiff; containing 564 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Llanedarn in the county of Glamorgan, South Wales, annexed, valued in the king's books at £10. 1. 5.; present net income, £160: it is in the alternate patronage of the Bishop and Chapter of Llandaff, who, with the Dean and Chapter of Bristol, are the appropriators.

MELLOR, a chapelry, in the parish of Glossop, union of Hayfield, hundred of High Peak, Northern Division of the county of Derby, 8½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Chapel-en-le-Frith; containing 2059 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £136; patrons and impropriators, Trustees of the late John Thornton, Esq. The chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas, is very ancient; the pulpit is carved out of an old oak tree, and the font is also rudely carved. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and, at Marple Bridge, one for Independents. Here are extensive cotton works, which afford employment to a considerable portion of the inhabitants. A free school was built about 1639, and endowed with £160 bequeathed by Thomas Walklate, to which some trifling augmentations have been made by subsequent benefactors; the income is £25 per annum, and all the children of the chapelry who apply are educated at a small charge.

MELLOR, a township, in the parish, union, and Lower Division of the hundred, of Blackburn, Northern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster, 2¾ miles (N. W.) from Blackburn; containing 2071 inhabitants. A new church was commenced here in 1827, which has been completed at an expense of £5275. 6. 9., defrayed out of the fund appropriated by parliament for that purpose: it is a handsome building, with a tower and spire. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £34; patron, Vicar of Blackburn. A school is supported by subscription. On Mellor moor are the remains of a Roman encampment.

MELLS (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Frome, hundred of Mells and Leigh, Eastern Division of the county of Somerset, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from Frome; containing 1259 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of Leigh-upon-Mendip annexed, valued in the king's books at £33. 16. 8.; present net income, £630; patron, T. S. Horner, Esq. A National school is partly supported by subscription; and there are two other schools, one of which is endowed with £14 per annum; another school for girls is supported by subscription. There are extensive coal-works, and iron-manufactories, principally for agricultural implements, in this parish. Two fairs are held annually, on the Monday after Trinity week, and on Michaelmas day. The Frome here flows between rocks that rear their summits to a great height, somewhat resembling St. Vincent's rock below Bristol.

MELLS, a hamlet, in the parish of Wenhaston, hundred of Blything, Eastern Division of the county of Suffolk, 1½ mile (E. S. E.) from Halesworth: the population is returned with the parish. In this hamle there was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Margaret, but has long been in ruins.

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MELMERBY (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of Penrith, Leath ward, Eastern Division of the county of Cumberland, 8½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Penrith; containing 286 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 11. 5½; present net income, £172; patron, John E. Pattenson, Esq. The church is built of red freestone, and contains several ancient monumental stones. This place had anciently a market and a fair: a feast is held annually on Old Midsummer day. There are extensive strata of limestone, and some freestone, and a lead mine has been worked some years, but it is not very productive. In the parish are two springs, one sulphureous, and the other chalybeate. The Roman road called the Maiden-way is visible here; its width is 21 feet. On the eastern side of the parish is Hartside Fell, a lofty mountain rising 1312 feet above the village, over which passes a new road from Alston to Penrith. The Helm winds blow here with great violence.

MELMERBY, a chapelry, in the parish of Wath, wapentake of Halliikeld, North Riding of the county of York, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Ripon; containing 338 inhabitants.

MELMERBY, a township, in the parish of Coverham, union of Leyburn, wapentake of Hang-West, North Riding of the county of York, 4½ miles (W. S. W.) from Middleham; containing 127 inhabitants.

MELPLASH, a tything, in the parish of Netherbury, hundred of Beaminster, Bridport Division of the county of Dorset, 2¼ miles (S. S. E.) from Beaminster: the population is returned with the parish.

MELSONBY (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of Richmond, wapentake of Gilling-West, North Riding of the county of York, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from Richmond; containing 514 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 2. 11.; present net income, £809; patrons, Master and Fellows of University College, Oxford. In 1757, William Cockin bequeathed an estate for the instruction of poor children: the annual profits are £26, and the school is further supported by subscription.

MELTHAM, a chapelry, in the parish of Almondbury, union of Huddersfield, Upper Division of the wapentake of Agbrigg, West Riding of the county of York, 5½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Huddersfield; containing 2746 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £173; patron, Vicar of Almondbury: impropriators, Governors of Clitheroe School. The chapel is dedicated to St. Bartholomew, and has been enlarged; it contains 300 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £250 in aid of the expense. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. The manufacture of woollen and cotton goods is carried on here. A school room was built by subscription, about six years ago; the master receives the interest of £20, the bequest of Matthew Lockwood, in 1715; there are no free scholars.

MELTHWAITE, a joint township with Santon, in the parish of Ireton, Allerdale ward above Derwent, Western Division of the county of Cumberland, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Ravenglass: the population is returned with the parish.

MELTON (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Woodbridge, hundred of Wilford, Eastern Division of the county of Suffolk, 2¼ miles (N. E.) from Woodbridge; containing, exclusively of 156 in the lunatic asylum, 707 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 6. 8.; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Ely. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £392. 15. 5., subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £80; the glebe comprises 8 acres. There are a large iron-foundry and an extensive building establishment in the parish. The river Deben is navigable on the south-east, where it is crossed by Wilford bridge. What was formerly the House of Industry for the hundred of Loes and Wilford is in this parish; it has been converted into a county lunatic asylum. The gaol for the liberty of St. Etheldred was formerly here.

MELTON, a chapelry, in the parish of Welton, union of Sculcoates, wapentake of Howdenshire, East Riding of the county of York, 4½ miles (S. E.) from South Cave; containing 133 inhabitants.

MELTON-CONSTABLE (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the hundred of Holt, Western Division of the county of Norfolk, 5½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Holt; containing 114 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of Little Burgh consolidated, valued in the king's books at £6; present net income, £219; patron, Sir Jacob Astley, Bart., who supports a small school. This parish is said to derive its name from the office of constable having being bestowed on the family of De Mealton by the Conqueror.

MELTON, GREAT (*Virgin Mary*), a parish, in the union of Henstead, hundred of Humbleyard, Eastern Division of the county of Norfolk, 5½ miles (W. S. W.) from Norwich; containing 406 inhabitants. The living comprises the united rectories of All Saints and St. Mary the Virgin, each valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; present net income, £652; patrons, Master and Fellows of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. The tower of the church was built in the year 1440. The old church of All Saints, which stood in the same churchyard, was taken down in the 12th year of the reign of Queen Anne.

MELTON, HIGH (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of Doncaster, Northern Division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, West Riding of the county of York, 4¾ miles (W. by S.) from Doncaster; containing 131 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £97; patron and impropriator, R. F. Wilson, Esq. There is a place of worship for Independents.

MELTON, LITTLE (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Henstead, hundred of Humbleyard, Eastern Division of the county of Norfolk, 5½ miles (W. by S.) from Norwich; containing 292 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.; present net income, £110; patrons and impropriators, Master and Fellows of Emanuel College, Cambridge. A school is supported by I. I. Gurney, Esq.

MELTON-MOWBRAY (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of Framland, Northern Division of the county of Leicester, 15 miles (N. E.) from Leicester, and 105 (N. W.) from London; containing 3520 inhabitants. The ancient name of this place was *Medeltune*, which has been gradually contracted to *Melton*, indicating the situation of the town in the middle of the five hamlets which com-

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pose the parish; the adjunct is the name of its ancient lords, which they assumed by command of Henry I. During the civil commotion in the time of Charles I., a severe action took place in this neighbourhood, between the royalists and the parliamentary troops, in Feb. 1644, when the forces of the latter, consisting of about 2000 men, were routed, and 170 killed. The town sustained considerable damage by fire in 1613, and in 1637 the plague raged here with great violence. It is situated on the direct road from London to Leeds, in a valley on the little river Eye, and is small but neatly built: the streets are paved, watched, and lighted, the expense being defrayed out of the rental of the Town Estate, consisting of property in land, anciently the gift of some unknown benefactor, which produces nearly £800 per annum, and is under the management of a committee of twenty-one, and two wardens, chosen annually by the inhabitants: the first 50 lamps were given by Lord Harborough, in the year 1790. There is a good supply of water: the Eye and the little brook Scalford are crossed by three bridges, one of which, at the extremity of the town, leading to Oakham, was rebuilt in 1820. Here is a building, fourteen feet in diameter, called the Manor oven, in which, in the time of Sir Matthew Lambe, an attempt was made, on the plea of feudal right, to compel the inhabitants to bake their bread; but they, having resisted the claim, constructed for themselves another oven of larger dimensions. The principal attraction of Melton, and one great cause of its increasing improvement as a town, may be referred to the celebrated hunt to which it gives name: the season commences in Nov. and continues about five months, during which there is an influx of sportsmen from all parts of the kingdom; and there is stabling for nearly 700 horses. Here is a permanent subscription library and news-room. The principal article of manufacture is bobbin net-lace, and there is a minor one of worsted hosiery. The general traffic has been facilitated, especially in the supply of coal, by opening a navigable communication with Loughborough, called the Melton-Mowbray and Oakham canal, which was effected in 1790, and which, near the town, is intersected by the river Wreak. The market is on Tuesday, and on every alternate day there is a large show of cattle. Fairs are held on the Monday and Tuesday after Jan. 17th, March 13th, May 4th, Whit-Tuesday, Aug. 21st, and Sep. 7th, principally for horses, cattle, and sheep. A court leet and baron, for the recovery of debts under 40s., is held every three weeks. By the act of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., cap. 64, this town has been made a polling-place for the northern division of the county.

The living is a vicarage, with that of Sysonby annexed, valued in the king's books at £16. 8. 9.; present net income, £580; patron, Peter Godfrey, Esq.; impropriator, W. Blake, Esq. The church is a spacious, lofty cruciform structure; the tower, which rises from the intersection, is partly in the early style of English architecture, and at the west end is a handsome entrance porch; the nave is separated from the aisles by six high pointed arches on each side, springing from clustered columns. In the reign of Elizabeth, the church was considerably heightened, and a series of elegant windows was put up over the aisles: in 1736, the south and north-east pinnacles, being struck by lightning, precipitated fragments of five or six cwt. through the north transept: the edifice has lately undergone a thorough repair, the work being executed in perfect accordance with the original style of the building. There are chapels of ease at Burton-Lazars, Freeby, and Welby, in this parish; and places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. Schools appear to have been established here at a very early period, and are noticed as existing previously to 1347, when they were taken under the patronage of Edward III., as possessor of the temporalities of the priory of Lewes. Two schools are at present maintained from the Town Estates; the National, or lower, school is open to all children of the town above six years of age, free of expense, who are removed, at the discretion of a committee, to the upper school, which is limited to 44 boys, the number in both schools being about 300: there are two exhibitions from this school, conjointly with another at Leicester, to Lincoln College, Oxford. An hospital was founded in 1638, by Robert Hudson, Esq., for six unmarried men, who were to receive £13 per annum each, by quarterly payments; it has been recently rebuilt and enlarged for the additional accommodation of six poor women, who are maintained from a benefaction made by the Rev. Henry Storer, of Frisby, in 1820, for the benefit of the poor, and now producing yearly £27. 10. In 1756, Mr. John Bourne bequeathed £300, directing the interest to be applied to the support of three unmarried poor inhabitants of Melton and legally settled there, of the age of 60 years. The poor law union of Melton-Mowbray comprises 54 parishes or places, containing a population of 17,872, according to the census of 1831, and is under the care of 56 guardians. John de Kirkeby, Bishop of Ely, in 1286, and founder of Ely palace, Holborn; Archbishop William de Melton, who attained the dignity of Lord High Chancellor of England in the reign of Edward III.; and the talented, but eccentric, John Henley, who, under the popular appellation of Orator Henley, acquired considerable notoriety about the middle of the last century, were natives of this place: Henley was educated at the free school, and the Archbishop was buried in the church.

MELTON-ROSS, a parish, in the union of Glandford-Bridge, Southern Division of the wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 5½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Glandford-Bridge; containing 158 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £62; patron, Prebendary of Melton-Ross with Scamblesby in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln; appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.

MELTONBY, a township, in the parish and union of Pocklington, Wilton-Beacon Division of the wapentake of Harthill, East Riding of the county of York, 2¼ miles (N. by W.) from Pocklington; containing 60 inhabitants.

MELVERLEY (St. Peter), a parish, in the union of Atcham, hundred of Oswestry, Northern Division of the county of Salop, 11 miles (W. N. W.) from Shrewsbury; containing 216 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, annexed to that of Llandrinio.

MEMBURY (St. John the Baptist), a parish, in the union and hundred of Axminster, Honiton and Southern Divisions of the county of Devon, 3½ miles (N. N. W.) from Axminster; containing 870 inhabitants. The

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living is annexed to the vicarage of Axminster. The church contains a monument to the memory of Sir S. Calmady, who was mortally wounded at the siege of Ford House during the great civil war; likewise a monumental effigy of a lady. A cattle fair is held on August 10th. A school is partly supported by the clergyman, and there is a Sunday National school. In the neighbourhood is an ancient encampment, formed by a single vallum, enclosing two acres.

MENDHAM (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Hoxne, partly in the hundred of Earsham, Eastern Division of the county of Norfolk, but chiefly in the hundred of Hoxne, Eastern Division of the county of Suffolk, 1½ mile (E. by S.) from Harleston; containing 881 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 5. 2½.; present net income, £122; patron and incumbent, Rev G. Whittaker; impropriator, William Adair, Esq. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Needham in Norfolk was originally a hamlet or chapelry to this parish; and part of Harleston now belongs to it. At Bruninghurst, in this parish, a Cluniac priory, subordinate to Castleacre in Norfolk, was founded in King Stephen's time by William, son of Roger de Huntingfield, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary: there are some remains of the conventual buildings.

MENDLESHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish (formerly a market-town), in the union and hundred of Hartismere, Western Division of the county of Suffolk, 15½ miles (N. N. W.) from Ipswich, and 79 (N. E.) from London; containing 1233 inhabitants. The town is situated in a deep miry soil, and consists of two long and irregular streets; the houses are of mean appearance, and the adjacent roads in bad condition. A market was granted in the reign of Edward I., but has been long disused. A fair is held on October 2nd and the following day, for cattle and toys. Two constables are elected at the manorial courts. The living is a vicarage, endowed with one-third of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £14. 9. 2.; present net income, £400; patron and incumbent, Rev. Robert Field; appropriators of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, Dean and Chapter of Chichester. The church is a handsome structure. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. In 1473, Robert Lake bequeathed for charitable purposes, property in land, which with other benefactions, produces about £350 per annum, from which £20 per annum is paid for the support of a charity school for fifteen poor children; £20 per annum for the maintenance of a Sunday school; and nearly £200 per annum is distributed by the trustees in weekly gratuities to the necessitous poor. There are six unendowed almshouses. About the close of the seventeenth century, an ancient silver crown, weighing 60 ounces, was found here; and in 1758, a gold ring, bearing an inscription in Runic characters, was turned up by the plough.

MENETHORPE, a township, in the parish of Westow, union of Malton, wapentake of Buckrose, East Riding of the county of York, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from New Malton; containing 126 inhabitants.

MENHENIOT (*St. Neot*), a parish, in the union of Liskeard, Middle Division of the hundred of East, Eastern Division of the county of Cornwall, 2½ miles (E. S. E.) from Liskeard; containing 1253 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £21. 15. 5.; present net income, £804; patrons, Rector and Fellows of Exeter College, Oxford, on the nomination of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. Fairs for cattle and sheep are held on April 23rd, June 11th, and July 28th. A school for the instruction of poor children was endowed with the interest of £42, by the Rev. Augustine Question, about 1753; with the interest of £25 by Mr. Snell, in 1811; to which the Rev. William Holwell Carr, the late incumbent, added the interest of £500: it is conducted on the National system. Within the parish, and near the town of Liskeard, was anciently an hospital for lepers, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. The scenery of this district is beautifully diversified with rock and wood. William of Wykeham was vicar of this parish.

MENSTONE, a township, in the parish of Otley, Upper Division of the wapentake of Skyrack, West Riding of the county of York, 2¾ miles (S. W. by W.) from Otley; containing 346 inhabitants.

MENTHORP, a joint township with Bowthorp, in the parish of Hemingbrough, wapentake of Ouze and Derwent, East Riding of the county of York, 7½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Howden; containing, with Bowthorp, 59 inhabitants.

MENTMORE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Leighton-Buzzard, hundred of Cottesloe, county of Buckingham, 4 miles (N. W.) from Ivinghoe; containing 329 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 17. 1.; patron, C. Harcourt, Esq. The London and Birmingham railway passes about a mile to the east of the church.

MENWITH, a joint township with Darley, in the parish of Hampsthwaite, union of Pateley-Bridge, Lower Division of the wapentake of Claro, West Riding of the county of York, 11½ miles (W. by N.) from Knaresbrough; containing with Darley, 742 inhabitants. In 1748, William Day gave land for the education of poor children; the income is £36 per annum, for which about 35 of both sexes are instructed.

MEOLE-BRACE, county of Salop.—See BRACE-MEOLE.

MEOLS, NORTH (*St. Cuthbert*), a parish, in the union of Ormskirk, hundred of West Derby, Southern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster, 9¾ miles (N. N. W.) from Ormskirk; containing 5650 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 3. 4.; present net income, £844; patron, Sir P. Hesketh Fleetwood, Bart. A gallery has been erected in the church, and 290 free sittings provided, the Incorporated Society having granted £150 in aid of the expense. A church, dedicated to St. John, has been recently consecrated in the hamlet of Crossens, in this parish: the living is a perpetual curacy. There are places of worship for Independents, and Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists. An ancient grammar school, endowed with £370, by means of various benefactions, is now consolidated with a National school, erected by subscription in 1827, on the site of an old school-room; there is also an infants' school in connection with the National Society. A fair is held annually.

MEOLSE, GREAT, a township, in the parish of West Kirby, union, and Lower Division of the hundred, of Wirrall, Southern Division of the county of Ches-

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TER, 10¼ miles (N. N. W.) from Great Neston; containing 198 inhabitants.

MEOLSE, LITTLE, a township, in the parish of West Kirby, union, and Lower Division of the hundred, of Wirrall, Southern Division of the county of Chester, 10 miles (N. W. by N.) from Great Neston; containing 126 inhabitants, many of whom are employed in the fishery along the coast. In this township is Hoylake hotel, built by the late Sir John Stanley, Bart., and much frequented during the bathing season. A little further to the north is a smaller hotel, built in the cottage style, and occupying a sequestered situation. In 1690, the Duke of Schomberg encamped with his army at a place called the Mells, near Hoylake, previously to his embarkation for Ireland.

MEON, EAST (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Petersfield, partly in the hundred of Meon-Stoke, but chiefly in the hundred of East Meon, Petersfield and Northern Divisions of the county of Southampton, 4½ miles (W. by S.) from Petersfield; containing 1455 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, with Froxfield and Steep annexed, in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester (the appropriator of the remainder of the rectorial tithes), valued in the king's books at £35. 1. 8.; present net income, £903. The church is a cruciform structure, with a Norman tower and western doorway, and containing a very ancient font, precisely similar to that in Winchester cathedral. A fair for horses is held on September 19th. There is a school with a small endowment.

MEON-STOKE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Droxford, hundred of Meon-Stoke, Droxford and Northern Divisions of the county of Southampton, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Bishop's-Waltham; containing 382 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of Soberton annexed, valued in the king's books at £46. 2. 11.; present net income, £568; patron, Bishop of Winchester.

MEON, WEST, a parish, in the union of Droxford, hundred of Fawley, Droxford and Northern Divisions of the county of Southampton, 7½ miles (N. E.) from Bishop's-Waltham; containing 711 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of Privett annexed, valued in the king's books at £30. 17. 11.; present net income, £602; patron, Bishop of Winchester. The church is a curious specimen of Norman architecture. There is a place of worship for Independents; also a National school.

MEOPHAM (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of North Aylesford, hundred of Toltingtrough, lathe of Aylesford, Western Division of the county of Kent, 7½ miles (W. by S.) from Rochester; containing 911 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, valued in the king's books at £16. 3. 4.; present net income, £435; appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The church is in the decorated style of English architecture: it was built in 1396, by Archbishop Courtenay, who likewise founded four almshouses near it for the poor.

MEPAL (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the hundred of South Witchford, union and Isle of Ely, county of Cambridge, 8 miles (W. by N.) from Ely; containing 433 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with the vicarage of Sutton united, valued in the king's books at £1. 6. 8.; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Ely, the appropriators of Sutton. The tithes of Mepal have been commuted for a rent-charge of £270, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £40; the glebe comprises 42 acres, valued at £52 per annum.

MEPPERSHALL (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Biggleswade, hundred of Clifton, county of Bedford, 1½ mile (S.) from Shefford; containing 414 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £22; present net income, £500; patrons, Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge. A school is endowed with £15 per annum, arising from Emery's charity, at Ampthill. A small part of this parish is locally in a detached portion of the county of Hertford.

MERCASTON, a township, in the parish of Muggington, hundred of Appletree, Southern Division of the county of Derby, 7½ miles (N. W.) from Derby; containing 163 inhabitants. At the Norman survey here was a church: many ancient coins have been found in the village.

MERE, a township, in the parish of Rostherne, union of Altrincham, hundred of Bucklow, Northern Division of the county of Chester, 2½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Nether Knutsford; containing 552 inhabitants. A school is partly supported by P. L. Brooke, Esq., and Mrs. Brooke.

MERE (*St. Michael*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of Mere, Hindon and Southern Divisions of the county of Wilts; containing 2708 inhabitants, of which number, 1482 are in the town of Mere, 21½ miles (W. by N.) from Salisbury, and 102 (W. S. W.) from London. The name of this place is derived from the Saxon word *Meera*, signifying bounds or limits, and indicates its situation on the borders of the counties of Wilts, Somerset, and Dorset. In 1253, permission was granted by Henry III. to Richard Earl of Cornwall, to build and fortify a castle on his manor of Mere, which manor has ever since been attached to the duchy of Cornwall. In the 9th of Henry IV., a grant was made to Henry Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall, of a market and two annual fairs at this place. The town, situated on the high road from Salisbury to Wincanton, is small, and the buildings are irregular: the inhabitants are well supplied with water. The principal branch of manufacture is that of English dowlas and bed ticking; there is likewise a silk-throwing mill. The market is on Tuesday; and fairs are held for corn and cattle on May 17th and October 10th. This town anciently sent two members to parliament, but was disfranchised on the plea of poverty. Courts leet and baron are held annually in October, for the duchy of Cornwall, and by the Dean of Salisbury, at which constables and tythingmen are chosen for the town and hundred. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Dean of Salisbury, valued in the king's books at £28. 4. 2.; present net income, £200. The church is spacious and handsome, consisting of a nave, choir, and chancel, with a tower at the west end, surmounted by spires at the angles: on each side of the nave are five pointed arches, springing from light clustered pillars; the cornice is enriched with sculpture in wood; a screen of open work separates the nave from

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the choir: on each side of the chancel is a sepulchral chapel, and in the belfry is a beautiful carved oak ceiling. There is a place of worship for Independents, also a Roman Catholic chapel at Bonham House. A school is partly supported by a bequest of £10 per annum by Thomas Tatam, about 1755. The poor law union of Mere extends into Dorsetshire and Somersetshire, and comprises 12 parishes or places, with a population of 7494, according to the census of 1831; the number of guardians is 15. To the north-west of the town are vestiges of a Danish encampment, called "White-street camp," from a hill on which it was situated: the circumference of the outer ditch is four furlongs and 152 yards. Francis Lord Cottington, a celebrated statesman in the reign of Charles I.; and the Rev. Francis Potter, an ingenious mechanist, born about 1594, were natives of this place.

MEREVALE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Atherstone, partly in the hundred of Sparkenhoe, Southern Division of the county of Leicester, and partly in the Atherstone Division of the hundred of Hemlingford, Northern Division of the county of Warwick, 1½ mile (W. by S.) from Atherstone; containing 246 inhabitants. The living is a donative; net income, £64; patron, D. S. Dugdale, Esq. A school is supported by subscription. There are coal mines in the parish, which is bounded by the river Anker: the Coventry canal passes on the north-east side of it. An abbey for Cistercian monks, founded by Robert, Earl of Ferras and Nottingham, about 1148, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was valued at the dissolution at £303. 10.: the remains consist only of foundations, which, though nearly overgrown with turf, may still be traced by the inequalities of the ground, and evince its great extent.

MEREWORTH (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union of Malling, hundred of Littlefield, lathe of Aylesford, Western Division of the county of Kent, 7 miles (W. S. W.) from Maidstone; containing 782 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the north by the Hurst woods, comprises some fine tracts of grazing land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 2. 6.; present net income, £634: it is in the patronage of the Baroness le Despencer. The church was rebuilt by John, Earl of Westmorland, in 1744: it is a very handsome structure, with a fine Corinthian portico, and surmounted by a lofty spire: the whole edifice is constructed of stone, and the eastern window is of painted glass, collected for the purpose by that nobleman. A school is partly supported by the rector.

MERIDEN (*St Lawrence*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the Solihull Division of the hundred of Hemlingford, Northern Division of the county of Warwick, 6¼ miles (W. N. W.) from Coventry; containing 892 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 12.; present net income, £268; patron and impropriator, Earl of Aylesford. A gallery has been erected in the church, and 150 free sittings provided, the Incorporated Society having granted £150 in aid of the expense. The village is pleasantly situated on the high road from Coventry to Birmingham, and contains several well-built houses and a good posting inn. There is a National school, chiefly supported by endowment. The poor law union comprises 18 parishes or places, containing a population of 10,841, according to the census of 1831, and is under the superintendence of 24 guardians.

MERING, an extra-parochial liberty, in the Northern Division of the wapentake of Thurgarton, though locally in the parish of Girton, Northern Division of the wapentake of Newark, Southern Division of the county of Nottingham, 8 miles (N. by E.) from Newark; containing 4 inhabitants.

MERKSHALL, or MATTISHALL-HEATH (*St. Edmund*), a parish, in the union of Henstead, hundred of Humbleyard, Eastern Division of the county of Norfolk, 3½ miles (S.) from Norwich; containing 32 inhabitants. The living is a sinecure rectory, united to that of Caistor-St.-Edmond's. The church is in ruins.

MERRINGTON (*St. John the Evangelist*), a parish, partly in the unions of Auckland, Durham, and Sedgefield, South-Eastern Division of Darlington ward, Southern Division of the county palatine of Durham; containing 1325 inhabitants, of which number, 339 are in the township of Merrington, 3¾ miles (E. by N.) from Bishop-Auckland. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 4. 9½.; present net income, £211; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church is principally in the Norman style, the south door being of an enriched character, and the interior contains a wooden screen; the tower is Norman: it stands on elevated ground, and serves as a landmark. There is a chapel of ease at Ferry-Hill, in this parish, and a school is conducted on the National system. On the usurpation of the see of Durham by Comyn, about 1143, this place was seized by his nephew, who partly encompassed the church with a ditch and vallum, and occupied it with armed men. There is a coal mine in the parish.

MERRINGTON, a township, in the parish of Preston-Gubbals, liberties of Shrewsbury, Northern Division of the county of Salop, 5¾ miles (N. by W.) from Shrewsbury: the population is returned with the parish.

MERRIOTT (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Chard, hundred of Crewkerne, Western Division of the county of Somerset, 2 miles (N.) from Crewkerne; containing 1405 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 11. 5½.; present net income, £312; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Bristol. In the church a gallery has been erected and 200 free sittings provided, the Incorporated Society having granted £70 in aid of the expense.

MERROW (*St. John the Evangelist*), a parish, in the union of Guildford, Second Division of the hundred of Woking, Western Division of the county of Surrey, 2 miles (E. N. E.) from Guildford; containing 249 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the road from Leatherhead to Guildford. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 0. 2½.; patron, Earl of Onslow. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £250, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £35. The church is in the early style of English architecture. Merrow receives benefit from Henry Smith's charity. The Guildford race-course is in this parish.

MERRYN, ST., a parish, in the union of St. Columb-Major, hundred of Pyder, Eastern Division of

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the county of CORNWALL, 2¼ miles (W. S. W.) from Padstow; containing 576 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the west and north by the Bristol Channel, and the coast is lined with cliffs of singularly wild and rugged aspect, especially those about Trevose Head and Cataclesuse, which command an extensive view of the channel and of the coast from Lundy island to Cape Cornwall. Under the Cataclesuse Cliff a small quay was constructed in 1794, by Henry Peter, Esq., of Harlyn, for the accommodation of coasting vessels, and the seine boats belonging to the pilchard fishery. The land is fertile and well cultivated, and produces rich crops of wheat and barley, of which great quantities are annually exported to various parts of England and Wales. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £15. 6. 8.; present net income, £257; patron, Bishop of Exeter. The church is an ancient structure, the pillars of which and the font are of the trap or basalt stone found in this neighbourhood, where it is called the Cataclesuse stone; the font, which is curiously carved with figures of the Apostles, formerly belonged to the ruined church or chapel of St. Constantine, an ancient village, of which there are still some remains, near Harlyn, and was given in the year 1634, by Thomas Peter, Esq., of that place, to the parish church of St. Merryn.

MERSEA, EAST (*St. EDMUND*), a parish, in the union of LEXDEN and WINSTREE, hundred of WINSTREE, Northern Division of the county of ESSEX, 9 miles (S. S. E.) from Colchester; containing 300 inhabitants. This parish occupies the smaller and eastern portion of the Isle of Mersea, and is bounded on the north by Pyefleet channel, and on the east and south by the Colne, near its confluence with the Blackwater. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21; it is in the patronage of the Crown. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £427, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £42; the glebe comprises 20 acres, valued at £30 per annum. The church has a square stone tower, which formerly served as a landmark, and supported a beacon. A National school is partly supported by a bequest of £200, in 1812, by the Rev. John Tickell, the late rector.

MERSEA, WEST (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of LEXDEN and WINSTREE, hundred of WINSTREE, Northern Division of the county of ESSEX, 9 miles (S.) from Colchester; containing 847 inhabitants. This parish comprises the greater portion of the Isle of Mersea, which contains also the parish of East Mersea, and is formed by the North Sea on the east, the river Colne on the north, the Blackwater on the south, and on the west by the channel of Pyefleet. The isle is about five miles in length and about two in average breadth, and is connected with the main land on the west by a causeway called the Strode, for the maintenance of which an estate of 46 acres, called the Church and Strode lands, and producing £70 per annum, is appropriated; a portion is also applied in repairing the church. The surface is beautifully diversified with hill and dale, and richly wooded: the soil is generally fertile, and the lands are in good cultivation; it abounds with numerous springs of excellent water. From various remains of antiquities, this place appears to have been occupied by the Romans, and to have been the residence of the Count of the Saxon Shore, or some other Roman officer of distinction. During the Danish invasions of Britain the isle was a frequent landing-place, and in their retreat here the invaders were besieged by Alfred the Great. In the siege of Colchester by the parliamentarians, in 1648, a detachment of their forces took possession of a fortification at the south-eastern corner of the isle, of which there are some remains, called the Block House Stone. The trade in oysters was formerly extensive, but it has greatly diminished, being limited at present to the supply of a few Dutch vessels. Here is a station of the coast guard for the Harwich district. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £22; present net income, £172; patron and impropriator, Thomas May, Esq. The church, situated at the south-eastern extremity of the isle, is a small ancient edifice, consisting of a nave, south aisle, and chancel, with a tower. There is a place of worship for Independents; and a school for poor children is endowed with the interest of £200 by Sarah Overall, in 1813. In 1730, when some alterations were made at West Mersea Hall, a very fine tessellated pavement was discovered, 21½ feet long and 18½ broad. Here was anciently a Benedictine convent, dedicated to St. Peter, which was a cell to the abbey of St. Audoen at Rouen, in Normandy.

MERSHAM (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of EAST ASHFORD, hundred of CHART and LONGBRIDGE, Upper Division of the lathe of SCRAY, Eastern Division of the county of KENT, 3¾ miles (S. E.) from Ashford; containing 677 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26. 16. 10½; present net income, £555; patron, Archbishop of Canterbury. Over the west door of the tower, which stands on the south side of the nave of the church, is a very curious window, in the later style of English architecture. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A fair for pedlery and toys is held on the Friday in Whitsun-week. In 1698, a rent-charge of £10 was devised by Dame Jane Knatchhull, for the education of poor children; there are parochial schools for boys and girls, supported by subscription. The South-Eastern railway is projected to pass through the parish.

MERSHAM (*St. CATHERINE*), a parish, in the union, and Second Division of the hundred, of REIGATE, Eastern Division of the county of SURREY, 8 miles (S. by W.) from Croydon; containing 713 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, valued in the king's books at £22. 1. 8.; present net income, £476. The church, standing on a knoll, was erected about the time of Henry VI., and is principally in the later style of English architecture; the tower is in the early English style, and is surmounted by a wooden spire. There are several neat monuments to the Jolliffe family, also numerous brasses, and an ancient stone dug up about 30 years ago in the Albury chapel, on which is the effigy of a female. A school is partly supported by subscription. The Reigate stone, called also fire-stone, is obtained here, and a considerable quantity of it was used in the erection of old Windsor castle, and of Henry the Seventh's chapel: in an ancient record in the tower it is stated, that "the labourers, artificers, carriages, and horses, were pressed from this parish and that of Chaldon adjoining, to convey stone from the King's quarry here to Windsor

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Castle." The stone is found under beds of chalk and chalk marl: it is not adapted to the general purposes of architecture, being subject to decay from exposure to the atmosphere; but it will bear heat without injury, whence the name of fire-stone. The line of the London and Brighton railway runs through the parish.

MERSTON (*St. Giles*), a joint parish with Shorne, in the hundred of Shamwell, lathe of Aylesford, Western Division of the county of Kent, 4¼ miles (E. S. E.) from Gravesend: the population is returned with Shorne. This place is parochial only in its ecclesiastical jurisdiction, in other respects it is part of the parish of Shorne. It is a sinecure rectory, in the patronage of the Crown, valued in the king's books at £2. 13. 4.; present net income, £69. The church is in ruins, and its site is included in a plantation of about five acres, called Chapel-wood: there are some traces of ancient fortifications.

MERSTON, a parish, in the union of West-Hampnett, hundred of Box and Stockbridge, rape of Chichester, Western Division of the county of Sussex, 3 miles (S. E.) from Chichester; containing 129 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 4. 7.; present net income, £234: it is in the patronage of the Crown. The church is partly in the early, and partly in the decorated, style of English architecture. The Arundel and Portsmouth canal passes through the parish.

MERTHER (*St. Merther*), a parish, in the union of Truro, Western Division of the hundred of Powder and of the county of Cornwall, 5 miles (W.) from Tregoney; containing 411 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the shore of St. Clement's Creek, an inlet of the river Mopns, which is navigable at this place, is distinguished for the treaty which was concluded at Tresilian Bridge, between Sir Ralph Hopton, on the part of the royalists, and Sir Thomas Fairfax, on that of the parliamentarians, in 1646, by which this county was surrendered to the latter. Fairs are annually held at Tresilian Bridge, on the second Monday in Feb., and on the Monday before Whit-Sunday for cattle. The living is a perpetual curacy, formerly annexed to the vicarage of Probus, from which it was separated in 1532, the incumbent paying annually six shillings and eightpence to the vicar as an acknowledgment; net income, £57; patrons, the parishioners; appropriators, Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Mr. William Hals, author of the parochial history of Cornwall, resided at Tresawson, in this parish.

MERTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Torrington, hundred of Shebbear, Black Torrington and Shebbear, and Northern, Divisions of the county of Devon, 5¾ miles (N. by W.) from Hatherleigh; containing 740 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 15. 7½.; present net income, £388; patron, Lord Clinton. A school is partly supported by Lady Clinton and the rector. Pipe and potters' clay is found on the moors in this parish. Potheridge House, the birthplace and afterwards for some time the residence of the celebrated General Monk, who rebuilt it, was a noble structure, with a chapel attached, and some magnificent stables, which yet remain; the mansion is now occupied as a farm-house.

MERTON (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Wayland, Western Division of the county of Norfolk, 2¼ miles (S. S. W.) from Watton; containing 126 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 0. 5.; patron and incumbent, Lord Walsingham. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £201. 14., subject to the payment of rates; the glebe comprises 25 acres. The church has a round tower: in the south window are effigies of St. Edmund and of Robert Clifton, in stained glass. A school is supported by Lord Walsingham.

MERTON or MARTIN (*St. Swithin*), a parish, in the union of Bicester, hundred of Bullingdon, county of Oxford, 4 miles (S. by W.) from Bicester; containing 234 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; present net income, £110; patrons and impropriators, Rector and Fellows of Exeter College, Oxford. The church is an ancient edifice, with a tower formerly surmounted by a lofty spire, which was taken down in 1795. Near it is the ancient manor house, erected in the reign of Elizabeth, and now occupied as a farm-house. A National school is supported by the vicar and the Society of Exeter College. A branch of a Roman road runs through the parish.

MERTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Croydon, Western Division of the hundred of Brixton, Eastern Division of the county of Surrey, 9 miles (S. W. by S.) from London; containing 1447 inhabitants. The name of this place in Domesday-book is *Mereton* and *Meretune*, a Saxon compound of *mere*, a lake or marsh, and *tun*, a town or vill, being exactly descriptive of its situation. According to some writers, this place was the scene of the murder of Cynewulf, King of Wessex, in 784, and of a battle between the Danes and the Saxons, in 871, but there exists some doubt as to its identity with the Merton referred to by ancient historians. In 1115, a convent built of wood, for Canons Regular of the order of St. Augustine, was founded here by Gilbert Norman, sheriff of Surrey; and Henry I., in 1121, granted to this community a charter of incorporation and the manor of Merton, towards the erection of a church in honour of the Virgin Mary: the last priory was built of stone in 1130, and was liberally endowed by subsequent benefactions; at the dissolution its revenue was valued at £1039. 5. 3. In the reign of Henry III., Walter de Merton, Lord High Chancellor of England, and afterwards Bishop of Rochester, founded here a seminary of learning, which he afterwards removed to Oxford, on the foundation of Merton College. A parliament was held at the priory in 1236, in which those statutes were enacted which take their name from this place: on that occasion the prelates attempted to introduce the imperial and canon law, but were met by that memorable reply of the barons, "*Nolumus leges Angliæ mutari.*" Here was concluded the peace between Henry III. and the Dauphin of France, through the mediation of Gaulo, the pope's legate; and here also Hubert de Bourg, Chief Justice of England, found a temporary asylum from the displeasure of the same monarch. During the civil war in the reign of Charles I., a considerable part of the conventual buildings was standing: and it appears that a garrison had been established here; for, in July 1648, orders were issued by the government for putting the place in such a condition, that no use might be made of it endangering the peace

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of the kingdom. In 1680, Merton priory was advertised to be let, when it was described as containing several large rooms and a very fine chapel. The only vestiges are the outer walls, constructed of flint and rubble, which are nearly entire, and enclose a space of about 60 acres. The village, which is situated on the small river Wandle, consists chiefly of one street; the houses are modern, and the inhabitants are supplied with water from several springs and from the river, over which a bridge was built in 1633, uniting this parish with those of Wimbledon and Mitcham. The printing of cotton, silk, and chalis is carried on to a considerable extent on the site of the priory; and at the north-east corner of the premises is a copper-mill. The London and Southampton railway passes through the north-western part of the parish.

The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £93; the patronage and impropriation belong to Mrs. Mary Boud. The church is in the Norman style of architecture, with later insertions; it was erected by the founder of the abbey, in the twelfth century: the arms of England and those of the priory, painted on glass, decorate the chancel window. Against the south wall of the chancel is an ancient alabaster monument to the Lovell family. There is a place of worship for Independents; and a National and an infants' school are supported by subscription. In 1687, William Rutlish bequeathed an estate, directing the proceeds to be applied in apprenticing poor children of either sex; the present income of this charity is about £96 per annum. Rear-Admiral Sir Isaac Smith bequeathed, in 1831, £700 three per cent. reduced annuities to the poor. Thomas à Becket was educated here under the first prior; and Walter de Merton, a native of this place, also received his education in the priory. Church House was the residence of Garrick and Sheridan, the latter of whom was frequently visited here by George IV., when Prince of Wales. Earl Nelson enjoys the inferior title of Viscount Merton.

MESHAW, or MESHETT (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of South Molton, hundred of Witheridge, South Molton and Northern Divisions of the county of Devon, 5½ miles (S. E. by S.) from South Molton; containing 166 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 4.; patron, Rev. W. Karslake. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £110, subject to the payment of rates; the glebe comprises 84 acres, valued at £90 per annum. The church contains 40 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £40 in aid of the expense; there are several monuments to the Courtenays, by one of whom a handsome service of communion plate was presented to the parishioners.

MESSING (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Witham, Witham Division of the hundred of Lexden, Northern Division of the county of Essex, 5½ miles (S. E.) from Great Coggleshall; containing 775 inhabitants. This parish is about fifteen miles in circumference; the situation is elevated, and the soil generally light and moderately fertile. The village is pleasantly situated, and the many handsome houses in its neighbourhood and the beauty of the surrounding scenery render it a pleasant place of residence. A fair is held on the first Tuesday in July. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; present net income, £317; patron and impropriator, Earl of Verulam. The church is a handsome edifice; the east window is decorated with paintings of the six Christian graces, supposed to have been the gift of the Chibbornes, in the reign of James I. Sir William de Messing, the founder, was represented in the north wall by a recumbent wooden figure of a Knight Templar, but this figure was removed some years since, when the church was repewed, and being carelessly thrown aside, was subsequently burnt by the parish clerk. A school is supported by subscription.

MESSINGHAM (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of Glanford-Bridge, Eastern Division of the wapentake of Manley, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 7½ miles (W. by S.) from Glandford-Bridge; containing 1250 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the vicarage of Bottesford united in 1727, valued in the king's books at £10; present net income, £598: it is in the alternate patronage of the Bishop, and Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, who are the appropriators. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

METFIELD (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Hoxne, Eastern Division of the county of Suffolk, 3¾ miles (S. E. by E.) from Harleston; containing 733 inhabitants. It is annexed to the vicarage of Mendham; net income, £69; patron, — Micklewaite, Esq. It was anciently a donative or free chapel in the hands of the parishioners, till in 1700 it was augmented under the will of Mr. Chapman, minister of Thorpe by Norwich, with lands.

METHAM, a township, in the parish and union of Howden, wapentake of Howdenshire, East Riding of the county of York, 5 miles (S. E. by E.) from Howden; containing 35 inhabitants. A Roman pottery, including fragments of urns and other vessels, has been discovered here; about a mile from which the ancient Roman military way passes.

METHERINGHAM (*St. Wilfrid*), a parish, in the Second Division of the wapentake of Langoe, parts of Kesteven, union and county of Lincoln, 10½ miles (N.) from Sleaford; containing 880 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 0. 10.; present net income, £300; patron, Marquess of Bristol; impropriators, Trustees of Sleaford Hospital. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

METHLEY (*St. Oswald*), a parish, in the Lower Division of the wapentake of Agbrigg, West Riding of the county of York, 5½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Wakefield; containing 1593 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £25. 8. 6½.; present net income, £908: it is in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Lancaster. The church is principally in the later English and decorated styles, and contains several ancient and splendid monuments; the most curious is a mutilated statue of the patron saint, over the south door, now, from its great antiquity, in a state of rapid decay. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The river Calder bounds this parish on the south, and unites with the Aire on the east. A small sum has been given for the instruction of children; and there are eight almshouses for widows.

METHOP, a joint township with Ulpha, in the parish of Beetham, union and ward of Kendal, county

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of WESTMORLAND, 5½ miles (E. N. E.) from Cartmel; containing 86 inhabitants. There is a small sum for the instruction of children.

METHWOLD (*ST. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union of THETFORD, hundred of GRIMSHOE, Western Division of the county of NORFOLK, 4 miles (S. S. E.) from Stoke-Ferry; containing 1266 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Crentwick, and valued in the king's books at £9. 1. 3. The church is a handsome structure, with an embattled tower. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; and a school is supported out of the revenue of the Duchy of Lancaster. Here was formerly a market, and a fair is still held on the 23rd of April. In the neighbourhood is a celebrated warren, which formerly contained a great number of rabbits, the fur of which was in considerable repute.

METTINGHAM (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of WANGFORD, Eastern Division of the county of SUFFOLK, 2 miles (E.) from Bungay; containing 406 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 17. 3½; present net income, £140; patron and incumbent, Rev. J. C. Stafford. The church is an ancient structure with a round tower. The navigable river WAVENEY runs on the north of this parish. In the 17th of Edward III. Sir John de Norwich had a licence to make a castle of his house in this town; and if we may judge by the ruins which still remain, it was a place of very considerable extent and strength. In the eighteenth of Richard II., the master and eight chaplains were translated by royal licence, from the college of Raveningham, in Norfolk, to the chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Mettingham castle, and the said castle was amortised to them. In 1535, their revenue amounted to £202. 7. 5.

METTON (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of ERPINGHAM, hundred of NORTH ERPINGHAM, Eastern Division of the county of NORFOLK, 3¼ miles (S. S. W.) from Cromer; containing 81 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, united to that of Fellbrigg, and valued in the king's books at £7.

MEUX, a township, in the parish of WAGHEN, or WAWN, union of BEVERLEY, Middle Division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, East Riding of the county of YORK, 5½ miles (E.) from Beverley; containing 83 inhabitants. A Cistercian abbey was founded here in 1150, by William le Gros, Earl of Albemarle, and dedicated to the Virgin; the establishment consisted of 50 monks, whose revenue, at the dissolution, amounted to £445. 10. 5.

MEVAGISSEY (*ST. MEVAN AND ST. ISSI*), a parish, in the union of ST. AUSTELL, Eastern Division of the hundred of POWDER and of the county of CORNWALL, 6 miles (E. S. E.) from Grampound; containing 2169 inhabitants. This parish, of which the name is derived from its patron saints, borders on a bay of the same name in the English Channel. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 4. 2.; present net income, £186; patron, Earl of Mount-Edgecumbe; impropriator, Duke of Buckingham. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists.

MEWAN, ST., a parish, in the union of ST. AUSTELL, Eastern Division of the hundred of POWDER and of the county of CORNWALL, 1 mile (W. by S.) from St. Austell; containing 1306 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10; patrons, Representatives of Sir C. Hawkins, Bart., and the Rev. R. Holbyn and J. H. Tremaine, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £275, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £15; the glebe comprises 35 acres. A school is endowed with £2. 10. per annum. At Polgooth, which is partly in this parish, there is a celebrated tin mine.

MEXBOROUGH, a parish, in the union of DONCASTER, partly in the liberty of ST. PETER's, but chiefly in the Southern Division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, West Riding of the county of YORK; containing 1270 inhabitants, of which number, 1140 are in the township of Mexborough, 6½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Rotherham. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Archdeacon of the East Riding, the appropriator; net income, £95. The church has been enlarged and contains 120 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £15 in aid of the expense. A celebrated battle was fought at this place, then called *Maizebel*, between Aurelius Ambrosius and the Saxons, in which the latter were defeated.

MICHAEL, ST., or MIDSHALL, formerly a representative borough and market-town, partly in the parish of ST. ENODER, and partly in that of NEWLYN, hundred of PYDER, Western Division of the county of CORNWALL, 36 miles (S. W. by W.) from Launceston, and 249 (W. S. W.) from London: the population is returned with the respective parishes. The ancient name of this place was *Modeshole*, under which appellation John de Arundell, in 1301, certified his right to a market and fair here, which had been previously granted to Walter de Raleigh. The town is very inconsiderable, consisting only of a few houses: the market has been long disused: a fair is held on Oct. 25th, chiefly for sheep, of which from 3000 to 4000 are generally offered for sale. A portreeve is presented annually by the jury at the court leet of the high lord, who must be one of the five chief tenants, or meane lords. The borough, which first sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward VI., was disfranchised by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45. The right of election was vested in the portreeve and mesne, or deputy, lords of the manor (who are capable of being portreeves), and in the few inhabitants of the borough paying scot and lot: the portreeve was the returning officer.

MICHAEL, ST., a parish, partly in the borough of ST. ALBANS, but chiefly in the hundred of CASHIO, or liberty of ST. ALBANS, county of HERTFORD, ¾ of a mile (W. by N.) from St. Albans; containing 1527 inhabitants, of which number, 517 are in the borough of St. Albans. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 1. 3.; present net income, £300; patron and impropriator, Earl of Verulam. The church, though situated in the town of St. Albans, and within the walls of the ancient city of Verulam, is without the limits of the borough; it was erected by Ulsinus, the sixth abbot, and has a square embattled tower; the chancel is built principally of Roman tiles, from the ruins of Verulam, and attached to the south side of the nave is a chapel. An almshouse for two poor widows was founded in 1624, by Roger Pemberton, who endowed it with about £10 per annum.

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MICHAEL, ST., a parish, in the hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, Northern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 3¾ miles (S. W. by S.) from Garstang; containing 4708 inhabitants. This parish is situated upon the navigable river Wyre, the mouth of which forms a fine harbour, noted for its security. Here in 1651, the Earl of Derby disembarked from the Isle of Man, with 300 other adherents to the House of Stuart. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 17. 6.; present net income, £783; patron and impropriator, H. Hornby, Esq. The church, which was superseded by the present small structure, built in the time of Henry VIII., was one of three erected in this district soon after Christianity was introduced into the north of England. Joseph Fielding, in 1808, conveyed £60, and Elizabeth Cromleholme, in 1813, £200, towards a school, in which about 50 children are educated on the National system.

MICHAEL, ST., county of SOUTHAMPTON. — See WINCHESTER.

MICHAEL, ST., BEDWARDINE, a parish, in the Lower Division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, union, and Worcester and Western Divisions of the county, of WORCESTER, locally forming part of the city of Worcester; and containing, with the extra-parochial district of the College Precincts, 726 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 1.; present net income, £90; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Worcester. Here is an endowed school.

MICHAEL (ST.) CAERHAYS (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of ST. AUSTELL, Eastern Division of the hundred of PYDER and of the county of CORNWALL, 3¾ miles (S. E. by E.) from Tregoney; containing 197 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the shore of the English Channel, by which it is bounded on the south, and comprises a small port called Luny Bay. The surrounding scenery is finely varied, and enlivened by Caerhays, the newly erected castellated mansion of J. H. P. B. Trevanion, Esq., whose ancestor, Sir Hugh Trevanion, distinguished himself at the battle of Bosworth Field, where he was created a knight banneret by Henry VII.; it is romantically situated, and commands from some part of the grounds a fine view of the coast from the eastern point of the Lizard to the Dodman, and the English Channel. The living is a rectory and vicarage, with those of St. Dennis' and St. Stephen's annexed, valued in the king's books at £27. 10. 7½.; present net income, £659; patron, Lord Grenville. In the interior of the church are deposited some swords, helmets, and gauntlets of the Trevanion family, among which is the sword worn by Sir Hugh at Bosworth Field; there are some handsome monuments to that family, and a full-length statue of Sir William Trevanion, finely sculptured. Mr. Trevanion has erected, at his own charge, a commodious school-house in the rustic style, within the park of Caerhays, in which poor children are gratuitously instructed at his expense. There are some remains of an ancient chapel in the parish.

MICHAEL'S (ST.) MOUNT, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of PENWITH, Western Division of the county of CORNWALL, ½ of a mile (S.) from Marazion; containing 161 inhabitants. This place obtained the name of *Cara Cowz in Clowze*, in the Cornish language signifying "the grey or hoary rock in the woods," from its supposed situation, in the remoter ages of antiquity, in the centre of a wood; and of this supposition the recent discovery of a submarine forest extending for some miles around the base of the mount is an evident confirmation. Its present appellation, which extends to the whole bay, is derived from its patron saint, who according to tradition, appeared to some hermits living in devotional retirement in this sequestered spot, on which a monastery was afterwards erected and dedicated to St. Michael the Archangel. The mount is supposed to have been the island *Ictis* noticed by Diodorus Siculus as the place to which the tin, when refined and cast into ingots by the Britons, near the promontory of Belerium, was conveyed in carts over an isthmus dry only at low water. The exact time when this place was first consecrated to religious purposes is not precisely known; but a priory of Benedictine monks, afterwards exchanged for Gilbertines, was founded here prior to the year 1044, at which time Edward the Confessor granted to that community the whole of the mount, with all its buildings and appendages, among which there appears to have been a castle. In 1070, Pope Gregory VII., having granted indulgences to all persons who should visit the church of St. Michael on the mount, this place became the resort of numerous pilgrims, who offered alms and oblations at the shrine of the patron saint. During the captivity of Richard I. in Austria, on his return from the crusades, Henry de Pomeroy, an adherent of John Earl of Cornwall, afterwards King of England, took possession of this place by stratagem, and having expelled the monks, continued to hold it for some time after Richard's return; but Hubert Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury, approaching with an army aided by the sheriff with a civil force, Henry surrendered it to the king, who restored the convent to the monks and placed a garrison in the castle. The priory, being a cell to the abbey of St. Michell in Normandy, was during the war with France, in the reign of Henry V., seized as an alien priory, and given first to King's College, Cambridge, and afterwards to the nunnery of Sion, in the county of Middlesex, with which it remained till the dissolution, at which time its revenue was £110. 12. After the battle of Barnet, in 1471, John Earl of Oxford fled into Wales, where he assembled a party of soldiers whom he disguised as pilgrims, and crossing over with them to the Cornish coast, obtained admission into the castle of this place; and having overpowered the garrison, he kept possession of the castle, which he defended against Sir John Arundel, the sheriff, who had been sent to besiege it, but was slain in the assault. The siege, however, was continued under another leader, to whom, after it had lasted from September till February, the Earl surrendered, on condition that his own life and the lives of his adherents should be spared. In 1497, Perkin Warbeck landed at Whitsand bay, and was by the monks, who favoured his cause, admitted into the castle, which he put into a state of defence, and in which, during his march to Bodmin, he left his wife, the lady Catherine Gordon, as in a secure asylum. The castle was, however, assaulted by Giles Lord Daubeney, who made her prisoner, and carried her before the king; but that monarch, from respect for her noble birth and pity for her misfortunes, allowed her a maintenance for her life. This place, with all its revenues, was given, in 1533, to Humphrey Arundel, of Lanhern, on whose rebellion in 1549 it was

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seized for the king, and subsequently granted on lease to the sheriff of the county. During the civil war of the 17th century, it was fortified for the king, and was for some time the place of confinement of the Duke of Hamilton, who had been taken prisoner by the royalists; but in 1646 it was surrendered to the parliament, and after the Restoration it became the property of the ancestors of Sir John St. Aubyn, its present proprietor.

The mount, which has more the appearance of a work of art than of nature, is connected with the main land by an isthmus 40 yards in width, formed of fragments of rock and pebbles, apparently compacted by two currents of the sea sweeping round its base, and at high water has the appearance of an island: the isthmus is passable only from half ebb to half flood, generally about five hours in the twelve; and in the approach from Marazion is a large mass of grey-wacké, called the chapel rock, on which the pilgrims visiting the shrine of St. Michael performed certain devotions previously to their being admitted to the mount. The circumference of the mount is about one mile at the base, gradually diminishing to the summit, which is 250 feet above the level of the sea, and is crowned with an embattled and turreted building called the chapel tower. The main body of the rock consists of strata of clay, slate, and granite, which last, forming the whole of the upper portion, descends on the south side of the water's edge; the surface, which is about seven acres in extent, is exceedingly rugged, consisting of large masses of granite overhanging the base, and threatening to precipitate themselves into the sea; the views from this spot are extensive and highly interesting, and the appearance of the rock is romantically bold and strikingly picturesque. On its summit stands the castle, formerly a fortified monastery; it is one of the residences of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. The ancient refectory of the monks is now the dining-room, and the chapel in the centre of the castle remains, and has recently been repaired and adorned. On the top of the chapel tower stands a part of a stone lantern, anciently used as a guide for mariners, but now called "St. Michael's Chair." At the base of the rock is a wharf, near which is a small village inhabited by fishermen: there is also a small harbour, capable of affording shelter to about 40 vessels, with a pier, which was rebuilt by Sir John St. Aubyn, in 1727; and the rock is defended by three batteries mounting 18 guns. The trade consists principally in the importation of timber from Norway, and coal; and in the exportation of copper ore, china-clay, and pilchards. Among the minerals found here are mica, apatite, antimony, lead, malachite, and the triple sulphuret of copper. Topazes have also been found, and at low water, on the south side of the rock, wolfram has been discovered; several lodes of copper and tin have also been observed. Towards the close of the seventeenth century, in digging for tin at the foot of the mount, spear heads, axes, and swords of brass were found wrapped in linen.

MICHAEL (ST.) PENKEVIL, a parish, in the union of TRURO, Western Division of the hundred of POWDER and of the county of CORNWALL, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from Tregoney; containing 179 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 14. 2.; present net income, £156; patron, Earl of Falmouth. The church, an ancient edifice adjoining the park, contains a handsome monument, by Ryshrach, to the memory of Admiral Boscawen, a distinguished naval commander, who died in 1761. A school is supported by the Earl and Countess of Falmouth.

MICHAEL-CHURCH, a parish, in the union of ROSS, Lower Division of the hundred of WORMELOW, county of HEREFORD, 7 miles (W. N. W.) from Ross: the population is returned with Tretire. The living is a rectory, united to that of Tretire.

MICHAEL-CHURCH, ST., a parish, in the union of BRIDG-WATER, hundred of NORTH PETHERTON, Western Division of the county of SOMERSET, 5½ miles (S.) from Bridg-water; containing 32 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £80; patron, Sir Peregrine Acland, Bart.; impropriator and incumbent, Rev. J. A. Templer.

MICHAEL-CHURCH-ESKLEY (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of DORE, hundred of EWYASLACY, county of HEREFORD, 10 miles (S. E.) from Hay; containing 406 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of St. Margaret's. The river Esskley runs through the parish. A few of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of woollen goods. A school is endowed by MRS. Thomas with £5 per annum.

MICHAELSTONE-LE-VEDW (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT, partly in the Upper Division of the hundred of WENTLLOOGE, county of MONMOUTH, and partly in the hundred of CAERPHILLY, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 5½ miles (W. S. W.) from Newport; containing 208 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 3½.; present net income, £400; patron, Charles Kemys Tynte, Esq. Here is a small day and Sunday school.

MICHAELSTOW (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of CAMELFORD, hundred of LESNEWTH, Eastern Division of the county of CORNWALL, 3½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Camelford; containing 215 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 13. 9.; present net income, £270; it is in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Cornwall. This parish is bounded on the east by the river Camel. At Helsbury are the mount and other earthworks of an ancient castle, called the Beacon.

MICKFIELD (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BOSMERE and CLAYDON, Eastern Division of the county of SUFFOLK, 2¾ miles (W. S. W.) from Debenham; containing 257 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 11. 0½.; patron and incumbent, Rev. Maltyward Simpson. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £390, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £60; the glebe comprises 25 acres, valued at £42 per annum.

MICKLEFIELD, a chapelry, in the parish of SHERBURN, Upper Division of the wapentake of BARKSTONE-ASH, West Riding of the county of YORK, 6½ miles (N. N. W.) from Ferry-Bridge; containing 228 inhabitants.

MICKLEHAM, or LITTLEBOROUGH (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of DORKING, Second Division of the hundred of COPTHORNE and EFFINGHAM, Western Division of the county of SURREY, 2 miles (S. by E.) from Leatherhead; containing 709 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13; patron, Sir G. Talbot, Bart. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £425, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £45; the glebe comprises 35 acres, valued

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at £60 per annum. The church consists of a nave, chancel, and south aisle, with a small chapel and vestry-room on the north, and a low tower surmounted by a small spire at the west end: the form of the circular-headed window in the chancel, the arch separating the chancel from the nave, and the western doorway indicate it to be of the Anglo-Norman period. The body, with part of the tower, was rebuilt and restored in 1823 to its original state, the interior showing an elegant and curious specimen of early Norman architecture. The chancel is separated from the nave by a Gothic screen, and was fitted up with stalls, at an expense of £500, by the Rev. A. Burmester, the rector. The ceiling is of wood, painted in imitation of oak, and divided into panels by moulded ribs with gilt bosses at each intersection, in the same style as the original. The pews have been formed to correspond with the interior, which has a beautiful effect. The alterations cost £2254; there are 100 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £150 in aid of the expense. In lowering the north door, two ancient tombs were discovered, with a legend round each in the Longobardic character; they are now deposited in the western porch. The east window contains ancient and modern stained glass, presented by the rector. There is a small parochial school, supported by subscription. The village is pleasantly situated in a valley on the high road from London to Dorking and Worthing: it consists principally of one street of respectable and well-built houses, and is sheltered by surrounding eminences, among which Box Hill, so called from the box trees planted on its southern declivity by the Earl of Arundel, in the reign of Charles I., is conspicuous for the beauty of its scenery and fine views. The river Mole runs through the parish. The environs abound with pleasant walks, and elegant villas inhabited by opulent families, who have been induced by the beauty and retirement of the place to select it for a residence. The Roman Stane-street from Sussex passed over Mickleham Downs; and there are remains of an ancient chapel at a place called Chapel Farm.

MICKLEOVER (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Burton-upon-Trent, hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, Southern Division of the county of Derby, 3¼ miles (W. S. W.) from Derby; containing 1526 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 11. 5½; present net income, £562; patron and impropriator, Lord Scarsdale. There are chapels of ease at Findern and Littleover, and places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists and Unitarians. John Alsop, in 1715, founded a free school, and endowed it with lands now let for about £60 per annum. There are also two smaller sums appropriated to the education of the poor.

MICKLETHWAITE, a joint township with Bingley, in the parish of Bingley, union of Keighley, Upper Division of the wapentake of Skyrack, West Riding of the county of York, 3½ miles (E. by S.) from Keighley: the population is returned with Bingley.

MICKLETON (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union of Shipston-upon-Stour, Upper Division of the hundred of Kiftsgate, Eastern Division of the county of Gloucester, 2½ miles (N. by E.) from Chipping-Campden; containing 679 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with that of Ebrington consolidated, valued in the king's books at £9. 14. 4½; present net income, £299; it is in the patronage of the Crown; impropriator, J. Roberts, Esq. The church is partly Norman, and partly of later date. Attached to it is a school-room, of similar architecture, founded and endowed in 1513, by Richard Porter, Esq., for teaching poor children. This parish is entitled to £5 per annum for the support of a Sunday school, under the will of John Millard, who died in 1827. Several members of the family of Graves, eminent for their literary talents, were born or resided here; and Sir Anthony Keck, an eminent lawyer, and one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal in 1688, was born in this parish.

MICKLETON, a township, in the parish of Romald-Kirk, union of Teesdale, wapentake of Gilling-West, North Riding of the county of York, 8 miles (N. W.) from Barnard-Castle; containing 500 inhabitants. A school is partly supported by subscription.

MICKLEWAITE-GRANGE, an extra-parochial liberty, in the Upper Division of the wapentake of Barkstone-Ash, West Riding of the county of York, ½ a mile (S. by W.) from Wetherby; containing 67 inhabitants.

MICKLEY, a chapelry, in the parish of Ovingham, union of Hexham, Eastern Division of Tindale ward, Southern Division of the county of Northumberland, 11 miles (E. by S.) from Hexham; containing 211 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £155; patron, J. B. Wrightson, Esq. The chapel contains 90 free sittings, and was erected in 1824, at Hall-yards, near the village, by W. B. Wrightson, Esq., who had previously built a school-room and a house for the master.

MIDDLE (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Ellesmere, partly in the liberties of Shrewsbury, but chiefly in the hundred of Pimhill, Northern Division of the county of Salop, 8 miles (N. by W.) from Shrewsbury; containing 1205 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 7. 3½; it is in the patronage of the Countess of Bridgewater. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £1100, subject to the payment of rates; the glebe comprises 3 acres, valued at £6 per annum. Here are remains of Middle castle, which was built by Lord L'Estrange. Marton Pool, a lake in this parish, covers about ten acres.

MIDDLE QUARTER, a township, in the parish of Kirk-Linton, or Kirk-Levington, Eskdale ward, Eastern Division of the county of Cumberland; containing 520 inhabitants.

MIDDLE QUARTER, a township, in the parish of Kirkby-Ireleth, hundred of Lonsdale, north of the sands, Northern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster, 6 miles (N. W.) from Ulverstone; containing 654 inhabitants.

MIDDLEHAM (*St. Mary and St. Alkeld*), a parish (formerly a market-town), in the union of Leyburn, wapentake of Hang-West, North Riding of the county of York, 44 miles (N. W. by W.) from York, and 234 (N. N. W.) from London; containing 914 inhabitants. The name of this town is said to be derived from its situation in the centre of a number of hamlets. About the year 1190, a splendid castle was built here by Robert Fitz-Ranulph, wherein, according to Stow, Falconbridge, a partisan of Henry VI., was beheaded, in 1471; though Speed says he was executed at Southampton. Edward IV. was confined in this fortress by

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the Earl of Warwick, but having escaped, he levied an army, and obtained a decisive victory over his opponent, who lost his life at the battle of Barnet. King Edward subsequently gave the castle to his brother Richard, Duke of Gloucester, whose only son Edward, afterwards Prince of Wales, was born here. The remains of this fabric stand upon a rocky eminence near the town; the ancient Norman keep is surrounded by a quadrangular building, measuring 210 feet by 175, and flanked by a square tower at each angle. The constableship, now merely a nominal office, is vested in the Duke of Leeds. The town is situated on a gentle eminence rising from the river Ure: the houses are indifferently built, and the streets are neither lighted nor paved, but the inhabitants are well supplied with water from springs. About half a mile from it is Middleham moor, a noted place for training horses, either for the field or the race-course. Wool-combing affords employment to a few persons, but the majority are employed in agriculture. The market, now disused, was on Monday. Fairs are held on Easter-Monday, and Whit-Monday, and Nov. 5th and 6th, for live stock, &c. Two constables are appointed at the court leet, which is held annually. The petty sessions for the wapentake of Hang-West are held here. The living forms a deanery of itself, and is a royal peculiar, valued in the king's books at £15. 9. 4½, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is a neat edifice, in the ancient style of English architecture. It was made collegiate by Richard III., when Duke of Gloucester, for a dean, six chaplains, four clerks, and six choristers: the incumbent retains the title of dean, and is installed with the usual ceremonies; he possesses the power of proving wills, and some other rights of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, within his parish. There are places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. A small sum was given by William Tennant, in 1792, for the instruction of two poor boys.

MIDDLEHAM, BISHOP'S (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Sedgefield, North-Eastern Division of Stockton ward, Southern Division of the county palatine of Durham; containing 837 inhabitants, of which number, 387 are in the township of Bishop's-Middleham, 9 miles (S. S. E.) from Durham. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 19. 2.; present net income, £152: it is in the patronage of the Crown; impropriators, W. Russell, R. Surtees, and H. Williamson, Esqrs. The village is built on the sides of two hills ascending from a deep vale, through which the road runs, and abounding with limestone. At Cornforth are paper-mills and tile-kilns. A halmote court for the manor is held once in six months, at Middleham, Cornforth, and Sedgefield, in rotation, for the recovery of debts under 40s. There is a school-room, built by subscription in 1770, and endowed in 1828 by Elizabeth Ambler with £300: the school is conducted on the National plan, and is further supported by subscription. The castle was one of the principal residences of the Bishops of Durham, from the Conquest till the end of the fourteenth century: it stood on a lofty eminence, where its site may still be traced by the foundations and some fragments of masonry; an old barn on the opposite side of the road, is supposed to have been part of the out-offices.

MIDDLEHOPE, a township, in the parish of Diddlebury, hundred of Munslow, Northern Division of the county of Salop: the population is returned with the parish.

MIDDLEMARSH, a tything, in the parish of Minterne-Magna, hundred of Cerne, Totcombe, and Modbury, Cerne Division of the county of Dorset, 12 miles (N. by W.) from Dorchester: the population is returned with the parish. It was anciently the retiring place of the abbots of Cerne, and afterwards the principal seat of the Napiers, who had a fine old mansion here.

MIDDLE-MEAD, a hamlet, in the parish of Little Baddow, hundred of Chelmsford, though locally in the hundred of Dengie, Southern Division of the county of Essex, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Chelmsford; containing 182 inhabitants.

MIDDLENEY, a tything, in the parish of Drayton, hundred of Addick and Bulstone, Western Division of the county of Somerset, 2¾ miles (S. by W.) from Langport: the population is returned with the parish.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, a parish, in the union of Stockton, partly within the liberty of St. Peter's, but chiefly in the Western Division of the liberty of Langbaurgh, North Riding of the county of York; containing 383 inhabitants, of which number, 154 are in the township of Middlesborough, 5½ miles (E. N. E.) from Stockton-upon-Tees. This place has become a large harbour for the Darlington railway, and the population has greatly increased. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £34; patron, Thomas Hustler, Esq. A church was built in 1838, and contains 600 sittings, half of which are free, the Incorporated Society having granted £500 in aid of the expense. An ancient chapel, dedicated to St. Hilda, with certain lands adjacent, were, in the reign of Henry I., given by Robert de Brase to Whitby abbey, on condition that a cell of Benedictine monks to that house should be founded here, which was valued, in the 26th of Henry VIII., at £21. 3. 8. per annum: of the chapel there are no vestiges, but the cemetery is still used as a burial-ground.

MIDDLESCEUGH, a hamlet, in the parish of St. Mary's, Carlisle, union of Penrith, Leath ward, Eastern Division of the county of Cumberland, 6½ miles (E. N. E.) from Hesket-Newmarket; containing, with the hamlet of Braithwaite, 195 inhabitants.

MIDDLESEX, an inland county, bounded on the south by Surrey and a very small part of Kent, from both which it is separated by the river Thames; on the east by Essex, from which it is separated by the river Lea; on the north, by Hertfordshire; and on the west, by Buckinghamshire, from which it is separated by the river Coln. It extends from 51° 23′ to 51° 42′ (N. Lat.), and from 2′ (E. Lon.) to 32′ (W. Lon.), and comprises about 282 square miles, or 180,480 acres. The population, including that part of the metropolis which is locally within its limits, amounts to 1,358,330. At the time of Cæsar's invasion, this part of the British territory, together with that now forming the county of Essex, was inhabited by the Trinohantes, the first British tribe that submitted to the Romans; and on the final reduction of Britain to the condition of a Roman province, it was included in the division called Flavia Cæsariensis. The name is a slight corruption of the Anglo-Saxon *Middel-Seaxe*, signifying "the country of the Middle Saxons," from the situation of this portion

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of the English territory in the centre of the early Saxon sovereignties established in South Britain. It did not, however, form a distinct kingdom, but was included in that of the East Saxons, established in Essex about the year 530, and shortly after extended over this county. Middlesex is included in the diocese of London, and province of Canterbury, and forms a deanery and archdeaconry, comprising (with the exception of those metropolitan parishes which are given in a tabular form under the head of London) 70 parishes. Its civil divisions are the hundreds of Edmonton, Elthorne, Gore, Isleworth, Ossulstone (including the divisions of Finsbury, Holborn, and the Tower), and Spelthorne; and the liberties of the cities of London and Westminster. It comprises the city of London (locally); the borough, commonly called the city, of Westminster; the newly enfranchised boroughs of Mary-le-bone, Finsbury, and the Tower Hamlets, and the market-towns of Brentford, Staines, and Uxbridge. Two knights are returned to parliament for the shire, four citizens for the city of London, and two burgesses for each of the above-named boroughs. The place of election for the county representatives is Brentford: and the polling-places, under the act of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., cap. 64, are Brentford, Enfield, King's Cross (in the parish of St. Pancras), or within half a mile thereof, London, Westminster, Bethnal-Green, Hampstead, Hammersmith, Bedfont, Edgware, Mile-End (in the parish of Stepney), and Uxbridge. The shrievalty of Middlesex is united to that of the city of London, under the head of which place it is described. The county is included within the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court held at the court-house in the Old Bailey, London, in which all cases usually tried at courts of assize are determined. The quarter sessions are held four times originally, and four times by adjournment, at the sessions-house, on Clerkenwell Green.

The surface of the greater part of this small county is gently undulating, and is diversified with plantations and winding streams, besides almost innumerable villas with ornamented grounds and lawns. The northern border, being high ground, adds, by the shelter which it affords, much to the fertility of the other parts. All the land to the south of the road passing from Brentford, through Hounslow, to Longford, is very nearly an entire flat, the greater part of which is less than ten feet above the level of the Thames, which runs along the whole southern side of it; whilst the summits of the principal elevations in the northern part rise to the height of about 400 feet above the level of high water mark in that river. From Staines, by Ashford and Hanworth commons, to Twickenham, a distance of 7½ miles, extends another flat, lying from ten to twenty feet above the surface of the Thames. In the western part of the county, stretching chiefly to the north of Hounslow heath, is a considerable tract of arable land, and another in the north-eastern part of it; but by far the greater portion of the land is meadow or pasture. On several of the hills, where the soil is naturally thin and unproductive, particularly those of Hampstead and Highgate, and at Hadley, the ground is nevertheless of great value, on account of the fine situations for building.

With good cultivation, and the manure procured from London, the soil has every where been ameliorated; so that, in most places, it assumes the appearance of loam, though varying in quality. The summits of most of the highest hills consist of sand and gravel, frequently intermixed with loam. Hampstead hill is composed of yellow iron-stained sand, eight or ten feet deep, with some loam and round flints, beneath which is a pure white sand of considerable depth. The soil of all that portion of the county lying between the road from Hounslow to Colnbrook, on the north, and the Thames on the south, is sandy, or dry turnip and barley land, generally from eighteen inches to two feet deep, resting on a bed of gravel or small flints, under which is a leaden-coloured tenacious earth, of great depth, used by tile-makers. On the eastern side of the county also the soil is of the same light nature, from six inches to two feet deep, the gravel of small flints underneath which, being used for the repairing of the roads, can only be dug to the depth of from two to five feet, as it then assumes the appearance of a quicksand, so watery as to prevent deeper digging. All the land between the Colnbrook and Uxbridge roads, from London to the west of Hanwell and Hounslow, and the level tract on the north side of the Thames, from Twickenham down to Westminster, have a good sandy loam, which, in different parts, has been highly enriched by cultivation; the substrata are the same as those of the sandy tract first mentioned. The soil around Chiswick varies from a strong to a light sandy loam, and from a rich and fertile to a white and sharp sand and gravel: the district around Fulham consists of a light black and fertile soil. All the land from Ruislip and Ickenham, on the west, to Greenford, Apperton, and Harrow, on the east; and between Pinner, on the north, and Northcote, on the south, together with that about South Mimms, is composed of strong loam. The level between Islington, Hampstead, and Hornsey is also of the same kind, and very productive. Loamy clay, commonly called clay, is met with generally on the tops of the lower hills, and on the slopes of all, but scarcely in any other situation.

The total amount of arable land is about 14,000 acres, or one-thirteenth of the whole county: the corn cultivated is almost wholly wheat and barley, rye and oats being sown only in very small quantities. Beans, peas, turnips, and cabbages, are also commonly cultivated. About seven-eighteenths of the county, or 70,000 acres, consist of upland meadows and pastures, which, from previous cultivation, and the constant and abundant supply of manure obtained from London, have been rendered of the best quality. In different parts of this large tract of grass land, and more especially in the immediate vicinity of the metropolis, it is mown constantly every year, and sometimes twice or even thrice a year. Very little enclosed land of this kind is depastured. Besides the above there are, on the banks of the river Lea, some excellent grass lands, comprising altogether about 2000 acres, of which 1200, lying in the parishes of Enfield and Edmonton, are enclosed, the rest being divided by landmarks among a great number of proprietors. This tract is frequently flooded in winter, and sometimes in summer; the water, in consequence of the interruptions it meets with in the lower part of its course towards the Thames, remaining long on the ground, and doing much damage to the herbage. The Isle of Dogs, now containing, since the formation of the West India Docks, only 500 acres, is situated at

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the south-eastern corner of the county, and would be overflowed by every tide, were it not for the security of its banks: this is reputed to be the richest grazing land in the county, and is divided and drained by ditches, which communicate with the Thames, at low water, by means of sluices. Bordering on the river Coln are also extensive meadows and pastures, stretching from Staines to Harefield, the soil of which is black, peaty, and tender, and but little elevated above the level of the river, in consequence of which it is much subject to floods: this tract contains about 2500 acres, and is partly enclosed, but by far the greater portion consists of what are called "Lammas-fields," in which the occupiers have the entire produce during only four months in the year. This county enjoys the advantage of a ready supply of vast quantities of manure from London; chalk is brought from the vicinity of Ware, in Hertfordshire, by the Lea navigation, and delivered at Enfield; and good marl is found on the banks of the Thames at Shepperton, and on Enfield Chace.

The number of cows kept in this county for supplying the metropolis alone with milk is between 7000 and 8000: they are usually of the "Holderness breed." Less butter is made, perhaps, than in any other county in England; the greater part of that consumed in London is brought from Ireland, Yorkshire, Buckinghamshire, and Dorsetshire, and the remainder from Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Essex, and other neighbouring counties. Many early house lambs are fed, the stock from which they are bred being sought with great diligence from all parts of Dorsetshire, and the fairs where such stock is usually sold; and grass lambs are also reared for the Smithfield market. A very large market for the sale of pigs is held on Hadley common, near Barnet, where great numbers are purchased fat by the pork-butchers of London, and to which are brought vast quantities of lean stores, from Shropshire and other distant counties, to be fed by the malt distillers. A vast extent of land in the vicinities of Kensington, Hammersmith, Chiswick, Brentford, Isleworth, and Twickenham, is occupied by fruit gardens, for the supply of the metropolis; and there is a very great quantity of the richest ground in its vicinity applied to the raising of vegetables. At Chelsea, Brompton, Kensington, Hackney, Dalston, Bow, and Mile-End, much land is occupied by nurserymen, who spare no expense in collecting the choicest sorts and greatest variety of fruit trees, ornamental shrubs, and flowers, from every quarter of the globe, which they cultivate to a high degree of perfection. These grounds occupy about 1500 acres; and many plants are annually exported from them to Ireland, Spain, Portugal, Italy, France, and Russia. The extent of ancient woodland within the county is very small. In the river Thames are some islands, most of which are planted with osiers for the use of basket-makers, as are also different slips of wet land on the Middlesex border of that river. The common lands yet remaining unenclosed are but of small extent; the principal are Ashford, Littleton, and Laleham commons, Staines and Cowley moors, Hallingdon heath, Uxbridge and Harefield commons, Clapton marshes, and Hadley, an allotment from Enfield Chace; there are also others of smaller extent.

The manufactures are too numerous and extensive for detail, particularly as they will be found described under the head of London and other places: the two most important are, that of silk, in the parishes of Spitalfields, Shoreditch, and Bethnal-Green, and that of watches in the parish of Clerkenwell. With regard to the consumption of agricultural produce, the distilleries are of vast importance, and yield a revenue equal to that of all the other distilleries in Great Britain: the breweries, too, are of great extent. Besides the prodigious amount of the imports and exports of the port of London, innumerable small cargoes of coal and merchandise of various descriptions, including grain, malt, and flour, are conveyed away or received by means of the inland barges on the Thames and the Lea. Tackling, apparel, provisions, and stores, are also supplied for about 14,000, vessels, which load and unload in the course of the year in the port of London, the commerce of which amounts to three-fifths of that carried on throughout the whole of England. The common fuel is coal, which is brought by vessels from the counties of Northumberland and Durham.

The principal rivers are the Thames, the Lea, and the Coln, besides which are the smaller streams of the Brent and the Cran. The Thames, so celebrated throughout the world, as connected with the great port of London, constitutes the southern boundary of the county for a distance of 43 miles: the largest ships in the service of the East India Company come up this river with safety to the corner of the county at Blackwall; and it is navigable for West India ships to London bridge, and for large barges in the whole of its course on the border of Middlesex, along which the tide flows up it, for the distance of about 25 miles, to Teddington. The Lea forms the entire eastern boundary of the county, and is divided, in the greater part of its course, into several natural channels, uniting into one shortly before its influx into the Thames near Blackwall; this river has been made navigable, from its mouth upwards, to the distance of about eight miles, where a canal navigation branches from it on the western side, and runs nearly parallel with it through the meadows of Tottenham, Edmonton, and Enfield, whence it is continued to Hertford. The Grand Junction canal commences at the Thames at Brentford, and quits the county for Hertfordshire near Rickmansworth, in the latter county: it is navigated by barges commonly of sixty tons' burden, and opens a direct communication by water between London and the great manufacturing towns in Warwickshire, Staffordshire, and Lancashire. From this canal, at Bull bridge, commences an important branch, called the Paddington canal, which passes on one level, through the central part of the county to Paddington, whence it has been continued, by the Regent's canal, round the whole northern side of London, to the Thames at Limehouse: the basin at Paddington, which formed the termination of this line before the construction of the Regent's canal, is upwards of 400 yards long and 30 wide. The Regent's canal, which branches off at a short distance above it, almost immediately enters a tunnel under Maida hill, emerging from which it passes along the northern side of the Regent's Park to Islington, under which suburb and the bed of the New River it is carried by means of another tunnel, three quarters of a mile long, and continues its course by Kingsland and Hackney to Limehouse, where it terminates in an extensive basin communicating with the Thames: its

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length is nearly nine miles, and along its course are twelve locks of excellent construction, and numerous bridges. Besides the artificial part of the Lea navigation already mentioned, there is an important side cut from that river at Bromley to a basin at Limehouse, communicating with the Thames. A creek from the Thames to Kensington has also been widened within the last few years, and made navigable. The New River, projected by Sir Hugh Myddleton, for supplying the metropolis with water, is described under the head of CLERKENWELL. The London and Birmingham railway commences at Euston-square, and, after passing through a tunnel at Primrose hill, quits the county near Pinner hill; the Great Western railway, commencing at Paddington, quits it a little beyond West Drayton; and small angles of the county are intersected by the Eastern Counties and the Northern and Eastern railways. The principal turnpike roads bear conspicuous marks of their vicinity to a great city: scattered villas and genteel houses, frequently in handsome rows and terraces, are erected on one or both sides of them to the distance of five or six miles out of London.

The only Roman station within the limits of the county, besides *Londinium*, which was the seat of the Roman government of Britain, appears to have been *Sullonicæ*, the supposed site of which was on Brockley hill, near Elstree, on which spot various Roman remains have been discovered. The ancient Watling-street is supposed to have run from Dowgate, on the north bank of the Thames, in the city of London, along the line of the modern street called Watling-street, to Aldersgate, where it quitted the city: it is difficult to trace its course through the remainder of London, but it is believed to have been continued north-westerly, and to have fallen into the line of the present road to St. Alban's by Paddington and Edgware. The Ermin-street led northwards through Islington and Highgate, by Stoke-Newington and Hornsey Wood, to Enfield, nearly in the line of the present high road; but diverging near the latter place, it passed Clay Hill, and entered Hertfordshire. A third Roman road led from the metropolis westward into Surrey and Berkshire, in the line of the present great western road, through Brentford, Hounslow, and Staines: a fourth is believed to have led eastward, along Old-street and over Bethnal-Green to Old Ford, where it crossed the Lea into Essex; and it is probable that another left the city at Aldgate, and pursued the course of the present high road, through Whitechapel and Stratford-le-Bow, into Essex. Roman antiquities have been found in different parts of the county, of which the most important are described in the article on London. The number of religious houses in the county prior to the Reformation, exclusively of those in the metropolis and its suburbs, was few, and the principal remains are to be found in London and Westminster. Among the most perfect specimens of ancient domestic architecture are Holland House, Harefield Place, and Wyer Hall at Tottenham: and of the mansions most distinguished for grandeur or elegance may be enumerated, in addition to the two palaces and vast number of magnificent residences in the metropolis, the royal palaces of Hampton Court and Kensington; Sion House, the seat of the Duke of Northumberland; Chiswick House, of the Duke of Devonshire; Osterley Park, of the Earl of Jersey; Bentley Priory, of the Marquess of Abercorn; Caen Wood, of the Earl of Mansfield; Fulham Palace, of the Bishop of London; Strawberry Hill, formerly the residence of Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford; and Wrotham Park, that of George Byng, Esq. In various parts of the county are springs of mineral water, some of which have been in great repute for their medicinal properties, but none of them are now much frequented.

MIDDLESMOOR, a chapelry, in the parish of KIRKBY-MALZEARD, Lower Division of the wapentake of CLARO, West Riding of the county of YORK, 15 miles (W. by N.) from Ripon: the population is returned with Fountains-Earth. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £117; patron, Vicar of Kirkby-Malzeard. Simon Horner, in 1809, gave a rent-charge of £20, for the education of poor children.

MIDDLESTONE, a township, in the parish of ST. ANDREW-AUCKLAND, union of AUCKLAND, South-Eastern Division of DARLINGTON ward, Southern Division of the county palatine of DURHAM, 3½ miles (E. by N.) from Bishop-Auckland; containing 92 inhabitants.

MIDDLETHORPE, a township, in the parish of ST. MARY, BISHOPSHILL, SENIOR, Ainsty of the city, union, and East Riding of the county, of YORK, 2¼ miles (S. by W.) from York; containing 58 inhabitants.

MIDDLETON, a joint chapelry with Smerrill, in the parish of YOULGRAVE, union of BAKEWELL, hundred of WIRKSWORTH, Southern Division of the county of DERBY, 3½ miles (S. S. W.) from Bakewell; containing, with Smerrill, 302 inhabitants. Extensive lead mines are now in operation near the village, which is situated on a hill abounding with limestone. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists.

MIDDLETON (ST. GEORGE), a parish, in the union of DARLINGTON, South-Western Division of STOCKTON ward, Southern Division of the county palatine of DURHAM, 6½ miles (E. S. E.) from Darlington; containing 299 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £4; present net income, £91; patron, H. Cocks, Esq., who, with the incumbent, is the impropriator. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £73. 12. 7., and the rectorial for £78. 5. 11., subject to the payment of rates; the glebe comprises 15 acres, valued at £12. 15. per annum. A school-house was built by subscription in 1768, leaving a surplus fund producing £3 per annum, which is paid to a master. In this parish, which is situated on the river Tees, a village has been built, called Middleton-One-Row, consisting chiefly of lodging-houses for the accommodation of visiters frequenting Dinsdale spa, in the adjoining parish of Low Dinsdale. The foundations of Pountey's bridge, thought to have been the first bridge built across the Tees, are still visible: on or near it stood an ancient chapel; within a short distance of it there was a hermitage; and on the brow of the hill, immediately above it is an artificial mound, encompassed by a fosse.

MIDDLETON, a parish, in the union of SUDBURY, hundred of HINCKFORD, Northern Division of the county of ESSEX, 1 mile (S. by W.) from Sudbury; containing 102 inhabitants. This parish is about two miles in circumference, and is bounded on the east by the navigable river Stour; the surface is pleasingly diversified with level plains and gently sloping eminences. Here are extensive chalk-pits. The living is a

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rectory, valued in the king's books at £8; present net income, £357; patron and incumbent, Rev. Oliver Raymond. The church is a very ancient structure, with a belfry turret of wood, and has painted glass windows and two beautiful arches; a new spire was erected in 1832, by the present rector, who also beautified the interior, and presented an organ and a fine altar-piece. It contains a very curious marble slab to the memory of James Samison, a former rector of this parish, who died in 1349.

MIDDLETON, a township, in the parish of LANCASTER, hundred of LONSDALE, south of the sands, Northern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 5¼ miles (W. S. W.) from Lancaster; containing 177 inhabitants. It is situated upon the coast of Morecambe bay.

MIDDLETON (*ST. LEONARD*), a market-town and parish, in the union of OLDHAM, hundred of SALFORD, Southern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER; containing 14,379 inhabitants, of which number, 6903 are in the town of Middleton, 55 miles (S. E. by S.) from Lancaster, and 191½ (N. N. W.) from London. The name of this place is supposed to have originated from its central situation with regard to some neighbouring towns, whence it was called Middle town. The manor was long held by the family of Assheton, to which belonged Sir Richard Assheton, who signalized himself against the Scots, in 1513, at the battle of Flodden, whither he was accompanied by a band of archers from Middleton. In modern times this town has chiefly been distinguished as one of the principal seats of the cotton manufacture, and the weaving of silk is carried on to some extent. It is pleasantly situated on the road from Manchester to Rochdale, and is a considerable thoroughfare. the inhabitants are abundantly supplied with water from springs. Subscription concerts have been established, and are well supported. The cotton trade, in its various departments of spinning, weaving, bleaching, and printing, is extensively carried on, also the manufacture of nankeens, ginghams, and checkhandkerchiefs: there are also a silk-manufactory and extensive dye-works, together with coal mines in the immediate vicinity. The Rochdale canal from Manchester passes about one mile and a half from the town, and communicates with other canals, affording a navigable conveyance to Hull. To the introduction of the different branches of manufacture Middleton is indebted for its rapid increase of population, and its present prosperity. A royal grant for holding a weekly market was obtained in 1791, since which period a market-house, shambles, and a range of warehouses for general merchandise, have been erected at the expense of Lord Suffield, to whom the manor belongs. The market is on Friday. Manorial courts leet and baron are held in April and October; at the former of these the several constables, appointed at a vestry meeting of the ley-payers are sworn in for the township.

The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £36. 3. 11½; present net income, £1070; patron, Lord Suffield. The church is ancient, and appears to be the work of different periods; the southern side, which is the more modern, was built in 1524, by Sir Richard Assheton and his wife Anne: the choir is separated from the nave by a screen divided into seven compartments, on which are carved the shields and armorial bearings of several families connected by marriage with the Asshetons; in both the north and south compartments are several ancient and curious monuments and inscriptions: the windows also are decorated with armorial bearings, especially that of the north aisle, on which is depicted a group consisting of a priest and sixteen archers, in a kneeling posture, intended as a representation of the bowmen who accompanied Sir Richard Assheton to Flodden field: the chancel window is decorated with portions of stained glass, removed hither from an ancient apartment in the rectory-house, called "the Hall." There are places of worship for the late Countess of Huntingdon's Connection, Independents, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, and Swedenborgians. The grammar school was founded pursuant to royal charter, dated Aug. 11th, 1572, by Alexander Nowell, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's, London: the incorporated governors are the Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, in which the dean, then principal, likewise founded and endowed thirteen scholarships for the benefit of this and other schools in the county. It is also entitled to share with others in two scholarships founded in the same college, by Samuel Radcliffe, D.D., in 1648, and endowed with an estate in Bedfordshire.

MIDDLETON, a joint township with Houghton and Arbury, in the parish of WINWICK, union of WARRINGTON, hundred of WEST DERBY, Southern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 3 miles (S. E. by E.) from Newton-in-Mackerfield: the population is returned with Houghton.

MIDDLETON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of FREEBRIDGE-LYNN, Western Division of the county of NORFOLK, 3½ miles (S. E.) from Lynn-Regis; containing 681 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7; present net income, £155; patron, incumbent, and impropriator, Rev. P. S. Wood, LL.D. A school is chiefly supported by Lady Harriet Gurney. Here are quarries of a rough stone well adapted for buildings of an inferior description. In the village is a high mount, probably the site of an ancient castle; and in the neighbourhood are the remains of a mansion of the Lords Scales, built in the reign of Henry VI.

MIDDLETON, a township, in the parish of CORTINGHAM, union of KETTERING, hundred of CORBY, Northern Division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 2 miles (S. W. by W.) from Rockingham; containing 433 inhabitants.

MIDDLETON, a township, in the parish and union of BELFORD, Northern Division of BAMBROUGH ward and of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 1½ mile (N. N. W.) from Belford; containing 87 inhabitants.

MIDDLETON (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BLYTHING, Eastern Division of the county of SUFFOLK, 9¼ miles (E. S. E.) from Yoxford; containing 580 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with the vicarage of Westleton, annexed to the rectory of Fordley, and valued in the king's books at £5. The tithes of Middleton were wholly appropriated to Leiston abbey, and none are paid to the incumbent: they have been commuted for a rent-charge of £373. 17. 6., subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £84; the glebe comprises 13 acres, valued at £27 per annum. The church is a building of the Norman period. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

MIDDLETON, a parish, in the union of WEST

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HAMPNETT, hundred of AVISFORD, rape of ARUNDEL, Western Division of the county of SUSSEX, 8 miles (S. W. by S.) from Arundel; containing 43 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 10. 10.; present net income, £130: it is in the patronage of the Crown.

MIDDLETON (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of TAMWORTH, Tamworth Division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, Northern Division of the county of WARWICK, 4½ miles (S. S. W.) from Tamworth; containing 550 inhabitants. The living is a donative; net income, £100; patron and impropriator, Lord Middleton. The church has portions in the Norman and early English styles, and a tower of later architecture. The Birmingham and Fazeley canal passes through the parish. The several sums arising from bequests by Robert Gorton, in 1640; Francis Willoughby, in 1672; and the Dowager Lady Middleton, in 1782, are applied in teaching poor children; the annual income is £40. Middleton gives the title of Baron to the family of Willoughby.

MIDDLETON, a chapelry, in the parish of KIRKBY-LONSDALE, union of KENDAL, LONSDALE ward, county of WESTMORLAND, 3½ miles (N. by E.) from Kirkby-Lonsdale; containing 286 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £100; patron, Vicar of Kirkby-Lonsdale. The chapel, dedicated to the Holy Ghost, was built at the expense of the inhabitants, in the year 1634, on ground given by Dr. Christopher Bainbridge, a native of this place. A battle is stated to have been fought here between the English and the Scots: many human bones have been discovered near the old bridge. A school has been erected by subscription, and is endowed with about £8 per annum for teaching poor children.

MIDDLETON (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of DRIFFIELD, Bainton-Beacon Division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, East Riding of the county of YORK, 8¾ miles (N. W.) from Beverley; containing 527 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 3. 4.; present net income, £917; patron and incumbent, Rev. J. Blanchard. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

MIDDLETON, a parish, in the union and lythe of PICKERING, North Riding of the county of YORK; containing 1742 inhabitants, of which number, 266 are in the township of Middleton, 1½ mile (W. N. W.) from Pickering. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 11. 8.; present net income, £100; patrons and impropriators, Archdeacon Wrangham, Rev. A. Cayley, and T. Smith, Esq. There are chapels of ease at Cropton and Lockton, in this parish.

MIDDLETON, a township, in the parish of ROTHWELL, Lower Division of the wapentake of AGBRIGG, West Riding of the county of YORK, 5¾ miles (N.N.W.) from Wakefield; containing 976 inhabitants. A school is partly supported by the lord of the manor.

MIDDLETON, a joint township with Stockhill, in the parish of ILKLEY, Upper Division of the wapentake of CLARO, West Riding of the county of YORK, 6¾ miles (W. N. W.) from Otley; containing, with Stockhill, 166 inhabitants. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel.

MIDDLETON BY-WIRKSWORTH, a hamlet, in the parish and hundred of WIRKSWORTH, Southern Division of the county of DERBY, 1¼ mile (N. N. W.) from Wirksworth; containing 1014 inhabitants. A chapel has been built, containing 400 sittings, 360 of which are free; the Incorporated Society having granted £200 in aid of the expense.

MIDDLETON-CHENEY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BANBURY, hundred of KING'S-SUTTON, Southern Division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 3 miles (E. by N.) from Banbury; containing 1415 inhabitants, a few of whom are employed in frame-work knitting. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £31. 11. 3.; present net income, £423; patrons, Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, Oxford. The church has a fine tower and spire, and a rich porch. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists; also a National school with a small endowment. In the great civil war of the 17th century a battle was fought here, in which the army of the parliament was defeated. The tenure prevailing in this lordship is, that when estates descend in the female line, the elder sister inherits.

MIDDLETON-GRANGE, a township, in the parish of RUNCORN, hundred of BUCKLOW, Northern Division of the county of CHESTER, 3½ miles (E. by N.) from Frodsham; containing 13 inhabitants.

MIDDLETON-HALL, a township, in the parish of ILDERTON, union of GLENDALE, Northern Division of COQUETDALE ward, and of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 1¾ mile (S.) from Wooler; containing 56 inhabitants.

MIDDLETON-IN-TEESDALE (*ST. MARY*), a market-town and parish, in the union of TEESDALE, South-Western Division of DARLINGTON ward, Southern Division of the county palatine of DURHAM; containing 3714 inhabitants, of which number, 1894 are in the town of Middleton, 10 miles (N. W.) from Barnard-Castle, and 253 (N. N. W.) from London. The town is irregularly built, and scattered along the sides of hills which surround, in a somewhat oval form, an extensive green: the environs abound with all the varied scenery of rocks, waterfalls, and chasms of immense depth, with fertile valleys and sloping hills, enriched by the gentle flow of the Tees, which in its course through this county to the North Sea bounds the parish on the south. About two miles above the town is Wynch bridge, 70 feet in length and two in width, thrown from rock to rock across a tremendous chasm 60 feet in depth, and guarded on each side by a hand-rail; and higher up the river are the stupendous cataracts of High Force and Caldron Snout. Several of the inhabitants are occupied in raising and manufacturing the lead-ore produced in the northern part of the parish in immense quantities. The market is on Saturday, and every alternate market is numerously attended by the miners, who are paid once a fortnight; there are fairs on the third Thursday in April, July 7th, and on the second Thursday in Sept. The town-hall, a neat edifice with a market-place beneath it, was erected at the expense of the Duke of Cleveland. Courts leet and baron are held annually for the manor. This town has been made a polling place for the southern division of the county. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £25. 17. 1., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is an ancient but small edifice; the tower is several yards distant from the rest of the building. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Methodists. Christopher Stephenson and others bequeathed a small

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estate, now producing £13. 10. per annum, for which sixteen boys are instructed. A National school was erected and is supported by the London Lead Company, for the children of their own labourers; a small library is attached to the school, for the use of the Company's workmen.

MIDDLETON, NORTH, a township, in the parish of ILDERTON, union of GLENDALE, Northern Division of COQUETDALE ward and of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 2 miles (S. by E.) from Wooler; containing 156 inhabitants.

MIDDLETON, NORTH, a township, in the parish of HARTBURN, union of MORPETH, Western Division of MORPETH ward, Northern Division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 8¾ miles (W. by S.) from Morpeth; containing 108 inhabitants.

MIDDLETON-ON-THE-HILL (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of LEOMINSTER, hundred of WOLPHY, county of HEREFORD, 6 miles (N. E.) from Leominster; containing 413 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Kimbolton.

MIDDLETON-QUERNHOW, a chapelry, in the parish of WATH, wapentake of HALLIKELD, North Riding of the county of YORK, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from Ripon; containing 123 inhabitants.

MIDDLETON-SCRIVEN (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of BRIDGENORTH, hundred of STOTTESDEN, Southern Division of the county of SALOP, 5½ miles (S. S. W.) from Bridgenorth; containing 99 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 6. 8.; present net income, £140; patron and incumbent, Rev. T. Rowley.

MIDDLETON, SOUTH, a township, in the parish of ILDERTON, union of GLENDALE, Northern Division of COQUETDALE ward and of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 2¾ miles (S.) from Wooler; containing 69 inhabitants.

MIDDLETON, SOUTH, a township, in the parish of HARTBURN, union of MORPETH, Western Division of MORPETH ward, Northern Division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 10 miles (W. by S.) from Morpeth; containing 33 inhabitants.

MIDDLETON, STONEY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BICESTER, hundred of PLOUGHLEY, county of OXFORD, 3 miles (W. by N.) from Bicester; containing 307 inhabitants. The village is very neat and uniformly built. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 16. 0½.; patron, Bishop of Lincoln. The church is partly in the early, and partly in the decorated, style of English architecture, with a massive square embattled tower having a turret at the west angle, and two embattled turrets at the north and south angles, and two embattled turrets at the north and south sides are Norman doorways leading into the aisles; and on the north of the chancel is the sepulchral chapel of the Jersey family. Near the church are the interesting remains of an ancient chapel, supposed to have been built in the reign of Stephen, on the site of a Saxon fortress. A school has been built, and is supported by the Countess of Jersey.

MIDDLETON, STONY, a chapelry, in the parish of HATHERSAGE, union of BAKEWELL, hundred of HIGH PEAK, Northern Division of the county of DERBY, 5½ miles (N. by E.) from Bakewell; containing 479 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £88; patron, Vicar of Hathersage. The chapel, dedicated to St. Martin, was rebuilt in 1759, in the form of an octagon. There is a place of worship for Unitarians. A considerable quantity of limestone is burned here, and used for manure. A school is partly supported by a bequest of £3 per annum, for which six children are instructed.

MIDDLETON-TYAS, a parish, in the union of RICHMOND, wapentake of GILLING-EAST, North Riding of the county of YORK; containing 811 inhabitants, of which number, 621 are in the township of Middleton-Tyas with Kneeton, 5½ miles (N. E.) from Richmond. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £15. 10.; present net income, £705: it is in the patronage of the Crown; impropriator of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, G. Hartley, Esq. The church is a handsome uniform structure. Here are two schools, partly supported by a small endowment.

MIDDLETON-UPON-LEVEN, a chapelry, in the parish of RUDBY-IN-CLEVELAND, union of STOKESLEY, Western Division of the liberty of LANGBARGH, North Riding of the county of YORK, 3½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Yarm; containing 89 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Lady Amherst. The chapel is dedicated to St. Cuthbert.

MIDDLEWICH (*ST. MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS*), a market-town and parish, in the union of NORTHWICH, partly in the First Division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, but chiefly in the hundred of NORTHWICH, Southern Division of the county of CHESTER; containing 4787 inhabitants, of which number, 1325 are in the town of Middlewich, 20 miles (E.) from Chester, and 167 (N. W.) from London. The name of this town is derived from its central situation with respect to the *Wiches*, or salt towns; and it is probable that the Romans had an establishment here, or in the vicinity, as there are traces of a Roman road; and in the township of Kinderton is an intrenched camp, supposed to be the site of the Roman station called *Condate*. The earliest notice of it is in the reign of Edward the Confessor, when it appears to have been held by the Earl of Mercia under the king: after the Conquest it was annexed to the earldom of Chester, and subsequently to the crown, under which it is held by the present lessee. It was formerly one of the burghs of the palatinate, and the burgesses received grants of various privileges from some of the baronial proprietors, which they pleaded in reply to a writ of *Quo Warranto* issued against them in the 15th of Henry VII. On the occasion of a contest here between the royalists and the parliamentary forces, March 13th, 1642, the former experienced a signal defeat; but in a second engagement, about nine months afterwards, the parliamentarians were vanquished, in consequence of a reinforcement of their opponents by troops from Ireland. The town, which is neat and well built, and extends into the townships of Kinderton and Newton, is divided by the Grand Trunk, or Trent and Mersey, canal, here crossed by the river Dana; and the rivers Croco, Weever, and Wheelock, also run through the parish: upon the two latter are several corn-mills. About two miles distant from the town is the Winsford station of the Grand Junction railway. A branch from the Chester canal, from Wardle to Middlewich, has been opened three years, and an extension to Manchester by

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a shorter route than the Trent and Mersey is now in contemplation. The trade consists principally in salt, which is obtained from powerful brine springs: there are likewise some silk manufactories. The market is on Tuesday; and fairs are held on Holy Thursday, August 25th, and October 29th. Constables are appointed at the court leet of the lessee of the manor. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14; present net income, £128; patron and incumbent, Rev. Isaac Wood; impropriators, the Landowners. The church presents indications of various styles of architecture, having been the work of different periods; it has a handsome tower; at the eastern end of each of the aisles is a chapel, or chancel, separated by a screen. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists; also a National school, supported by subscription. The Rev. Theophilus Lindsey, a Unitarian divine, and theological writer, was born here in 1723: he died in London, in 1808.

MIDDLEZOY (*Holy Cross*), a parish, in the union of Bridg-water, hundred of Whitley, Western Division of the county of Somerset, 5½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Langport; containing, with a part of Boroughbridge, 679 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12; present net income, £185; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Bath and Wells. The river Parret is navigable on the south-west of the parish.

MIDDOP, a township in the parish of Gisburn, Western Division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross, West Riding of the county of York, 5½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Colne; containing 62 inhabitants.

MIDGHAM, a chapelry, in the parish of Thatcham, union of Newbury, hundred of Faircross, county of Berks, 6½ miles (E.) from Speenhamland; containing 349 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to St. Margaret, was rebuilt by John Hillersdon, Esq., in 1714. A National school is supported by subscription. There are almshouses erected by the late William Poyntz, Esq. The Kennet and Avon canal passes in the vicinity.

MIDGLEY, a township, in the parish and union of Halifax, wapentake of Morley, West Riding of the county of York, 4½ miles (W. by N.) from Halifax; containing 2469 inhabitants.

MIDHOPE, a chapelry, in the parish of Ecclesfield, union of Clytheroe, Northern Division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, West Riding of the county of York, 3½ miles (S. S. W.) from Penistone: the population is returned with the parish. The living is a donative; net income, £70; patron, Lord Macdonald. There is a National school.

MIDHURST (*St. Denis*), a borough, market-town, and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of Easebourn, rape of Chichester, Western Division of the county of Sussex, 11½ miles (N. by E.) from Chichester, and 49½ (S. W.) from London; containing 1478 inhabitants. This is evidently a place of great antiquity, having been a large town prior to the Conquest, and having enjoyed its privilege of parliamentary representation ever since the reign of Edward II. The town is agreeably situated upon a gentle eminence surrounded by hills, and on the banks of the river Rother: the streets are clean and the houses generally well built; and the inhabitants are remarkable for longevity, which is attributed to the great salubrity of the atmosphere. The market is on Thursday: fairs are held on April 6th, Whit-Tuesday, and October 29th. The Rother, or Arundel, navigation commences at this town. A bailiff is chosen annually at the court leet of the lord of the ancient borough: the petty sessions for the lower division of the rape of Chichester are held on alternate Thursdays at the Angel Inn; and a borough court is held every three weeks for the recovery of debts under forty shillings. Midhurst is a borough by prescription, and has sent members to parliament ever since the 4th of Edward II.: by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, it was provided that in future it should send only one. The right of election was formerly vested in the holders of burgage tenements, of which there are about 148, but not more than 41 electors at present under the old right. By the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, it has been extended to the £10 householders of an enlarged district, which by the act of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., cap. 64, has been made to constitute the new borough, for elective purposes, comprising an area of 22,188 acres, the limits of which are minutely described in the Appendix, No. II.: the old borough contained only 650 acres: the bailiff is the returning officer. The town has also lately been made a polling-place for the western division of the county. The military order of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem had a commandery here. Annexed to their privileges was the jurisdiction in a certain district, now recognized as "The Liberty of St. John of Jerusalem," which still enjoys several exemptions, being both independent of the borough and manor of Midhurst; two small detached portions are within the town, for which collectors of taxes and other officers are separately appointed. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £160; patron and impropriator, William Stephen Poyntz, Esq. The church consists of a nave, chancel, and south aisle, in the later style of English architecture, and contains 130 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £50 in aid of the expense. The tower rises between the south aisle and a small chapel, in which is a lofty altar-tomb enclosed by iron rails; it is composed of marble and alabaster; on the lower altar are two recumbent figures of females in robes of state, the effigies of the two wives of Anthony Browne, the first Lord Montague; between them another altar rises, upon which is an effigy of his lordship in the habit of the Order of the Garter. There is a place of worship for Baptists. The free grammar school was founded by Gilbert Hannam, of Midhurst, in 1672, who during his life granted a rent-charge of £20 for ever, for the education of twelve boys in Latin, Greek, and arithmetic: it is open to the sons of inhabitants who have resided seven years in Midhurst, and the late head master, Dr. Bayly, having made large additions to the school-house, and with considerable aid from the old scholars erected a detached school-room, it has now become a classical school of considerable importance. Boys educated on the foundation, on a vacancy for a master, if eligible, are to be preferred. A National school for boys is supported by subscription. The poor law union of Midhurst comprises 26 parishes or places, containing a population of 12,239, according to the census of 1831, and is under the care of 28 guardians. There are four almshouses,

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and several charitable donations for the poor. In the immediate vicinity is Cowdray park, which contains about 800 acres, diversified with dells and knolls commanding pleasing and picturesque views, and adorned with very fine timber of luxuriant growth, especially a noble avenue, nearly a mile in length, of magnificent Spanish chestnut trees, for dimensions and beauty scarcely to be exceeded in England. The mansion, which now forms a splendid ruin, was chiefly built by the Earl of Southampton, and was the seat of the Montague family; it occupied more than an acre of ground, and in form was a quadrangle, with the principal front towards the west. This noble building, with its valuable contents, was destroyed by fire on the 24th of Sept., 1793, and now presents a splendid pile of ruins, in many places mantled with ivy of luxuriant growth, which gives it an exceedingly picturesque and imposing appearance. In 1547, King Edward was entertained with great splendour at Cowdray. Close to the town of Midhurst, near the church, on the west bank of the Rother, rises a mound on which was anciently the castle of Midhurst, surrounded by moats: within its walls was a chapel, dedicated to St. Anne.

MIDLAVANT, county of SUSSEX.—See LAVANT, MID.

MIDLEY, a parish, in the union of ROMNEY-MARSH, hundred of MARTIN-POUNTNEY, lathe of SHEPWAY, Eastern Division of the county of KENT, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from New Romney; containing 52 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £30; present net income, £129; patron, Sir J. T. Tyrell, Bart. The church is in ruins.

MIDLOE, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of ST. NEOTS, hundred of TOSKLAND, county of HUNTINGDON; containing 36 inhabitants.

MIDRIDGE, a township, in the parish of HEIGHINGTON, union of AUCKLAND, South-Eastern Division of DARLINGTON ward, Southern Division of the county palatine of DURHAM, 4½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Bishop-Auckland; containing 307 inhabitants. The school-room, built in 1817, was enlarged in 1821, and is used as a chapel of ease, the curacy having been endowed with £27. 6. a year, by the late Bishop of Durham, who also endowed the school with £10 per annum, which is further supported by the subscriptions of the Earl of Eldon and others, and is conducted on the National system.

MIDRIDGE-GRANGE, a township, in the parish of ST. ANDREW-AUCKLAND, union of AUCKLAND, South-Eastern Division of DARLINGTON ward, Southern Division of the county palatine of DURHAM, 4½ miles (S. E.) from Bishop-Auckland; containing 55 inhabitants. This township is pleasantly situated on an eminence, at the base of which passes the Witton, Darlington, and Stockton rail-road: it has frequently been the subject of litigation as to whether it belongs to the parishes of Heighington or St. Andrew-Auckland.

MIDSOMER-NORTON, county of SOMERSET.—See NORTON, MIDSOMER.

MID-VILLE, a township, in the union of SPILSBY, Eastern Division of the soke of BOLINGBROKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN; containing 162 inhabitants. This township is independent of any parish, it having been so created by act of parliament in 1812, on occasion of an extensive drainage of fen lands.

MILBORNE-PORT (*ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST*), a parish, (formerly a representative borough and market-town), in the union of WINCANTON, hundred of HORETHORNE, Eastern Division of the county of SOMERSET, 2¾ miles (N. E. by E.) from Sherborne, and 115 (W.) from London; containing 2072 inhabitants. This town, which is irregularly built, and consists chiefly of detached houses, is situated at the bottom of a hill, adjoining the river Ivel, on the high road from Yeovil to Shaftesbury. The manufacture of sail-cloth, dowlas, linsey-woolsey, and stockings, has been superseded by glove-making and leather-dressing. Fairs are held on June 5th and Oct. 28th, for cattle and pedlery. There are nine pieces of borough-land, or burgage tenements, and the persons to whom they are conveyed by the proprietors are called capital bailiffs; two of them in rotation preside annually, being called reigning bailiffs, who, at a court leet held in Oct., appoint two deputies, or sub-bailiffs; and there are two stewards of the commonalty lands or public property, belonging to the parish, which is divided into three tythings, viz., Milborne-Port, Milborne-Wick, and Kingsbury-Regis. At the last a court baron is held annually, when a constable, tythingman, and hayward, are appointed. Milborne-Port is a borough by prescription, and returned members to parliament from the 26th to the 35th of Edward I., from which time, until the reign of Charles I., it ceased to exercise the privilege, but in 1628 the franchise was restored: it was, however, finally disfranchised by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45. The right of election was in the nine capital bailiffs, their two deputies, the two commonalty stewards, and the inhabitants paying scot and lot, in number about 80: the two sub-bailiffs were the returning officers. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 1. 3.; present net income, £233; patron and impropriator, Marquess of Anglesey. The church is an ancient cruciform structure, with a large quadrangular tower: it contains 120 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £50 in aid of the expense. There is a place of worship for Independents.

Seal and Arms.

MILBOURN, a tything, in the parish and hundred of MALMESBURY, Malmesbury and Kingswood, and Northern, Divisions of the county of WILTS, 1 mile (E. N. E.) from Malmesbury; containing 163 inhabitants.

MILBOURNE (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of BLANDFORD, hundred of PIDDLETROWN, Blandford Division of the county of DORSET, 8 miles (S. W.) from Blandford-Forum; containing 240 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Dewlish annexed, valued together in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; present net income, £234; patron, Lieut.-Gen. J. Michel; impropriator, E. M. Pleydell, Esq. In this parish is an oblong double-intrenched camp, the area of which is about seven acres. Cardinal Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Henry VII., was born here.

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MILBOURNE CHURCHSTONE, a tything, in the parish of MILBURNE-ST. ANDREW, liberty of DEWLISH, Blandford Division of the county of DORSET: the population is returned with the parish.

MILBOURNE-STYLEHAM, a parish, in the union of BLANDFORD, hundred of BERE-REGIS, Blandford Division of the county of DORSET, adjacent to Milbourne-St. Andrew's; containing 313 inhabitants.

MILBROOK, a chapelry (formerly a market-town), in the parish of MAKER, Southern Division of the hundred of EAST, Eastern Division of the county of CORNWALL, 7½ miles (S.) from Saltash: the population is returned with the parish. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in an extensive fishery. Fairs are held on May 1st and Sept. 29th. Milbrook is said to have anciently sent members to parliament. Courts leet and baron are still held, annually about Michaelmas, for what is called the borough of Milbrook, and the manor of Inswork, at which, by a jury appointed and sworn, a portreeve, clerk of the market, and other officers, are chosen, but their powers are become obsolete from disuse. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £50; patron and impropriator, Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe. The chapel contains 600 sittings, of which 357 are free, the Incorporated Society having granted £300 in aid of the expense. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

MILBURN, a township, in the parish of PONTELAND, union and Western Division of CASTLE ward, Southern Division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 11 miles (N. W.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne; containing 101 inhabitants. Coal and limestone are obtained in the parish.

MILBURN, a chapelry, in the parish of KIRKBY-THORE, EAST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, 6 miles (N. by W.) from Appleby; containing, with Milburn-Grange, 325 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £85; patron, Earl of Thanet. The chapel, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, was founded by William de Lancaster, about 1355. The neighbourhood abounds with limestone and red freestone, and many productive veins of lead ore are worked. Near the Silvera Band lead mine is a bed of the singular fossil called "fairy beads;" and not far distant a long subterraneous passage formed by an opening in the limestone. There are some inferior veins of coal, which are not worked. In the district formerly called Milburn Forest, which comprises the mountains Great Dunfell and Little Dunfell, where a tree does not now grow, there have occasionally been found, by persons digging for peat, trunks of oak trees in a state of sound preservation. Many vestiges of encampments are visible. At the village of Milburn there is a flourishing classical and commercial academy, conducted by the Rev. P. Threlkeld, incumbent, whose father and predecessor was an eminent schoolmaster, and was presented with a valuable service of plate by his pupils, "as a token of respect and gratitude for the important services rendered to society by his arduous labours, through a valuable and exemplary life devoted during nearly half a century to the education of youth." Gullom Holme is a hamlet in the chapelry. Howgill Castle, which, with Grange Hall and Lowsthwaite, belongs to the Earl of Thanet, the lord of the manor, occupies a commanding situation, half a mile east of the village: some of its walls are 10½ feet thick. It was formerly the seat of the knightly families of Lancaster and Sandford. A school is partly supported with a bequest of £100 by Sarah Atkinson, in 1790. On the southern end of Dunfell there are vestiges of a circular fort deeply moated, called Green Castle, near which was found an altar inscribed "DEO SILVANO."

MILBURN-GRANGE, a township, in the parish of PONTELAND, union and Western Division of CASTLE ward, Southern Division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 11½ miles (N. W.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne; containing 44 inhabitants.

MILBURN-GRANGE, a hamlet, in the parish of KIRKBY-THORE, EAST ward, county of WESTMORLAND, 5½ miles (N. by W.) from Appleby: the population is returned with the chapelry of Milburn.

MILBY, a joint township with Humberton, partly in the parish of KIRBY-ON-THE-MOOR, wapentake of HALLIKELD, North Riding, and partly in the parish of ALDBOROUGH, Lower Division of the wapentake of CLARO, West Riding, of the county of YORK, 1 mile (N. by E.) from Boroughbridge: the population is returned with Humberton. The river Ure, which separates this place from Boroughbridge, was, before the Conquest, crossed by a wooden bridge, on the line of the great north road: some remains of it are still visible when the water is low.

MILCOMBE, a chapelry, in the parish and hundred of BLOXHAM, union of BANBURY, county of OXFORD, 6 miles (N. W. by W.) from Deddington; containing 230 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Lawrence.

MILCOTT, a hamlet, in the parish of WESTON-UPON-AVON, Alcester Division of the hundred of BARLICHWAY, Southern Division of the county of WARWICK, 2½ miles (S. W.) from Stratford-upon-Avon; containing 15 inhabitants.

MILDEN, or MILDING (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of COSFORD, hundred of BABERGH, Western Division of the county of SUFFOLK, 3 miles (S. W. by W.) from Bildeston; containing 177 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 13. 4.; patron and impropriator, John Gurdon, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £340, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £58; the glebe comprises 22 acres, valued at £33 per annum. In the chancel of the church is a curious monument to the Alington family, dated 1627. A trifling rent-charge, the gift of the Rev. William Burkitt, a former rector, in 1760, is applied in teaching poor children in a small National school. There is a valuable library of works of early writers on divinity, left to the rector for the time being by the Rev. W. Burkitt, including his manuscript commentary on the Old Testament, with the exception of the four greater prophets.

MILDENHALL (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of MARLBOROUGH, hundred of SELKLEY, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and Northern, Divisions of the county of WILTS, 1½ mile (E. N. E.) from Marlborough; containing 427 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 8. 9.; patrons, G. B. Buxton, Esq., and others. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £740, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have

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amounted to £105; the glebe comprises 144 acres, valued at £150 per annum. The church was repaired by the Rev. Charles Francis, late rector, at a considerable expense: he also built and endowed a "Protestant" free school, for the education of poor children. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. On the right of the London road leading from the forest to Marlborough are slight traces of the ancient Roman station *Cunetio*; where many Roman coins, tesselated pavements, &c., have been discovered.

MILDENHALL (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of Lackford, Western Division of the county of Suffolk, 38½ miles (N. W.) from Ipswich, and 70 (N. N. E.) from London; containing 3267 inhabitants. The town is situated on a tributary of the river Ouse, called the Lark, which is navigable along the south and west boundaries of the parish; and the road from Norwich to London through Newmarket bounds a very small part on the east. It is large, including, besides one principal and several smaller streets, others of considerable extent, forming detached portions, reaching towards the fens on the north-west. The inhabitants are plentifully supplied with water from wells and springs. There is a small spinning-mill for raw silk, which affords employment chiefly for children; but the principal branch of commerce is the exportation of grain and other commodities. A market is held on Friday, which is well supplied with fish, wild fowl, and provisions in general; and there is a fair on Oct. 10th, for toys, pedlery, &c. A manorial court is held twice or thrice a year, as occasion requires. A high constable is annually appointed; but the town is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who meet occasionally for the despatch of business. This town has been made a polling-place for the western division of the shire. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £22. 8. 1½; present net income, £369; patron and impropriator, Sir Henry Edward Bunbury, Bart. The church is a large handsome structure, with a lofty tower; the ceiling is of wood-work, richly carved, and the entrance is through a highly-finished old English porch: in the interior are several ancient monuments, particularly of the family of North. There are places of worship in the parish for Baptists, those in the late Countess of Huntingdon's connection, and Wesleyan Methodists. A National school for girls is supported by subscription and a small endowment. An almshouse for four widows was founded in 1722, by Sir Thomas Hanmer. In 1567 a great part of the town was consumed by fire. Roman and British antiquities were discovered here in 1833.

MILE-END (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union, and within the liberty of the borough, of Colchester, Northern Division of the county of Essex, 1 mile (N.) from Colchester; containing 477 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 10.; present net income, £521; it is in the patronage of the Countess de Grey.

MILE-END, a district, in the parish of Stepney, and unions of Stepney and Whitechapel, Tower Division of the hundred of Ossulstone, county of Middlesex, 1 mile (E.) from London; comprising Mile-End Old Town, containing 33,898 inhabitants, and Mile-End New Town, containing 7384. In the rebellion under Jack Cade, in the reign of Henry VI., the insurgents who attacked the metropolis encamped for some time at Mile-End; and in 1642, at the commencement of the civil war, fortifications were raised here by order of the parliament for the defence of the city. The Old and the New Towns form one of the most extensive suburbs of London, stretching in a line from west to east along the principal road to Essex, and comprising many handsome ranges of buildings and detached houses, and two recently erected squares, *viz.*, Tredegar-square, on the north side of the road and Beaumont-square, on the south. The streets are partially paved, and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are supplied with water chiefly from the West Ham water-works, the reservoir belonging to which is situated to the north of the high road. Here are some extensive breweries, a large distillery, floor-cloth manufactories, and a tobacco-pipe manufactory, also a considerable nursery ground. The Regent's canal crosses the turnpike-road here, under a stone bridge, and on its banks are several coal and timber wharfs. This district is within the magisterial jurisdiction of the police-office at Lambeth-street, Whitechapel; and here is one of the stations of the new police. It is also within the jurisdiction of the Tower Hamlets' court of requests, for debts under £5, established by act of parliament in the 23rd of George II.; and has been made a polling-place for the election of parliamentary representatives for the county. Behind the London Hospital is an elegant church, dedicated to St. Philip, erected in 1832 by grant of the parliamentary commissioners. Trinity church, near Tredegar-square, an elegant structure in the early and decorated English styles, has been completed for some years, but is not yet consecrated. St. Peter's, in Mile-End Old Town, is a handsome building of brick, in the early Norman style, with a campanile turret on the south side; it was erected in 1838 out of the Metropolitan Church-Building fund, and is adapted for a congregation of 1450 persons; 750 sittings are free. A church in the same style, and erected from the same fund, in Mile-End New Town, is adapted for 1200 persons and contains about 500 free sittings; and there are some chapels belonging to certain almshouses. The principal places of worship for Dissenters are, one for Calvinistic Methodists, built in 1780; Brunswick chapel, for Independents; and Sion chapel, for those in the connection of the late Countess of Huntingdon, to which a school-room is attached.

The charity school at Mile-End Old Town was established by voluntary contributions in 1714, and has been subsequently endowed with various benefactions: a school-room for the girls and other apartments were erected at Stepney-green, in 1786, and the school for boys is situated in Mile-End-road. School-rooms adjoining St. Peter's church, and in the same style, are in course of erection for 500 children, in connection with the National Society. The Stepney Meeting-house charity school, for Mile-End Old Town, was founded by voluntary contributions in 1783. The Protestant Dissenters' charity school at Mile-End New Town was established by voluntary contributions in 1785, for 30 boys and 30 girls, and supported partly by the dividends on £715 four per cents., and by subscription. In 1822 Mr. Michael Pantin bequeathed £1000 three per cent. consols. for the support of this school, and a new meeting-house, two school-rooms, and six almshouses have

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been erected from funds left by him, to support which and for other purposes the interest of £3775 in the three per cent. consols. is applied. Here are almshouses supported by a bequest of £2250 from Mr. Benjamin Kenton; they consist of twelve sets of apartments for widows of freemen of the Vintners' Company, who receive about £36 per annum each: a chaplain performs weekly service in the chapel, and has a salary of £52. 10. per annum. The almshouses erected by the Brethren of the Trinity-house consist of twelve sets of apartments, with a handsome chapel in the centre, in the front windows of which are some armorial bearings in stained glass. Francis Bancroft gave by will, in 1727, in trust to the Drapers' Company, property then valued at £28,000, to found and endow 24 almshouses, and a school for 100 boys: the buildings, which were completed in 1736, consist of two parallel rows of houses, and a central range containing a chapel, a school-room, and other apartments. The present income of this charity, arising from landed property, from £40,800 three per cent. consols., and from £33,400 three per cent. reduced annuities, is more than £4000 per annum. Twelve almshouses were founded in 1592, by John Fuller, with an endowment of £50 per annum, for twelve poor single men; and there are almshouses for four poor women, founded in 1698, by John Pemer; also eight almshouses founded by Thomas Baker, Esq., for eight widows. At Mile-End Old Town is the Jews' hospital for aged poor, and the education and employment of youth, founded in 1806, and enlarged in 1818; and nearly opposite to it is the Spanish and Portuguese Jews' hospital, instituted in 1747, for sick poor, lying-in women, and as an asylum for the aged, and supported by voluntary contributions. On the north side of the high road are two large cemeteries belonging to the Portuguese Jews, and a third belonging to the German or Dutch Jews, in which are interred several of the Rabbins and other distinguished Jews. At Mile-End is the East London lying-in institution, supported by voluntary contributions.

MILEHAM (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of Mitford and Launditch, hundred of Launditch, Western Division of the county of Norfolk, 6¾ miles (N. E.) from East Dereham; containing 566 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 1. 10½.; present net income, £513; patron and incumbent, Rev. C. B. Barnwell. Charles Ward, in 1743, bequeathed £200 for teaching children and clothing the poor. Here is a National school with a small endowment. A strong castle was erected here soon after the Conquest, by Alan, son of Flaald, ancestor of the Fitz-Alans, Earls of Arundel, vestiges of which may be traced within a double intrenchment enclosing an area of twelve acres, and the site of the keep is encompassed by an inner trench. Sir Edward Coke, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, was born here; he died September 3rd, 1634.

MILFIELD, a township, in the parish of Kirk-Newton, union of Glendale, Western Division of Glendale ward, Northern Division of the county of Northumberland, 5¾ miles (N. W.) from Wooler; containing 262 inhabitants. This was the residence of the Saxon kings of Bernicia, after the death of Edwin: it is now the property of Earl Grey. South of the village is a fine plain, the scene of a battle fought before that of Flodden, between the English and the Scots, in which the former were defeated. Under an immense heap of stones, supposed by some to have been raised by the Britons, a Roman urn, containing ashes and burnt bones, was discovered in 1823.

MILFORD, a village, partly in the township of Belper, and partly in the hamlet of Makeny, in the parish of Duffield, hundred of Appletree, Southern Division of the county of Derby, 1 mile (S.) from Belper: the population is returned with the parish. This flourishing little place, which is situated on the road from Derby to Chesterfield, Matlock, &c., prior to 1781, consisted only of eight houses, and had a small iron forge: at that period Messrs. Strutt built a cotton-mill, and subsequently a handsome stone bridge over the river Derwent, which is now a county bridge. An extensive trade is carried on in spinning, dyeing, and bleaching cotton goods, which affords employment to about 700 persons. There are places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. A school has been built, and is supported by the proprietors of the different works, for the education of poor children.

MILFORD, a parish, in the union of Lymington, partly in the hundred of Ringwood, New Forest (East) Division, but chiefly in the hundred of Christchurch, Lymington and Southern Divisions of the county of Southampton, 3 miles (S. W.) from Lymington; containing 1533 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with that of Hordle annexed, valued in the king's books at £20. 12. 1½.; present net income, £279; patrons, Provost and Fellows of Queen's College, Oxford; impropriator, W. Hicks, Esq. The parish is bounded on the south-east by the Isle of Wight channel. A National school has been established.

MILFORD, a tything, in the parish of Laverstock, union of Alderbury, hundred of Underditch, Salisbury and Amesbury, and Southern, Divisions of the county of Wilts, ½ a mile (E.) from Salisbury; containing 489 inhabitants.

MILFORD, a joint township with Kirkby-Wharfe, in the parish of Kirkby-Wharfe, Upper Division of the wapentake of Barkstone-Ash, West Riding of the county of York, 3½ miles (S. S. E.) from Tadcaster: the population is returned with Kirkby-Wharfe.

MILFORD, SOUTH, a township, in the parish of Sherburn, partly within the liberty of St. Peter's, but chiefly in the Upper Division of the wapentake of Barkstone-Ash, West Riding of the county of York, 4½ miles (N. by E.) from Ferry-Bridge; containing 719 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. In digging for the Leeds and Selby railroad, through the tunnel formed by the bridge near this place, an ancient burial-ground was discovered, supposed to have belonged to one of the four chapels formerly attached to Sherburn, according to Domesday-book.

MILKHOUSE-STREET, a hamlet, in the parish and hundred of Cranbrooke, Lower Division of the lathe of Scray, Western Division of the county of Kent, 1½ mile (N. E.) from Cranbrooke. A small manufacture for hop-bagging is carried on. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Here are the interesting remains of a chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity; also the ruins of Sissinghurst Castle, formerly the seat of Sir Richard Baker, Knight, author of the

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"English Chronicles:" a part of the old building was fitted up for the parish-poor-house.

MILLAND, a chapelry, in the parish of TROTTON, hundred of EASEBOURNE, rape of CHICHESTER, Western Division of the county of SUSSEX, 6 miles (N. W.) from Midhurst: the population is returned with the parish.

MILLAND-VILLE, an extra-parochial liberty, adjacent to the city, and within the liberty of the soke, of WINCHESTER, union of NEW WINCHESTER, Winchester and Northern Divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 149 inhabitants.

MILLBROOK (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of AMPTHILL, hundred of RENGORNESTOKE, county of BEDFORD, 1½ mile (W. by N.) from Ampthill; containing 602 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 16. 3.; present net income, £343; patron, Lord Holland. Here was anciently a small cell of Benedictine monks, subordinate to the abbey of St. Albans, who were afterwards removed to the Hermitage of Moddry, belonging also to St. Albans.

MILLBROOK (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of SOUTH STONEHAM, hundred of BUDDLESGATE, Southampton and Southern Divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 2 miles (W. N. W.) from Southampton; containing 2735 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 6. 3.; present net income, £487; patron, Bishop of Winchester. The church has been enlarged, and contains 220 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £200 in aid of the expense. A National school has been established. Here is an iron-foundry, also a manufactory for agricultural implements; and at Shirley are iron-works for the manufacture of spades, shovels, and various descriptions of edge-tools. At Redbridge, where the river Test is crossed by an ancient bridge of five arches, and discharges itself into the Southampton water, there was formerly a considerable trade in timber, coal, corn, malt, &c., for which its situation is peculiarly well adapted; but of late years it has much decreased, though by means of the Andover canal, which commences here, there is still some traffic in those articles with the interior of the county. Ship-building, both for the naval and merchants' service, was, till within the last few years, carried on to a greater extent than it is at present. A court is held annually by the lord of the manor. There was formerly a chapel at Shirley.

MILLFORD, a hamlet, in the parish of DUFFIELD, hundred of APPLETREE, Southern Division of the county of DERBY, 6 miles (N.) from Derby: the population is returned with the parish. About 700 persons are employed in the spinning and bleaching of cotton. There are places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists and Unitarians.

MILLINGTON, a township, in the parish of ROSTHERN, union of ALTRINCHAM, hundred of BUCKLOW, Northern Division of the county of CHESTER, 4½ miles (N. N. W.) from Nether Knutsford; containing 330 inhabitants.

MILLINGTON, a parish, in the union of POCKLINGTON, partly within the liberty of ST. PETER'S, but chiefly in the Wilton-Beacon Division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, East Riding of the county of YORK, 3 miles (N. E.) from Pocklington; containing 255 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, annexed to that of Great Givendale; net income, £219; appropriator, Dean of York. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. John Wilkinson, in 1801, bequeathed £200 for the education of ten children; and William Flint, in 1804, gave £100 for teaching four others. Four ancient roads meet at this place, which is supposed to be the Roman *Delgovicia*, where are traces of a strong camp defended by immense earthworks, from 60 to 90 feet in height, carried indiscriminately over hills and valleys, and encompassed with four, and in some places six, ditches, enclosing altogether an area of 4185 acres, within which are several tumuli. About half a mile north-east from the village, foundations of a circular temple and two oblong buildings, Roman pavements, tiles, coins, and various other relics of antiquity, have been discovered.

MILL-MEECE, a township, in the parish of ECCLESHALL, Northern Division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD; containing 126 inhabitants.

MILLO, a hamlet, in the parish of DUNTON, union and hundred of BIGGLESWADE, county of BEDFORD, 3 miles (E. S. E.) from Biggleswade: the population is returned with the parish. The chapel has been demolished.

MILLOM (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish (formerly a market-town), in the union of BOOTLE, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, Western Division of the county of CUMBERLAND; containing 2037 inhabitants, of which number, 400 are in the township of Lower Millom, and 515 in that of Upper Millom, 1½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Ravenglass. This parish is bounded on the west and south by the Irish Sea, and on the east by the river Duddon, which forms a bay famous for cockles and muscles, and abounding with salmon and sand-eels. The mineral productions are limestone, slate, and iron and copper ore; the limestone alone is found in quantities sufficient to be worked with advantage. A market and a fair were granted in the reign of Henry III., but have been long disused. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 5. 8.; present net income, £189: it is in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Lancaster; impropriator, Earl of Lonsdale. The church is an ancient structure, and contains a mural tablet, with effigies to the memory of the Huddlestone family. A school is partly supported by a small endowment. Here are the remains of Millom castle, the ancient seats of the Lords of Millom. In Upper Millom are several springs, called Holy wells, impregnated with purgative salt. In 1824, a curious battle-axe and other relics were found at Lowscales.

MILLSHIELDS, a joint township with Espershields, in the parish of BYWELL-ST. PETER, Eastern Division of TINDALE ward, Southern Division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 10½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Hexham: the population is returned with Espershields.

MILNROW, a chapelry, in the parish of ROCHDALE, hundred of SALFORD, Southern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 2 miles (E. by S.) from Rochdale. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £137; patron, Vicar of Rochdale. John Collier, otherwise "Tim Bobbin," the popular author of "The Lan-

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cashire Dialect," an eccentric caricaturist, poet, and musician, resided 57 years at this place, as the village schoolmaster.

MILNTHORPE, a market-town, and joint township with Heversham, in the parish of HEVERSHAM, union and ward of KENDAL, county of WESTMORLAND, 32 miles (S. W. by S.) from Appleby, and 256 (N. W. by N.) from London; containing, with the township of Heversham, 1509 inhabitants. This town is situated on the northern bank of the river Belo, near the mouth of the Kent, and consists chiefly of one long street: the houses are in general of neat appearance, and some of them are handsome. Flax and paper mills, with the spinning of twine, the manufacture of sheeting, bedticks, sacking, sails, &c., and some carding and spinning of wool, furnish employment to the working class; there is also some tanning, and in the vicinity are quarries of marble and limestone. This is the only seaport in the county, being a member of the port of Lancaster, and is accessible by none but very small vessels. The market is on Friday, and the sale of corn has lately been renewed. Fairs are held on May 12th and Oct. 17th, for cattle, sheep, and horses: the former is of ancient institution, and is proclaimed by the steward of the lord of the manor and a procession of gentlemen; during its continuance tolls are collected. Courts leet and baron are held annually. The parochial church is at Heversham, one mile north of the town. A district church, dedicated to St. Thomas, has been erected, and was consecrated Oct. 1st, 1837; it was built by subscription, and is endowed with £1000 by the late Mrs. Richardson, of Kendal. A National school was established in 1819, and is partly supported by subscription; George Wilson, Esq., erected the school-house at his sole expense, and is the principal contributor. A workhouse, for the use of sixteen incorporate townships, was erected at a short distance north-east of the town, in 1813, at an expense of £4990: the premises occupy two acres of ground; the paupers, under the poor law amendment act, are chiefly such old people, or those so young, as cannot be made useful at Kendal.

MILSON (*St. George*), a parish, in the union of CLEOBURY-MORTIMER, hundred of OVERS, Southern Division of the county of SALOP, 3¼ miles (S. W.) from Cleobury-Mortimer; containing 156 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the rectory of Neen-Sollars.

MILSTEAD (*St. Mary and the Holy Cross*), a parish, in the union and hundred of MILTON, Upper Division of the lathe of SCRAY, Eastern Division of the county of KENT, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Sittingbourne; containing 214 inhabitants. This parish comprises 1216 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 15.; present income, £250; patron and incumbent, Rev. Charles Collins. The church is in the early style of English architecture; the chancel has been repaired externally and internally, and contains a chaste tablet to the memory of William Lawrence Collins. There is a curious relic of a crusader's tomb in the churchyard. An excellent rectory-house was erected by the present patron, in 1833. John Wyatt, in 1722, gave land now let for £20 a year, for the education of eight poor children of this parish, and the same number of that of Frinstead.

MILSTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of AMESBURY, Everley and Pewsey, and Southern, Divisions of the county of WILTS, 2¼ miles (N.) from Amesbury; containing 107 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 15. 2½.; present net income, £275; patron, P. Templeman, Esq, Joseph Addison, the distinguished essayist and poet, was born at the parsonage-house, in 1672, his father being then rector.

MILTHORPE, a hamlet, in the parish of ASLACKBY, wapentake of AVELAND, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN: the population is returned with the parish.

MILTON (*St. Blaise*), a parish, in the union of ABINGDON, hundred of OCK, county of BERKS, 3½ miles (S. by W.) from Abingdon; containing 413 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 9. 7.; patrons, Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The Rev. J. G. Warner, late rector, gave the dividends on certain property in the public funds, for the education of poor children of the parish; the income is about £60 per annum. The manor-house was erected by Inigo Jones. The Great Western railway passes through the parish.

MILTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of CHESTERTON, hundred of NORTHSTOW, county of CAMBRIDGE, 3½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Cambridge; containing 377 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 16. 0½.; present net income, £95:—the rectory is a sinecure, valued at £4. 7. 1.; present net income, £390:—both are in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge. Here is a National school.

MILTON, a joint township with Weaverham, in the parish of WEAVERHAM, Second Division of the hundred of ENDISBURY, Southern Division of the county of CHESTER, 4 miles (W. by N.) from Northwich: the population is returned with Weaverham.

MILTON, a hamlet, in the parish of PRITTLEWELL, hundred of ROCHFORD, Southern Division of the county of ESSEX, ¾ of a mile (S. by E.) from Prittlewell, with which the population is returned. This hamlet is situated on the coast, and was once a distinct parish, which has been encroached on by the sea; at low water some remains of the church were visible not long since. Here are fine beds of oysters.

MILTON, or MIDDLETON-MALZOR (*Holy Cross*) a parish, in the union of HARDINGSTONE, hundred of WYMMERSLEY, Southern Division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 3½ miles (S. by W.) from Northampton; containing 541 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 15. 10.; present net income, £340; patron and impropriator, Rev. J. C. Miller. There is a place of worship for Baptists. The Northampton canal crosses the north-western part of the parish. Eight poor children are instructed for a trifling rent-charge, bequeathed, in 1756, by Elizabeth Gaffield.

MILTON, a chapelry, in the parish of EAST ADDERBURY, union of BANBURY, hundred of BLOXHAM, county of OXFORD, 2¾ miles (N. N. W.) from Deddington; containing 205 inhabitants. The chapel, which was dedicated to St. John, has been demolished.

MILTON, a chapelry, in the parish of SHIPTON-UNDER-WHICHWOOD, union of CHIPPING-NORTON, hundred of CHADLINGTON, county of OXFORD, 3½

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miles (N. by E.) from Burford; containing 568 inhabitants.

MILTON (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of Lymington, hundred of Christchurch, Lymington and Southern Divisions of the county of Southampton, 4¾ miles (E. by N.) from Christchurch; containing 956 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £91; patron, Vicar of Milford. The church has been rebuilt, and contains 290 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £300 in aid of the expense. There is a place of worship for Independents; also a National school. The parish is bounded on the south by Christ-church bay, where there is a preventive station.

MILTON-ABBAS (*St. Mary and St. Sampson*), a parish (formerly a market-town), in the union of Blandford, hundred of Whiteway, Blandford Division of the county of Dorset, 7 miles (S. W. by W.) from Blandford-Forum; containing 846 inhabitants. The present appellation of this place is a contraction of its ancient name of Middleton, implying its central situation within the county, the adjunct being given from its ancient lords, the abbots: it was formerly much larger than it is at present. In 1658, the upper part of the town was destroyed by fire, and a brief was granted for rebuilding it in 1661. A Benedictine monastery was founded here, in the year 933, by King Athelstan, and dedicated to the honour of St. Mary, St. Michael, St. Sampson, and St. Branwalader, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was valued at £720. 4. 1. The church, which stood northward of the abbey, was destroyed by lightning, on Sept. 2nd, 1309: it was handsomely rebuilt, with the exception of the nave, in the reign of Edward II., and is now used as the private chapel of the Damer family: it consists of the choir, transepts, and tower of the abbey church; the former is in the decorated, and the two latter in the later English, style of architecture. The conventual buildings, with the exception of the ancient hall, were taken down in 1771, and replaced by the present splendid mansion, called Milton Abbey, erected from a design by Sir William Chambers, in the later style of English architecture. An ancient chapel, dedicated to St. Catherine, has long been desecrated. A market was granted by King Athelstan and confirmed by Edward I., who also granted a fair, to be held on the 27th and 28th of July: the market was originally held on Monday, and afterwards on Tuesday, but has wholly declined. In the 22nd of Charles II. a fair was granted to John Tregonwell, Esq., which was held at Windmill-Ash, on the 5th of June, and lasted a week, until its removal to Milton-Abbas, when it fell to decay. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; present net income, £12; patron and impropriator, Hon. H. D. Damer. The church was built at the expense of the first Earl of Dorchester. An almshouse for six poor persons was founded and endowed by John Tregonwell, Esq., in 1647.

MILTON-ABBOT (*St. Constantine*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Tavistock, Tavistock and Southern Divisions of the county of Devon, 6 miles (N. W. by W.) from Tavistock; containing 1205 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £19. 13. 6½; present net income, £557; patron and impropriator, Duke of Bedford. A Lancasterian school for boys is supported by subscription, and £20 per annum from the Duke of Bedford, at whose expense the school-house was built. In this parish, which is watered by the river Tamar, is the Anglo-Swiss domain of the Duke of Bedford, distinguished for its beautiful scenery and landscape gardening.

MILTON-BRYANT (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Woburn, hundred of Manshead, county of Bedford, 2¾ miles (S. E.) from Woburn; containing 373 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 16. 3.; present net income, £331: it is in the patronage of the Crown. A school is partly supported by a private family.

MILTON-CHAPEL (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of Bridge, hundred of Westgate, lathe of St. Augustine, Eastern Division of the county of Kent, 2½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Canterbury: the population is returned with Thanington. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 14. 4.; present net income, £70; patron, J. Bell, Esq. This parish contains only one house and 200 acres of land.

MILTON-CLEVEDON, county of Somerset.—See CLEVEDON, MILTON.

MILTON-DAMERELL (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of Holsworthy, hundred of Black Torrington, Holsworthy and Northern Divisions of the county of Devon, 5½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Holsworthy; containing 761 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Cookbury annexed, valued in the king's books at £26. 13. 6½; present net income, £378; patron, Earl of Devon.

MILTON-ERNEST (*All Saints*), a parish, forming, with the parishes of Clapham and Oakley, a detached portion of the hundred of Stodden, union and county of Bedford, 5 miles (N. W. by N.) from Bedford; containing 372 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 6. 8.; present net income, £285; patron, C. Turnor, Esq.; impropriators, Trustees under the will of Sir E. Turnor for the benefit of the Vicar. An almshouse for six poor persons was founded in 1693, by Sir Edmund Turnor, who endowed it with lands now producing about £40 per annum.

MILTON, GREAT (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Thame, partly in the hundred of Bullingdon, but chiefly in that of Thame, county of Oxford, 4 miles (W. by N.) from Tetsworth; containing 784 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with that of Little Milton consolidated, valued in the king's books at £15; present net income, £198; patron, Prebendary of Great Milton in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln. The church is a venerable structure, in the later style of English architecture, with a massive square embattled tower; the exterior is highly enriched with buttresses ornamented with canopied niches, in which were anciently statues; over the south porch is a chamber to which the ascent is by a spiral stone staircase in a small octagonal turret of picturesque character: the roof of the chancel, nave, and aisles is of oak finely carved and richly ornamented. Among the ancient sepulchral memorials is a blue flagstone with a cross fleury, probably laid over the grave of one of the brethren of the ancient priory; there are some handsome monuments to the Dormer family and others, among which is an altar-tomb under an enriched canopy supported on pillars of different marbles, with recumbent effigies in alabaster of Sir Michael Dormer, his

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lady, and Ambrose his father; in the north wall of the chancel is a monument to Mrs. Elizabeth Wilkinson, wife of Dr. Henry Wilkinson, Principal of Edmund Hall, Oxford. In the chancel yard are monuments to the family of the Smiths, of whom Thomas Smith, mayor of Oxford, commanded as colonel of the townsmen when reviewed by Charles I. on Bullingdon Green. A parochial school is partly supported by an allowance of £22 from a bequest by John J. Kent, Esq., and partly by subscription. This place is noticed in Domesday-book under the designation of "Midelton;" it contained a priory of monks, which, according to Leland, was a cell to the monastery of Abingdon.

MILTON, otherwise MIDDLETON-KEYNES (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Newport-Pagnell, hundred of Newport, county of Buckingham, 3½ miles (S. by E.) from Newport-Pagnell; containing 334 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20; patron, G. Finch, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £480, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £83; the glebe comprises 42 acres, valued at £94. 10. per annum. The southern porch of the church has an ancient open-work screen on each side, and the windows are of elegant design. A school for boys is supported by subscription. Dr. Francis Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, was born here in 1662, during the incumbency of his father; he died an exile in France, in 1731. Dr. Babington was also born here; and Dr. William Wotton, a learned divine, critic, and historian, the author of "Reflections on Ancient and Modern Learning," was rector of this parish from 1693 till his death in 1726.

MILTON-LILBORNE (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Pewsey, hundred of Kinwardstone, Everley and Pewsey, and Southern, Divisions of the county of Wilts, 1½ mile (E. by N.) from Pewsey; containing 660 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 13. 6.; present net income, £111; patron and impropriator, Colonel Scroggs.

MILTON, LITTLE, a parish, in the union and hundred of Thame, county of Oxford, 5 miles (W.) from Tetsworth; containing 473 inhabitants. The living is consolidated with that of Great Milton. A curious font is all that remains of the ancient church.

MILTON-NEXT-GRAVESEND (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, forming a union with Gravesend, in the hundred of Toltingtrough, lathe of Aylesford, Western Division of the county of Kent; comprising part of the town of Gravesend, and containing 4348 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the north by the Thames, and the Thames and Medway canal passes through it. It has a fair commencing on the festival of the Conversion of St. Paul, and continuing a week. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 5. 10.; present net income, £359: it is in the alternate patronage of the Crown and the Bishop of Rochester. Over the porch of the church is a curious dial, constructed by Mr. Giles, master of Gravesend school, and within the church are painted the crests of the kings of England, from Edward III. to James I. Here was formerly a free chapel, or hospital, under the government of some Regular friars. For other particulars see Gravesend.

MILTON-NEXT-SITTINGBORNE (*Holy Trinity*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of Milton, Upper Division of the lathe of Scray, Eastern Division of the county of Kent, 12 miles (N. E. by E.) from Maidstone, and 40 (E. by S.) from London; containing 2233 inhabitants. This town was anciently called *Middleton*, a Saxon appellation, indicative of its central position in the county; and also "the king's town of Milton," having probably been, in early ages, the residence of the kings of Kent, as well as a part of the demesne of the crown. Its proximity to the Swale, which separates the Isle of Sheppey from the main land, rendered it easily accessible to the invading Danes, by whom it was frequently plundered in the ninth century. Here their veteran chief, Hastings, attempted to establish himself in the time of Alfred; and the remains of his encampment or fortress in the marshes of Kemsley, between Milton church and the north end of the creek, are still visible. The ancient town, together with the palace of the Kentish kings, was burnt by Earl Godwin, about the year 1052. Milton appears to have been rebuilt, and to have become a place of importance in the time of the Conqueror, who, according to Domesday book, held the manor, which for a long while afterwards was vested in the crown, and frequently granted in dower to the queens of England. From Isabella, consort of Edward II., the grant of a market and an annual fair for four days was obtained. In the reign of John the right of the fishery in the manor and hundred of Milton was granted to Faversham abbey, but at the dissolution, becoming again vested in the crown, the manor continued to be royal property till it was finally alienated by Charles I. The town is situated about half a mile from the high road from London to Dover; the streets were formerly badly paved, and in the centre of the High-street stood butchers' shambles and a very old clock-house; these buildings were pulled down prior to 1804, when an act was obtained for paving, &c., under which the town was newly paved. In the first year of the present reign another and more extensive act for paving, cleansing, lighting, and watching the town received the royal assent; and under it the streets have been re-paved in a superior style, at a very considerable expense, and other improvements have been effected. From the town to the river Swale there is a navigable river called Milton Creek. The commercial business consists chiefly in shipping for the London market the agricultural produce of the neighbourhood, and in bringing goods in return. The oyster fishery affords employment to a great number of the inhabitants. Lady Wenman, of Thame Park, in Oxfordshire, is the owner of the extensive fisheries usually called the East and West Grounds and Lapwell. For a century past the predecessors of this lady, lords and ladies of the manor and hundred of Milton, had granted leases to a company or body of fishermen, calling themselves "the free fishermen of the hundred of Milton:" the last lease, however, expiring in 1816, the fisheries were ultimately let to private individuals at advanced rents; the present occupiers of the East Grounds are Messrs. Fairman and Hills, and Mr. Redman of a small portion thereof.

Messrs. Alston, the spirited owners of Cheyney Rock oyster fisheries, are occupiers under Lady Wenman of the West Grounds and Lapwell. Although in private hands, the number of persons employed is great,

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and the liberal manner in which the fisheries are carried on adds materially to the prosperity of the town. The oysters sent to London market from these fisheries are not wholly produced here, but are generally bought at other places and deposited in these grounds until they arrive at a proper state of maturity, when they are dredged up and sent to the London market, under the well-known name of "Milton Natives." There is another description of oysters, called common oysters, inferior in flavour and price. The Native Oysters, however, are esteemed the finest and best-flavoured of any in Europe: they are supposed to be the same that Juvenal particularly describes in his 4th satire as being reckoned a delicacy even in his time. At the north-eastern extremity of the parish there is an ancient decoy pond for wild-fowl; these, as well as great quantities of flints dug in the neighbouring parishes, are sent to London. The great number of flour-mills in the parish contribute also to the trade and intercourse with the neighbouring parishes. A portreeve for the hundreds of Milton and Marden, who is supervisor of weights and measures, is chosen on July 25th, being St. James' day, at a court baron held before the steward of the manor, by such of the inhabitants as pay church and poor rates. The manor courts and public meetings are held at the court-hall, under which is the town gaol.

The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 2. 6.; present net income, £256; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The church, situate a mile from the town, is large and handsome, with portions in the decorated style of English architecture: it consists of a nave, south aisle, and two chancels, with a heavy embattled tower at the west end built of square flints; in the south chancel, or chapel, which belonged to the ancient family of Northwood, and now to Lord Harris, are a piscina and two stone seats; it also contains several ancient monuments. Some of the workmanship of the exterior of the church is of a very superior kind; and around the north and east sides of the churchyard are a double row of beautiful trees, planted upwards of a century since by the Rev. Charles Hinde, the then vicar, and forming with the striking exterior of the church a most picturesque scene. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. A free school is endowed with £10 per annum from benefactions by Elizabeth Morley, in 1714, and John Knott, in 1718. There is also a bequest by the late William Hopson, Esq., in 1817, of £800 three per cent. reduced bank annuities, held in trust for application of the dividends in maintaining the testator's tomb in Milton churchyard, to pay to the officiating minister one guinea for preaching a sermon yearly on Ash-Wednesday, and the residue to be applied to the master of the free school, for the education of poor children, as pointed out by his will: the master and children are appointed by the minister and churchwardens. A National school is supported by subscription. The poor law union of Milton comprises 18 parishes or places, containing, according to the census of 1831, a population of 10,689; and is under the care of 20 guardians. The workhouse is a massive brick building, erected at a cost of about £6000, near the town. The remains of the Danish fortress at Kemsley-down form a square surrounded by a high vallum and a broad ditch; and being overgrown by trees and underwood, it has received the appellation of Castle-rough: a raised causeway leading from it to the sea-shore may be distinctly traced. In this parish, at a small distance northward from Bobbing-place, is a farm called the Quintin Farm, which shows that diversion to have been formerly used in it. Some antiquities discovered in the winter of 1824, near the creek at Milton, between this town and Sittingbourne, are described in the Gentleman's Magazine for December, 1825.

MILTON-PODIMORE, county of SOMERSET.—See PODIMORE, MILTON.

MILTON, SOUTH, a parish, in the union of KINGSBRIDGE, hundred of STANBOROUGH, Stanborough and Coleridge, and Southern, Divisions of the county of DEVON, 2¾ miles (W. S. W.) from Kingsbridge; containing 415 inhabitants. The living is annexed, with those of South Huish and Malborough, to the vicarage of West Alvington.

MILTON-UPON-STOUR, a hamlet, in the parish and liberty of GILLINGHAM, Shaston Division of the county of DORSET, 5½ miles (N. W.) from Shaftesbury. Here was formerly a free chapel.

MILTON, WEST, a chapelry, in the parish and liberty of PORLOCK, though locally in the hundred of Eggerton, Bridport Division of the county of DORSET, 3¾ miles (N. E.) from Bridport: the population is returned with the parish. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, contains 50 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £20 in aid of the expense.

MILVERTON (ST. *MICHAEL*), a market-town and parish, in the union of WELLINGTON, hundred of MILVERTON, Western Division of the county of SOMERSET, 26 miles (W. by S.) from Somerton, and 151 (W. by S.) from London; containing 2233 inhabitants. The present name of this place, which is of very great antiquity, is considered to be a corruption of Millfordtown: it was formerly a royal borough, and the king, as superior lord, still receives certain chief rents and fines. The town is delightfully situated, amidst woodland scenery, upon an eminence just above the western extremity of the vale of Taunton-Dean, over the whole of which it commands an uninterrupted view: it consists of three irregular streets, which are neither paved nor lighted; but the inhabitants are well supplied with water. Here was formerly an extensive manufacture of serges, druggets, and flannels; at present the chief employment is silk-throwing, and this has much declined of late years. The market is on Friday: a fair, chartered by Queen Anne, formerly held on Easter-Tuesday, is now disused; but one is held on October 10th, for broad cloth and pedlery. A portreeve and subordinate officers are appointed annually; but the town is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold petty sessions here. The living is a vicarage, with that of Langford-Budville annexed, in the patronage of the Archdeacon of Taunton (the appropriator), as Prebendary of Milverton in the Cathedral Church of Wells, valued in the king's books at £21. 19. 2.; present net income, £449. The church is a spacious edifice, supposed to have been one of the numerous churches in this county which were built in the reign of Henry VII. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends and Independents. In 1721, Mary Lamb devised £300 for the education of children, and the funds having accumulated for several years, the present

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income is £54. 2. per annum. Here is also a National school. An old house, called the parsonage-house, is said to have been erected by Cardinal Wolsey, whose arms are still visible over the door: he had considerable property in this town. John de Milverton, a Carmelite friar in the fifteenth century, who distinguished himself by writing against Wickliff, was a native of this place.

MILVERTON (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of Warwick, Kenilworth Division of the hundred of Knightlow, Southern Division of the county of Warwick, 1¼ mile (N. N. E.) from Warwick; containing 537 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £58; patron, Earl of Warwick.

MILWICH (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Stone, Southern Division of the hundred of Pirehill, Northern Division of the county of Stafford, 5 miles (E. S. E.) from Stone; containing 551 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 3. 4.; patron and impropriator, G. Lewis Dyve, Esq. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £132 8., and the vicarial for £138. 13., subject to the payment of rates; the glebe comprises 2 acres, valued at £2 per annum. The church is a small modern edifice. Ten children are instructed for £5 a year, the gift of Elizabeth Harrison.

MIMMS, NORTH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Hatfield, hundred of Dacorum, though locally in that of Cashio, or liberty of St. Albans, county of Hertford, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Bishop's-Hatfield; containing 1068 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; present net income, £230; patron and impropriator,—Gaussen, Esq. The church is built of flints, with a square tower embattled, and surmounted by a lofty spire; it contains many effigies, and brasses with inscriptions in black letter, and other ancient memorials of the dead. On the north side of the chancel is the chantry chapel of St. Catherine, founded in 1323, by Simon de Swonlond, the windows of which exhibit, in stained glass, various shields and coats of arms, principally of the Coningsby family. There are two schools; one is partly supported by endowment; the other, for girls, is supported by subscription. An annual sum of £73. 16. 6.; arising from property purchased by bequests by Sir Thomas Hide and others, is annually distributed in bread and coal among the poor.

MIMMS, SOUTH (*St. Giles*), a parish, in the union of Barnet, hundred of Edmonton, county of Middlesex, 3½ miles (N. N. W.) from Chipping-Barnet; containing 2010 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 13. 4.; present net income, £336; patron, Rev. P. Hammond; impropriator, Marquess of Salisbury. Here is a National school.

MINCHIN-HAMPTON, county of Gloucester.—See HAMPTON, MINCHIN.

MINCHINTON, a tything, in the parish of Handley, hundred of Sixpenny-Handley, Wimborne Division of the county of Dorset, 7 miles (W. by N.) from Cranborne: the population is returned with the parish.

MINDTOWN (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of Clun, hundred of Purslow, Southern Division of the county of Salop, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Bishop's-Castle; containing 36 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 13. 4.; present net income, £120; patron, Earl of Powis.

MINEHEAD (*St. Michael*), a market-town and parish (formerly a representative borough), in the union of Williton, hundred of Carhampton, Western Division of the county of Somerset, 38¾ miles (W. N. W.) from Somerton, and 160 (W. by S.) from London; containing 1481 inhabitants. At the Conquest this town, then called *Mankered*, was given by the Conqueror to William de Mohun; between the years 1550 and 1654 it was repeatedly visited by the plague, and has also at various periods suffered from fires. It is situated on the shore of the Bristol Channel, and consists of the Church town, which is composed of mean irregular streets, on a sloping eminence, called "Greenaleigh;" the Lower town, which is the principal part, comprising some respectable streets, and the town-hall, lately erected at the expense of John Fownes Luttrell, Esq.; and the Quay town, near the water's edge, including the custom-house. The quay is a solid piece of masonry, with a parapet towards the sea, into which it extends about a quarter of a mile, affording a tolerable shelter for small vessels. Minehead, in consequence of the salubrity of the air, is occasionally visited by invalids from Bristol, Bath, &c. The inhabitants were formerly engaged in foreign commerce to a great extent, and even at the commencement of the last century, 40 vessels from this harbour were in constant communication with Ireland alone; at present a few vessels only belong to this port, some of which trade with Bristol in grain, malt, bark, timber, flour, and leather, and are freighted back with grocery, iron, &c.; the rest convey similar commodities to Wales, and return with coal, culm, and, limestone. Herrings are taken on the coast. By an act of parliament, granted in the 13th of William III., and subsequently extended, the harbour and quay are supported and kept in repair by eleven trustees, including the lord of the manor, from certain duties chargeable upon goods entering the port. There is a custom-house, with a collector and other officers. The market for fish and provisions is held on Wednesday; and there is a chartered fair, for pedlery, &c., on the Wednesday in Whitsun-week. Under a charter granted by Elizabeth, the town was governed by a portreeve; but now only by two constables, who are annually elected at the court leet of the lord of the manor. The borough first sent members to parliament in the reign of Elizabeth, but was disfranchised by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45. The elective franchise was vested in all the parishioners of Minehead, and the inhabitants of that part of the parish of Dunster which is within the manor of Minehead, who are housekeepers not receiving alms. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18. 9. 7.; present net income, £200; patron and impropriator, John Fownes Luttrell, Esq. The church is spacious and handsome, with an embattled tower at the west end. In the chancel is an ancient monument, supposed to be that of Judge Bracton, Chief Justice of England in the reign of Henry III., and author of the earliest treatise on the Laws of England extant; likewise a handsome statue of Queen Anne, the gift of Sir Jacob Bankes, once a representative of the borough. There is a place of worship for Baptists. A

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free school for 30 boys is supported by the lord of the manor, who allows £20 per annum for that purpose. An almshouse for eleven poor and impotent persons was built and endowed by Robert Quirke, about 1648. By an act of parliament passed in the 18th of Charles II. it was enacted that the importation of cattle into Minehead should be considered a nuisance, after Feb. 1st, 1666, and that they should be forfeited, half the value to be applied for the use of the poor, and the other half given to the captors: a certain capture having been made, the moiety was laid out in the purchase of an estate, the rental of which, amounting to about £30 per annum, together with the interest of £1197. 5. 7. three per cent. consols., arising from unappropriated accumulation of income, is distributed annually among the poor in money and clothing; this charity is called the "Cow charity." A species of shell fish is found, at low water, on the rocks off Minehead, which affords a peculiar fluid, having the property of communicating to linen a purple tint, supposed to be similar to the *murex*, which produced the Tyrian purple mentioned by Pliny. The celebrated lawyer above mentioned, Henry de Bracton, is said to have been born at Bratton Court, an old mansion here: over the principal gateway which remains is a room called the Judge's Chamber, traditionally reported to have been his study; but the building is of a later period than the age in which he lived. Dr. Brocklesby, the friend of Johnson and Burke, distinguished as a physician and medical writer, was likewise a native of Minehead.

MINTY, or MYNTY (*St. Leonard*), a parish, in the union of Malmesbury, chiefly in the hundred of Crowthorne and Minety, Eastern Division of the county of Gloucester, though partly in the hundred of Malmesbury, Northern Division of the county of Wilts (with which, for electoral purposes, it is connected), 7 miles (S. by W.) from Cirencester; containing 585 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 7. 6.; present net income, £166; patron and appropriator, Archdeacon of Salisbury. The church, with the parsonage-house and some other houses, and about 40 acres of land, is in Wiltshire, and surrounded by that part of the parish which is in Gloucestershire, though the entire parish is bounded on every side by the former county. A mineral spring was discovered here some years since, on the estate of W. Maskelyne, Esq., of Oaksey Park: it possesses tonic properties, being impregnated with a large proportion of the oxyde of iron.

MININGSBY (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Horncastle, Western Division of the soke of Bolingbroke, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 6 miles (W. by S.) from Spilsby; containing 354 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 8. 6½.; present net income, £377: it is in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Lancaster.

MINLEY, a tything, in the parish of Yately, hundred of Crondall, Odiham and Northern Divisions of the county of Southampton, 3 miles (E. by N.) from Hartford-Bridge: the population is returned with Hawley.

MINSHULL, CHURCH (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Nantwich, Southern Division of the county of Chester, 5½ miles (N. by E.) from Nantwich; containing 468 inhabitants. The living is a donative; net income, £131; patron, H. Brooke, Esq. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £120, and the incumbent's for £50, subject to the payment of rates. There is a place of worship for Independents. A school, erected by subscription in 1785, is endowed with about £15 per annum, and is conducted on the National system.

MINSHULL-VERNON, a township, in the parish of Middlewich, union of Nantwich, hundred of Northwich, Southern Division of the county of Chester, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Middlewich; containing 385 inhabitants. Near this is a station of the Grand Junction railway. Here is a National school.

MINSKEP, a township, in the parish of Aldborough, Lower Division of the wapentake of Claro, West Riding of the county of York, 1½ mile (S. by W.) from Boroughbridge; containing 267 inhabitants.

MINSTEAD (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union, and Northern Division of the hundred, of New Forest, Romsey and Southern Divisions of the county of Southampton, 2¾ miles (N. N. W.) from Lyndhurst; containing 1074 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of Lyndhurst annexed, valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 6.; present net income, £355; patron, H. C. Compton, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £399. 15., subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £68; the glebe comprises 3 acres, valued at £3. 17. 4 per annum. Two schools are partly supported by subscription. Near Malwood Castle lodge, and within this parish, stands a triangular stone about five feet in height, erected in 1745, by John Lord De la Warre, commemorating the site of the tree from which Tyrrell's arrow glanced and killed William II., in the year 1100: the place was visited by George III. and his royal consort, June 27th, 1769.

MINSTER (*St. Mertherian*), a parish, in the union of Camelford, hundred of Lesnewth, Eastern Division of the county of Cornwall, 3½ miles (E. N. E.) from Bossiney; containing 497 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the shore of the Bristol Channel, includes a portion of the small sea-port of Boscastle, and was distinguished for an ancient castle built by the family of Bottreaux, in the reign of Henry I., of which nothing but the site remains. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £22. 17. 11.; present net income, £224; patron, T. J. Phillips, Esq. The church contains some interesting monuments. There are some remains of an ancient chapel, dedicated to St. John. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship in that part of Boscastle which is within the parish. In the grounds of Wirthyvale is a stone bearing some rudely sculptured characters, brought from a place in the neighbourhood, called Slaughter Bridge, and supposed to commemorate a battle fought near that place, in 525, between the Britons and the Saxons, in which King Arthur is said to have been mortally wounded. In the vicinity of this spot, where the river Camel has its source, a memorable battle is said to have taken place between the Britons and the Saxons under Egbert, in 820. On Waterpit Downs, in this parish, is an ancient cross, beautifully embellished with sculpture and delicate tracery.

MINSTER (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of the Isle of Thanet, hundred of Ringslow, or Isle

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of THANET, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, Eastern Division of the county of KENT, 4½ miles (W. by S.) from Ramsgate; containing 911 inhabitants. This parish, anciently called *Mynstre* and *Menstre*, derives its name from the Saxon word *Minstre*, a church or monastery: it is bounded on the south by the river Stour. Formerly vessels or barges came up to the village, near the church, where is a little creek, which was anciently called Minstre-fleet. Minster once possessed a charter for a market and a fair, both now disused. Courts leet and baron are held here. About half a mile south-east from the village is Ebbs-fleet, which seems to have been the usual place of landing from the ocean in the Isle of Thanet; here, it is said, Hengist and Horsa first landed in 449, St. Augustine in 596, and subsequently, from France, St. Mildred, the first abbess of a convent of 70 nuns, founded here about 670, in honour of the Virgin Mary, by her mother Domneva, a niece of King Egbert. In 980 and 1011, this convent was pillaged and burned, and its inmates murdered by the Danes; after which only a few Secular priests occupied the remains, its possessions having been given to the monks of St. Augustine's abbey, Canterbury, who removed the body of St. Mildred to their own church. About a mile to the eastward of the church, St. Eadburgha, in 740, built another convent in honour of St. Peter and St. Paul. The Danes landed in 978, and entirely destroyed the monastery by fire, in which the clergy and many of the people were shut up, having fled there for sanctuary; but they were, together with the nuns, all burnt to death, excepting the abbess, who is said to have been carried away prisoner. On the downs the prospect is hardly exceeded in this part of the kingdom: it embraces the whole isle, the Reculvers, the Isle of Sheppey, the Nore, the coast of Essex, the Swale, the Downs, the town of Deal, the bay and town of Sandwich, the coast of France, Canterbury, and a compass of hills of more than 100 miles in extent. In the marshes on the south side of this parish was found, in 1723, an antique gold ring with an inscription. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £33. 3. 4.; present net income, £735; patron and appropriator, Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is a handsome crucciform structure, in the early style of English architecture, with a lofty spire steeple; in the choir are eighteen stalls. When the Danes burnt the abbey, they spared the two chapels of St. Mary, and St. Peter and St. Paul; the former was converted into the present parish church, and has since been enlarged; it contains 115 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £20 in aid of the expense; there are several ancient monuments. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a National school and an infants' school. The Rev. John Lewis, author of the History of the Isle of Thanet, was buried here. Minster gives the inferior title of Baron to Marquess Conyngham.

MINSTER-IN-SHEPPEY (*ST. MARY AND ST. SEXBURGH*), a parish, in the union of SHEPPEY, liberty of the Isle of SHEPPEY, Upper Division of the lathe of SCRAY, Eastern Division of the county of KENT, 3 miles (E. by N.) from Queenborough; containing 7983 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, about £100; patron, T. P. Mitchell, Esq.; impropriator, W. Hopson, Esq. The church stands close to the eastern bounds of the monastery, and consists of two aisles and two chancels, with a low square unfinished tower of stone at the west end of the north aisle, surmounted by a cupola of wood: it contains several ancient monuments, the most remarkable of which are the tombs of Sir Robert de Shurland and Sir Thomas Cheney, also a brass with three plates to the family of Northwood, the inscription on which was defaced many years since. There is a place of worship for Independents; also a National school endowed with £18. 1s. per annum by William Hopson, Esq. A convent was founded here in 675, by Sexburga, the mother of Egbert, King of Kent, for 77 nuns, who suffered much during the invasions of the Danes, by whom their house was finally destroyed; but in 1130 it was rebuilt and dedicated to St. Mary and St. Sexburga, by William Archbishop of Canterbury, for Benedictine nuns, whose revenue at the dissolution was estimated at £122. 14. 6.; the site and manor were granted in the 29th of Henry VIII. to Sir Thomas Cheney: the only part now standing is the original gate-house. The port of Sheerness, at the western extremity of the parish, and formerly within its limits, has been made a separate vill, with an independent civil jurisdiction. Near the church, from a meadow on the western side of the Abbey farm-house, there is a most beautiful view.

MINSTER, LOVELL (*ST. KENELM*), a parish, in the union of WITNEY, hundred of CHADLINGTON, county of OXFORD, 2¾ miles (W. N. W.) from Witney; containing 355 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 9. 7.; patrons, Provost and Fellows of Eton College. The impropriate and vicarial tithes have each been commuted for a rent-charge of £119. 3. 5., subject to the payment of rates, which on each have, on the average, amounted to £14; the glebe comprises 62 acres, valued at £100 per annum. The church is a spacious and handsome cruciform structure, chiefly in the later Norman style, with a square embattled tower rising from the centre. The internal arrangement is unique and strikingly beautiful: four finely pointed arches resting on clustered columns support the tower, and separate the nave from the chancel; and on each side of that which leads into the latter is a similar arch of smaller dimensions, placed diagonally, and supported on columns of equal height, with the larger opening into the aisles, which afford additional space to the transept: the roof of the chancel is finely groined, with central medallions, and at the east end is a beautiful window in the decorated style. In the south transept is an altar-tomb, with a recumbent effigy of one of the Lovell family, clad in complete armour of the time of Edward IV. This place derives its name from the establishment of a religious house, and from the family of Lovell, of whose ancient baronial mansion there are still some remains. The village is situated on the declivities of two opposite hills, between which runs the river Windrush, dividing the parish into two nearly equal parts, called Great and Little Minster: the scenery is enriched with the extensive woods of Mr. Coke, which occupy the north side, and beyond which is the royal forest of Whichwood. An alien priory of Benedictine monks, a cell to the abbey of St. Mary de Dreio, was founded here in the reign of John, and at the suppression granted to Eton College: its site was occupied by a mansion called Minster-Lovell Priory, of which there are considerable remains.

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MINSTER, SOUTH (*St. Leonard*), a parish, in the union of Maldon, hundred of Dengie, Southern Division of the county of Essex, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Burnham; containing 1422 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the south-east by the river Crouch, and on the east by the North Sea: the lands are in a good state of cultivation, and the soil is fertile. The village consists of two small streets; and fairs are annually held in it, on the third day before Easter, the ninth day before Whit-Sunday, and the 29th of September. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £21; present net income, £292; patrons and impropriators, Governors of the Charter-house, London. The church is a spacious and handsome cruciform structure, with a square embattled tower, and contains 200 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £400 in aid of the expense. There are slight remains of a chapel at Southminster Hall. The Independents have a place of worship here; and a National school is partly supported by endowment and partly by subscription.

MINSTERLEY, a chapelry, in the parish of Westbury, union of Atcham, hundred of Ford, Southern Division of the county of Salop, 9¾ miles (S. W.) from Shrewsbury; containing 809 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £96; patron, Marquess of Bath; impropriators, Rector of Westbury, and Joseph and Thomas Lovett, Esqrs. The chapel is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. There is a place of worship for Baptists, and another for Independents.

MINSTERWORTH (*St. George*), a parish, in the union of Westbury, duchy of Lancaster, Western Division of the county of Gloucester, 4½ miles (W. by S.) from Gloucester; containing 496 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 13. 4.; present net income, £125; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The parish is bounded on the east and south by the navigable river Severn, in which is a considerable salmon fishery. A great quantity of cider is made in the neighbourhood. Daniel Ellis, in 1784, bequeathed £100 for the erection of a school, which was built in 1808, on land given by Jeremiah Hawkins: there is an endowment of £4 per annum, left by Susannah Crump in 1763, for teaching ten children.

MINTERN, MAGNA (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Cerne, partly in the hundred of Cerne, Totcombe, and Modbury, and partly in the liberty of Fordington, but chiefly in the liberty of Pindletrenthide, Cerne Division of the county of Dorset, 10 miles (N. by W.) from Dorchester; containing 331 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 14. 2.; present net income, £140; patron, H. Sturt, Esq. Round the north aisle of the church, which is the burial place of the Napiers, are coats of arms, and inscriptions to the memory of several members of that ancient family. Here is a National school, supported by Lady Andover. The manor belonging to the Warden and Fellows of Winchester College, under whom it was held by the family of Gould for many years, and whose interest was purchased about 50 years since by Admiral Digby.

MINTERN, PARVA, a tything, in the parish and hundred of Buckland-Newton, Cerne Division of the county of Dorset, 9½ miles (N. by W.) from Dorchester; containing 101 inhabitants.

MINTING (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Horncastle, Southern Division of the wapentake of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 5¾ miles (N. W. by W.) from Horncastle; containing 301 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £5. 7. 11.; present net income, £437; patrons, Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge. The church was given before 1129 to the abbey of Leyr in France, upon which an alien priory of Benedictine monks was established and continued here till its suppression by Henry V., who granted it to the Carthusian priory of Mountgrace, and as parcel of its possessions, it was given in exchange to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

MINTLYN (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Freebridge-Lynn, Western Division of the county of Norfolk, 2¾ miles (E. S. E.) from Lynn-Regis; containing 31 inhabitants. The church has been demolished.

MINVER, ST., a parish, comprising the divisions of the Highlands and Lowlands, in the union of Bodmin, hundred of Taigg, Eastern Division of the county of Cornwall, 3½ miles (E. N. E.) from Padstow, by the ferry; and containing 1110 inhabitants, of which number, 711 are in the Highlands, and 399 in the Lowlands. This parish, which is situated near the coast of the Bristol Channel, is separated from the parish of Egloshayle by a stream which at high water is navigable to Amble bridge, in the parish of St. Kew, and over which, at Trewornan, where was a dangerous and frequently impassable ford, a bridge was built in 1781, through the exertions of the Rev. William Sandys, which has since been made a county bridge. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 10. 2½.; patron and impropriator, William Sandys Sandys, Esq. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £1000, and the vicarial for £356. 5., subject to the payment of rates, which on the latter have, on the average, amounted to £31. 5. 8.; the impropriate glebe comprises 21 acres, valued at £31. 10., and the vicarial 41 acres, valued at £60 per annum. The church, situated in the Highlands, has a tower surmounted by a lofty spire, which forms a conspicuous object to vessels navigating this part of the coast. In the lowlands are two chapels; one dedicated to St. Michael, and commonly called Porthilly, on the margin of the river Camel, across which is a ferry to Padstow, nearly opposite; and the other dedicated to St. Enodock a little to the north of the former, with a low tower, and nearly buried in the sand which has drifted in this part of the parish, where was formerly the small village of Porthilly, now abandoned. On removing some sand near St. Michael's chapel, about 30 years since, some remains of a small chapel were discovered at the depth of several feet. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and a cemetery for the Society of Friends. A school is partly supported by subscription. About half a mile to the north of St. Michel's chapel is a spring called Jesus' well.

MINWORTH, a township, in the parish of Curdworth, union of Aston, Birmingham Division of the hundred of Hemlingford, Northern Division of the county of Warwick, 4 miles (N. W. by W.) from Coleshill; containing 324 inhabitants. The Birmingham

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and Fazeley canal passes on the west and north of this place, and it is in contemplation to form a junction line between it and the Coventry canal at Bedworth, with a view to make that line the main route from the iron districts to London.

MIRFIELD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Dewsbury, Lower Division of the wapentake of Agbrigg, West Riding of the county of York, 2¾ miles (W. by S.) from Dewsbury; containing 6496 inhabitants. This parish formed part of the Saxon parish of Dewsbury prior to the year 1261; but the lady of Sir John Heton, on her way to Dewsbury church, before dawn on Christmas-day, having been attacked by robbers, and her attendant murdered, the pope, at the intercession of her husband, who was then at Rome, granted permission to build a chapel here, which became parochial, and is the present parish church. The river Calder runs through the parish, in which the woollen manufacture is carried on to a great extent. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 1. 0½; present net income, £242; patron and impropriator, Sir G. Armytage, Bart. A church has been built at Battyeford, containing 700 sittings, 350 of which are free, the Incorporated Society having granted £250 in aid of the expense. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Richard Thorpe, in 1667, conveyed to trustees certain houses and lands now producing about £50 a year, which, with the sum of £2. 10. a year, given by Joseph Lidgard and Thomas Holdsworth, is applied in aid of the National school. Near the church is a conical mount, thrown up by the Saxons for the defence of the ancient mansion, still called Castle hall.

MISERDEN (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Stroud, hundred of Bisley, Eastern Division of the county of Gloucester, 5 miles (E. S. E.) from Painswick; containing 441 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 13. 4.; patron and incumbent, Rev. W. Mill. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £410, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £39; the glebe comprises 86 acres, valued at £92. 5. per annum. There are quarries of limestone and some tile-kilns in the parish. Of Miserden castle little more remains than loose fragments of stone strewed about its ancient site. The manor-house, said to have been built of the materials of the ancient castle, was garrisoned during the parliamentary war in the reign of Charles I.

MISSENDEN, a hamlet, in the parish of Hitchin, hundred of Hitchin and Pirton, county of Hereford, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Hitchin, with which the population is returned.

MISSENDEN, GREAT (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of Amersham, hundred of Aylesbury, county of Buckingham, 26 miles (S. E. by S.) from Buckingham; containing 1827 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage; net income, £190; patrons, the Trustees of the late J. Oldham Oldham, Esq.; impropriator, G. Carrington, Esq. The church has been repaired and 170 additional sittings provided, by a grant of £100 from the Incorporated Society. There is a place of worship for Baptists. A free school on the British system was established on January 1st, 1827, by Mr. John Hull, and is attended by about 150 pupils. A Sunday school-house was built in 1822, by J. O. Oldham, Esq., at an expense of £500, for children of the established church, and from 70 to 80 children are instructed in it daily, on the Lancasterian plan; it is partly supported by subscription. There is a sum of £15 per annum, left by Lady Boys, for apprenticing children. There is also an agricultural and garden school, supported by subscription. An excellent workhouse, for 120 poor inmates, has been built. An abbey for Black canons, in honour of the Virgin Mary, was founded here in 1133, by Sir William de Missenden, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was £285. 15. 9. John Randall, an eminent divine in the reign of James I., was born here.

MISSENDEN, LITTLE (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of Wycombe, hundred of Aylesbury, county of Buckingham, 2½ miles (W. N. W.) from Amersham; containing 937 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 3. 9.; patron, Earl Howe. Two schools are supported by subscription.

MISSON, a parish, in the union of Doncaster, Hatfield Division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, Northern Division of the county of Nottingham, 2¾ miles (E. N. E.) from Bawtry; containing 841 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 4. 4½; present net income, £259; it is in the patronage of the Crown; impropriator, Earl Spencer. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A free school, erected here in 1693, by Thomas Mowbray and John Pinder, is endowed with land, &c., now producing an annual income of about £65; it is on the National system.

MISTERTON (*St. Leonard*), a parish, in the union of Lutterworth, hundred of Guthlaxton, Southern Division of the county of Leicester, 1 mile (E. by S.) from Lutterworth; containing 587 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 13. 4.; patron, Jacob Henry Franks, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £619. 15., subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £116; the glebe comprises 13 acres, valued at £33 per annum. The river Swift, which at times rises and falls very rapidly, runs through the parish. James Blick, in 1750, left a trifling sum to provide books for poor children.

MISTERTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Gainsborough, North-Clay Division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, Northern Division of the county of Nottingham, 4¾ miles (N. W.) from Gainsborough; containing 1579 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £10. 5.; present net income, £85; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of York. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The Chesterfield and Trent canal, and Bycar Dyke, from the stop of the river Idle, pass through the parish.

MISTERTON (*St. Leonard*), a parish, in the union of Beaminster, hundred of Crewkerne, Western Division of the county of Somerset, 1¼ mile (S. E. by S.) from Crewkerne; containing 460 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage; net income, £162; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Winchester; impropriator, John Hussey, Esq. A school is supported by subscription.

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MISTLEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Tendring, Northern Division of the county of Essex, ½ a mile (E.) from Manningtree; containing 876 inhabitants. The village is situated on the navigable river Stour, where are good quays, to which at spring tides vessels of 300 tons' burden can come up; also commodious warehouses for corn, malt and coal, in which articles much business is carried on: the quay, port, and warehouses belong to the proprietor of Mistley Hall. The petty sessions for the division of Tendring are held here on Mondays, once in five weeks, alternately with Thorpe. The living is a discharged rectory, with the vicarage of Bradfield and the perpetual curacy of Manningtree united, valued in the king's books at £16. 13. 4.; present net income, £698; patrons, Trustees of the late Col. Righy. The church stands about a mile north-west from the site of the former structure, and was consecrated in 1735, having been rebuilt principally at the expense of Edward Righy, Esq. Here is a National school.

MITCHAM (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of Croydon, Second Division of the hundred of Wallington, Eastern Division of the county of Surrey, 9 miles (8. S. W.) from London; containing 4387 inhabitants. This parish, which is pleasantly situated on the road to Reigate, is divided into Upper Mitcham, formerly called Witford or Waterford, and Lower Mitcham, anciently "Michelham," or the great dwelling, a name probably derived from its having been at an early period the residence of several persons of distinction. The soil is a rich loam lying upon a substratum of gravel of great depth, and is distinguished for its production of elms of stately growth. The air is remarkable for its salubrity, and the place was, by Dr. Fothergill, an eminent physician of the last century, called the Montpelier of England. In various parts of the parish are stately old mansions with spacious walled gardens and pleasure grounds, and the surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified. The river Wandle, which abounds with excellent trout, crosses the high road at the further extremity of the village, and separates the parishes of Carshalton, Morden, Merton, and Wandsworth from Mitcham; and the waters from the common, a spacious tract extending to Croydon, and which formed at one time a washway through Upper Mitcham to Merton, are now confined in a channel which is mostly covered over. The greater portion of the land is laid out in vast plantations of chamomile, liquorice, peppermint, roses, lavender, and other aromatic plants; and the environs afford pleasant walks and rides to Streatham, Norwood, Merton, Wimbledon, Beddington Park, and other places in the vicinity. A small common, at the entrance into the village from London, still retains the name of Figge's marsh, having been the property of Sir Edward Figge, in the time of Edward III. The principal trade is the printing of calico, silks, and chalis; and there are snuff-mills upon a large scale. The railroad from Wandsworth to Croydon passes through the parish. An annual pleasure fair is held for three days, commencing on August 12th. The parish is within the jurisdiction of the court of requests held at Croydon for debts not exceeding £5. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; present net income, £456; patron, William Simpson, Esq., in right of his wife, a lineal descendant of Archbishop Cranmer, and owner of the manor of Mitcham; impropriator, D. Watney, Esq. The church, an ancient structure of flint and stone, which had become greatly dilapidated, was taken down in 1822, and handsomely rebuilt in the later style of English architecture, with the exception of the tower: it contains 520 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £600 in aid of the expense. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. A Sunday school, established in 1788, has an endowment of £62. 11. 10., per ann. arising from an investment of £600 accumulated savings in the three per cent. consols. The National school was enlarged in 1839 from the funds, and is supported by subscription: there is also an infants' school, supported in like manner. The almshouses on the Green, for twelve widows or unmarried women of the parish, were founded in 1829 by Miss Tate, who endowed them with an estate producing to each of the inmates £7. 16. per annum. A benefit society for married women is supported by subscription among the parishioners; and there are charitable bequests for distribution among the poor, given by Mrs. Cranmer, the Misses Tate, Mrs. Oxtoby and Mr. Smith. Among the eminent characters who formerly resided here were Archbishop Cranmer, whose ancient mansion is still remaining, and whose lineal descendants are still living in the parish; Sir Julius Cæsar, who in his house, probably the great dwelling, entertained Queen Elizabeth for a day and a night, at an expense of more than £700; Sir Walter Raleigh, whose ancient mansion on the Green, in which was a staircase supported by two masts belonging to one of the ships of his fleet, and which, previously to his expedition to Guiana, he sold for £2500, was taken down in 1833; and the late Peter Waldo, Esq., the last of the Waldenses, known to the public by his excellent treatise on the Liturgy of the church of England, whose ancient mansion, part of which was erected in the reign of Edward II., is still remaining, and in which some excellent carvings of the time of Elizabeth, and others by Grimlin Gibbons, are still in excellent preservation.

MITCHELDEVER (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of New Winchester, hundred of Mitcheldever, Winchester and Northern Divisions of the county of Southampton, 6¼ miles (N. by E.) from Winchester; containing 936 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with those of Northington, Popham, and East Stratton annexed, valued in the king's books at £26. 13. 4.; present net income, £326; patron and impropriator, Sir Thomas Baring, Bart., who supports a day and Sunday school. The London and Southampton railway passes through the parish.

MITCHELL-DEAN, county of Gloucester.—See DEAN, MITCHELL.

MITCHELMERSH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Romsey, hundred of Buddlesgate, Romsey and Southern Divisions of the county of Southampton, 3½ miles (N.) from Romsey; containing 962 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26. 12. 8½.; present net income, £671; patron, Bishop of Winchester. The Andover canal runs through the parish. Two day schools are partly supported by subscription; and a Sunday school is endowed with about £8. 10. per annum, arising from some small bequests.

MITCHEL-TROY (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the

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Upper Division of the hundred of RAGLAND, union and county of MONMOUTH, 2¾ miles (S. W.) from Monmouth; containing 375 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of Cwmcarvan annexed, valued in the king's books at £12. 8. 1½.; present net income, £398; patron, Duke of Beaufort.

MITFORD, a parish, in the union of MORPETH, partly in the Western Division of CASTLE ward, Southern Division, and partly in the Western Division of MORPETH ward, Northern Division, of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND; containing 701 inhabitants, of which number, 194 are in the township of Mitford, 1¾ mile (W. by S.) from Morpeth. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 6. 8.; present net income, £94; patron, Bishop of Durham; impropriator, H. R. Mitford, Esq. A National school has been established. Here are the remains of a castle formerly belonging to Sir Gilbert Middleton, for whose treasonable practices it was demolished by order of Edward II.

MITTON (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of CLITHEROE, partly in the Higher Division, and partly in the Lower Division, of the hundred of BLACKBURN, Northern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER; but chiefly in the Western Division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, West Riding of the county of YORK; containing 5577 inhabitants, of which number, 262 are in the township of Mitton, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Clitheroe. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 7. 8½.; present net income, £153; patron, T. Aspinall, Esq.; impropriator, T. Weld, Esq. The church was erected in the reign of Edward III.: the chapel of St. Nicholas, on the north side of the choir, is the burial-place of the Sherburnes, and contains numerous memorials to that knightly family. It stands near the confluence of the rivers Calder, Holder, and Ribble, the neighbourhood of which was the scene of a great slaughter committed by the Scots, in one of their irruptions into England, during the existence of the plague, in 1319. Stonyhurst, in this parish, the ancient seat of the Sherburne family, whose ancestor received from John Earl of Morton, afterwards King of England, six carucates of land in Hacconsall and Preesall, and of which family was Sir John de Sherburne, who attended Edward III. at the siege of Calais, is pleasantly situated on rising ground commanding extensive views over Ribblesdale and Caldersdale. The mansion was probably begun by Sir Richard Sherburne, who died in 1594, and completed by his son in 1596; the cupolas were added, the canals dug, and the gardens laid out in the Dutch style, by Sir Nicholas Sherburne, who was created a baronet in 1685, and in 1695 came to reside here. It is at present occupied as a college by the successors of a body of Catholic clergymen whom the progress of the French arms, in 1794, compelled to abandon the academy at Liege, and to whom the late Thos. Weld, Esq., granted a lease of the premises upon moderate terms. A large and handsome church, in the Tudor style of English architecture, has lately been erected, from a design by J. J. Scoles, Esq., and an observatory has been built from a plan by the same architect. The age of admission to the college is from eight to fourteen. There is a separate establishment at Hoddar, in connection with the college, and at a short distance from it, for the education of the younger children. Helen Heighton, in 1795 devised a school-house and certain messuages, the annual income arising from which, viz., £38. 10., is applied to the free instruction of about 20 children. There is also a rent-charge of £3. 18., bequeathed by William Parkinson, towards the support of a Sunday school.

MITTON, a township, in the parish of PENKRIDGE, Eastern Division of the hundred of CUTTLESTONE, Southern Division of the county of STAFFORD, 2¾ miles (W. N. W.) from Penkridge: the population is returned with the parish.

MITTON, LITTLE, a township, in the parish of WHALLEY, union of CLITHEROE, Higher Division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, Northern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 3½ miles (S. W.) from Clitheroe; containing, with Coalcoates and Hewthorn, 70 inhabitants.

MITTON, LOWER, a chapelry, in the parish and union of KIDDERMINSTER, Lower Division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, Kidderminster and Western Divisions of the county of WORCESTER; containing, with the town of Stourport, 2952 inhabitants. In Leland's time Mitton was distinguished for the number of its corn-mills, for the establishment of which the river Stour, branching here in various directions, afforded great convenience. There are now a manufactory for worsted-yarn, an iron-foundry, a tannery, and a vinegar yard. The Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal joins the Severn at this place, and, by uniting that river with the Trent, affords an extended line of inland navigation for the conveyance of goods: whence the origin and growth of the adjoining town of Stourport, now a depôt for the manufactures and agricultural produce of the surrounding counties, and described under its proper head. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Kidderminster. The chapel dedicated to St. Michael, is a small unadorned edifice of brick, erected in 1790, the chancel at the expense of John Folliott, Esq., as lord of the manor of Lickhill.

MITTON, UPPER, a hamlet, in the parish of HARTLEBURY, union of DROITWICH, Lower Division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, Kidderminster and Western Divisions of the county of WORCESTER, ¾ of a mile (N. E.) from Stourport; containing 292 inhabitants.

MITTONS, a hamlet, in the parish of BEEDON, Middle Division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Pershore and Eastern Divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 1 mile (N. E.) from Tewkesbury: the population is returned with the parish.

MIXBURY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BRACKLEY, hundred of PLOUGHLEY, county of OXFORD, 8 miles (N. by E.) from Bicester; containing 387 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 9. 4½.; present net income, £160; patron, Bishop of Rochester. The church has a Norman doorway, with zigzag mouldings, leading into the south aisle; the nave and chancel are separated by a large Norman arch, and at the east end of the north aisle is the burial-place of the Bathurst family. There are some bold remains of an ancient fortification, originally surrounded by a moat, which by the Normans was called "Beaumont." The river Ouse runs through the parish.

MOAT, a township, in the parish of KIRK-ANDREW-UPON-EAE, ESKDALE ward, Eastern Division of the

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county of CUMBERLAND, 4½ miles (N. N. E.) from Longtown; containing 170 inhabitants. On the banks of the Liddel are the ruins of a strong square tower, called Liddel Strength, surrounded by a double moat. It more than once fell into the power of the Scots, and on one occasion was the scene of a barbarous act of David, King of Scotland, who, after making himself master of the place, caused the two sons of the governor, Sir Walter Selby, to be strangled.

MODBERLEY (*St. Wilfrid*), a parish, in the union of ALTRINCHAM, hundred of BUCKLOW, Northern Division of the county of CHESTER, 2 miles (E. N. E.) from Nether Knutsford; containing 1271 inhabitants. The manufacture of cotton is carried on here in a large factory. The parish, which comprises about 10,000 acres, is divided into three baronies, for each of which a distinct court is held annually by its lord. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £23. 3. 4.; present net income, £524: it is in the patronage of Mrs. Mallory. The church, which is very ancient, has a rich screen, the remains of the rood-loft, and some stone stalls in the chancel; it was thoroughly repaired, and the tower rebuilt of stone, in 1533, at the expense of Sir John Talbot. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. The free school, founded in 1659 by the Rev. William Griffin, was endowed by him with the interest of £210. A priory of Black Canons was founded here in 1206, by Patrick de Mobberley, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Wilfrid; but being endowed with property in which the founder had only a life interest, it existed only for a short time.

MOCCAS (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of WEOBLEY, hundred of WEBTREE, county of HEREFORD, 9½ miles (W. N. W.) from Hereford; containing 217 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 4. 4.; patron, Sir G. Cornewall, Bart. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £192. 6., subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £18; the glebe comprises 84 acres, valued at £80 per annum. A school is supported by subscription.

MOCKERKIN, a hamlet, in the parochial chapelry of LOWESWATER, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, Western Division of the county of CUMBERLAND, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from Cockermouth: the population is returned with Loweswater. This hamlet forms a constablewick with Sosgill.

MODBURY (*St. George*), a market-town and parish, in the union of KINGSBRIDGE, hundred of ERMINGTON, Ermington and Plympton, and Southern, Divisions of the county of DEVON, 36 miles (S. W. by S.) from Exeter; and 208 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 2116 inhabitants. This place, called in Latin records "*Motheria*," was in the possession of Wado at the time of the Confessor; it subsequently became the property of the Valletorts, Okestons, and Champernownes. In 1334, Richard Champernowne obtained permission to fortify his manorial residence at Modbury. During the contest between Charles and the parliament, this fortress was taken by the garrison at Plymouth; and, in Feb. 1643, Sir N. Stanning, when intrenched here with 2000 soldiers, was defeated by the Devonshire clubmen. The town is situated at the junction of the roads leading to Plymouth, Kingsbridge, and Dartmouth, and occupies the bottom and declivities of a valley: it consists of four streets, which meet at right angles, the point of junction being in the lowest part of the town: the inhabitants are supplied with water from three conduits, which are connected by pipes with a neighbouring spring on the estate of J. B. Swete, Esq., of Oxton, whose ancestor, Adrian Swete, of Traine, in this parish, erected two of the conduits at his own expense, one of which is still inscribed with his name and arms; the third was erected by Nicholas Trist, Esq., then lord of the borough, which is recorded in the same manner. A new line of turnpike-road has recently been formed from Dartmouth and Kingsbridge through this town to Plymouth; and the new London mail-road from Plymouth to Exeter passes about a mile from the town. The manufacture of woollen goods, which was formerly of great extent, has decayed: there is still some weaving of long ells for the East India Company, also a considerable trade in corn and malt. A creek, navigable for barges, extends from the estuary of the river Erme, which bounds this parish on the west, to within two miles of the town, and thus facilitates the importation of coal, and the export of the produce of the soil. A bridge has lately been erected at Caton, in this parish, through the exertions of Capt. Hood and other gentlemen of the neighbourhood. The principal general market is on Thursday, and there is another on Saturday for butchers' meat; also a great cattle market on the second Tuesday in every month, to which the navy contractors and others resort. Of the two fairs once held on St. George's and St. James' days, only the former is retained; it takes place on the 4th of May, unless that day fall later in the week than Thursday, in which case the fair is postponed till the following Tuesday, and according to the charter may be continued for nine days. The town is governed by a portreeve (usually styled mayor), constables, and other subordinate officers, who are annually appointed at one of the courts leet, which are held at Michaelmas and Lady-day, the mayor being returned by a jury of twelve householders. This borough sent two members to parliament in the 34th of Edward I., but was afterwards relieved from making returns, on the plea of inability to pay their expenses.

The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £19. 11. 0½.; present net income, £302; patrons and impropriators, Provost and Fellows of Eton College. The church, which stands upon an eminence south-westward of the town, is an ancient embattled structure, with modern additions; the tower, which was rebuilt in 1622, is surmounted by a spire: the interior is very neat and spacious, and contains some mutilated monuments of the Champernowne and Prideaux families, also monuments of the Swetes, which are still perfect. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. A National school, and a Lancasterian school for girls, are supported by subscription. There are some remains of a Benedictine priory, founded here in the reign of Stephen, and dedicated to St. Gregory, as a cell to the abbey of St. Peter *sur Dive*, in Normandy: its possessions, valued at £70 per annum, were given by Henry VI. to Eton College, afterwards bestowed by Edward IV. upon the abbey of Tavistock, but eventually restored to Eton, to which foundation

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it still belongs. Sir John Fortescue, a celebrated lawyer, Lord Chief Justice in the reign of Henry VI., was a native of this place; and Sir George Baker, M.D., President of the Royal College of Physicians, and author of some medical works, was born here in 1722.

MOGGERHANGER, a hamlet, in the parish of Blunham, union of Biggleswade, hundred of Wixamtree, county of Bedford, 4½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Biggleswade; containing 381 inhabitants.

MOLASH, or MOLDASH (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of East Ashford, hundred of Felborough, Upper Division of the lathe of Scray, Eastern Division of the county of Kent, 9 miles (W. S. W.) from Canterbury; containing 391 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Chilham. A school is partly supported by E. Knight, Esq.

MOLESDEN, a township, in the parish of Mitford, union of Morpeth, Western Division of Castle ward, Southern Division of the county of Northumberland, 3½ miles (W. by S.) from Morpeth; containing 36 inhabitants.

MOLESEY, EAST, a parish, in the union of Kingston, First Division of the hundred of Elmbridge, Western Division of the county of Surrey, 3½ miles (W. by S.) from Kingston; containing 546 inhabitants. This parish is united to Hampton Court, by a wooden bridge over the Thames, by which it is bounded on the north. The river Mole runs through it. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £157; patrons and impropriators, Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge. John Winkins, in 1779, founded a school, and endowed it with £200, for teaching six poor children. Here are three almshouses; and the parish receives benefit from Henry Smith's charity.

MOLESEY, WEST, a parish, in the union of Kingston, First Division of the hundred of Elmbridge, Western Division of the county of Surrey, 4 miles (W.) from Kingston; containing 441 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the north by the Thames, and on the south-east by the river Mole: there is a ferry across the Thames to Hampton. Hampton races are held on Molesey Hurst, or Common, in June. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £70; patron, Rev. Hibbert Binney, D.D. The church and tower do not correspond; the tower is more modern, and it is probable that the church was originally the private chapel to Molesey priory, to which the tower was added when it became a parish church. A Sunday National school is chiefly supported by the incumbent. Mr. Palmer bequeathed £500 three per cent. consols. to the poor; and the parish receives benefit from Henry Smith's charity.

MOLESWORTH (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Thrapston, hundred of Leightonstone, county of Huntingdon, 4½ miles (E. by S.) from Thrapston; containing 222 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 10.; present net income, £228; patron, Archbishop of York. Edw. Pickering, Esq., in 1697, bequeathed £200, vested in land now let for £27, which is distributed annually among the poor. This parish has the privilege of sending six poor children to the free school at Bythorn, under the will of — Husthwaite.

MOLLAND (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of South Molton, South Molton and Northern Divisions of the county of Devon, 7 miles (E. N. E.) from South Molton; containing 531 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage not in charge, united to that of Knowstone. Here is an infants' school, in which ten children are paid for by the trustees of Lyddon estate, and ten by R. G. Throckmorton, Esq. There are vestiges of an ancient earthwork within the parish.

MOLLINGTON, a chapelry, in the parish of Cropredy, union of Banbury, hundred of Bloxham, county of Oxford, and the Burton-Dassett Division of the hundred of Kington, Southern Division of the county of Warwick, 4½ miles (N. by W.) from Banbury; containing 360 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to All Saints.

MOLLINGTON, GREAT, a township, in the parish of Backford, union of Great Boughton, Higher Division of the hundred of Wirrall, Southern Division of the county of Chester, 2½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Chester; containing 118 inhabitants.

MOLLINGTON, LITTLE, a township, in the parish of St. Mary, Chester, union of Great Boughton, Higher Division of the hundred of Wirrall, Southern Division of the county of Chester, 2½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Chester; containing 24 inhabitants.

MOLSCROFT, a township, in the parish of St. John, in the union, and within the liberties of the borough, of Beverley, East Riding of the county of York, 1½ mile (W. N. W.) from Beverley; containing 124 inhabitants.

MOLTON, NORTH (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union and hundred of South Molton, South Molton and Northern Divisions of the county of Devon, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from South Molton; containing 1937 inhabitants. This parish, which borders upon Somersetshire, is situated on the Exmoor road, and in a district celebrated for a peculiar breed of cattle, called the North Devon breed, of a brown colour, without any intermixture of white. A woollen manufactory is carried on here, affording employment to about 150 persons; and there are some mines in the parish, in one of which, called Prince Regent's mine, some small portions of gold, iron, and hematite ore were found by William Flexham, Esq., in 1820. The market formerly held here has been long discontinued; but fairs for cattle, which are the largest in the north of Devon, are held on the Wednesday after May 12th, and on the last Wednesday in October. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Twitchen annexed, valued in the king's books at £16. 16. 1.; present net income, £110; patron and impropriator, Earl of Morley. The church, a fine structure, contains a beautifully carved oak screen, and a very rich octagonal font; there are some remains of painted glass and some handsome ancient monuments, among which is one to Sir A. Bamfylde, Knt., with his effigy in armour, with those of his lady, and their twelve sons and five daughters. There were formerly three chapels of ease in the parish. There are places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists and Presbyterians. The late Mrs. Moorman left a small bequest for teaching six poor children; and there is a National school for boys. Almshouses for six poor families were founded and endowed by an ancestor of George Parker, Esq.; and there are several small benefactions for distribution among the poor.

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MOLTON, SOUTH (*St. Mary Magdalene*), an incorporated market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of South Molton, South Molton and Northern Divisions of the county of Devon, 28 miles (N. W. by N.) from Exeter, and 181 (W. by S.) from London; containing 3826 inhabitants. This town derives its name from the river Mole, on the western bank of which it is situated having Exmoor on the north, and Dartmoor faintly perceptible on its southern boundary: over the river Mole, which falls into the Taw about 5 miles hence, is a bridge of three arches, at the east entrance into the town: the streets are well paved, flagged, and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are supplied with water from wells. The principal branch of manufacture is that of woollen goods, considerable supplies of which are occasionally furnished to the East India Company; shalloons, serges, and coarse woollen cloth, are the articles chiefly made. The manufacture of lace has been recently introduced. The general market is on Saturday; others are held on Tuesday and Thursday; there are cattle fairs on the Wednesday before June 22nd, and on the Wednesday after August 26th: great markets also for cattle are held on the Saturday after February 13th (which is noted for its fine show of North Devon cattle), and on the Saturdays before May 1st, October 11th, and December 12th. For several successive weeks in the spring, there are large markets for sheep. The sale for cattle is almost constant, the landholders here being chiefly breeders. On the river are several flour-mills and a fulling-mill. The town has received two charters, one in 1590, granted by Queen Elizabeth, and another in 1684, bestowed by Charles II.; under these the corporation consisted of a mayor and 18 burgesses, together forming the common council, assisted by a capital steward, recorder, town-clerk, two serjeants-at-mace, and others. The mayor, recorder, and two of the burgesses were justices of the peace. The government is now vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, by the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, for an abstract of which see the Appendix, No. I. The mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, the county magistrates having concurrent jurisdiction within the borough. The county magistrates hold petty sessions for the neighbouring district in a building over the corn market. The town sent representatives to parliament once in the reign of Edward I. It has been made a polling-place and the place of election for the northern division of the county. The town-hall is a handsome stone building; and a new prison has been erected at an expense of £2000, comprising several strong rooms, with a spacious yard, also two dwelling-houses, one of which is occupied by the serjeant, who is the gaoler.

The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £200; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church is a very spacious structure, in the ancient style of English architecture, and was repaired and beautified in 1829, at an expense of £2000: in the interior is a richly-carved pulpit of stone. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. The free school was founded in 1684, by Hugh Squire, who also endowed it with an annuity of £40 for the education of 30 poor boys. The Blue school was established by subscription in 1711, since which period many augmentations have been made to its funds; 45 boys and 20 girls are instructed and clothed annually. A National school is supported by subscription. The poor law union of South Molton comprises 29 parishes or places, containing a population of 18,875, according to the census of 1831, and is under the care of 36 guardians. Some vestiges of ancient encampments are visible at Cadbury and other places near this town. The late Mr. Justice Buller received the early part of his education at the grammar school here; and the Rev. Samuel Badcock, who distinguished himself in a controversy with Dr. Priestley, and assisted Dr. White in writing his celebrated Bampton Lectures, was born here in 1747; he died in London in 1788.

MONCKTON, BISHOP'S, a chapelry, in the parish and liberty of Ripon, West Riding of the county of York, 4 miles (S. S. E.) from Ripon; containing 576 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £108; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Ripon. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a National school, partly supported by subscription.

MONCKTON-DEVERHILL, county of Wilts.—See DEVERHILL, MONCKTON.

MONCKTON, TARRANT (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Blandford, hundred of Monckton-up-Wimborne, Wimborne Division of the county of Dorset, 4½ miles (E. N. E.) from Blandford-Forum; containing 220 inhabitants. This place derived its name from an ancient monastic establishment which formerly existed here, and the adjunct denotes its situation on the river Tarrant, which flows through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Tarrant-Launceston annexed, valued in the king's books at £17. 16. 8.; present net income, £55; patron and impropriator, J. J. Farquharson, Esq.

MONCKTON-UP-WIMBORNE, a tything, in the parish and hundred of Cranborne, though locally in the hundred of Monckton-up-Wimborne, Wimborne Division of the county of Dorset, 2 miles (W.) from Cranborne, with which the population is returned. The river Allen has its source here.

MONCTON-COMBE, county of Somerset.—See COMBE, MONCTON.

MONEWDEN (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Plomesgate, hundred of Loes, Eastern Division of the county of Suffolk, 5 miles (W. N. W.) from Wickham-Market; containing 207 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 13. 4.; patron, A. Arcedeckne, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £277, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £74; the glebe comprises 55 acres, valued at £77. 2. per annum.

MONGEHAM, GREAT (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the union of Eastry, hundred of Cornilo, lathe of St. Augustine, Eastern Division of the county of Kent, 2 miles (W. S. W.) from Deal; containing 310 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books

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at £18. 5.; present net income, £469; patron, Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is a large handsome structure, in the early English style. A school is supported by the rector. A market on Thursday, granted by Henry III., has been long disused; but a fair for cattle and pedlery is held on October 29th. In the village is a brewery and malting establishment.

MONGEHAM, LITTLE, a parish, in the union of EASTRY, hundred of CORNILO, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, Eastern Division of the county of KENT, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Deal; containing 96 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Sutton consolidated in 1835, valued in the king's books at £5. 15.; present net income, £324; patron, Archbishop of Canterbury. There is a churchyard, but no church; the inhabitants resort to Sutton.

MONGEWELL (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of WALLINGFORD, hundred of LANGTREE, county of OXFORD, 1½ mile (S.) from Wallingford; containing 162 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 9. 4½; present net income, £312; patron, Uredale Price, Esq. The church has some portions in the Norman style remaining. A day and Sunday school is supported by the lord of the manor and the rector.

MONINGTON, a township, in the parish of VOWCHURCH, hundred of WEBTREE, county of HEREFORD, 10 miles (W. by S.) from Hereford: the population is returned with the parish.

MONK-BRETTON, county of YORK.—See BRETTON, MONK.—*And all places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

MONKEN-HADLEY, county of MIDDLESEX.—See HADLEY, MONKEN.

MONKHILL, a township, in the parish of PONTEFRACT, Upper Division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, West Riding of the county of YORK; containing 39 inhabitants.

MONKLAND (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of LEOMINSTER, hundred of STRETFORD, county of HEREFORD, 2¾ miles (W. S. W.) from Leominster; containing 180 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 0. 9.; patrons, Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church, with the manor, was, in the time of William Rufus, given by Ralph Tony to the abbey of Conches in Normandy, upon which a cell of Benedictine monks was established here, the possessions of which, at the suppression, were granted to the Dean and Canons of Windsor. Courts leet are occasionally held here.

MONKLEIGH (*ST. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union of BIDEFORD, hundred of SHEBBEAR, Great Torrington and Northern Divisions of the county of DEVON, 2¾ miles (W. N. W.) from Great Torrington; containing 562 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the east by the river Torridge, which separates it from the parishes of Great Torrington and Wear-Giffard; and is intersected by the turnpike road from Bideford to Great Torrington and Exeter. The prevailing soil is a brown loam resting upon a substratum of clay, and there is a considerable portion of rich woodland, which contributes greatly to embellish the surrounding scenery. In the southern extremity of the parish is a narrow vein of red land, about a quarter of a mile broad, stretching from east to west; the surface is hilly, and the lowlands near the Torridge are subject to partial inundation. A small canal belonging to Lord Rolle, and commencing from the point where the river Torridge ceases to be navigable, passes through the parish to Great Torrington, affording conveyance for limestone, which is brought from Wales to the mouth of that river, and burnt into lime in several kilns within the parish. The manor of Annery was anciently held by Osbert de Annery, and afterwards by the Stapledons, from whom it descended by inheritance to the Hankfords, of which family was Sir W. Hankford, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, who dwelt here in the reign of Henry IV.: it subsequently passed through different hands, and is now the property and residence of W. Tardrew, Esq., by whom the ancient mansion, which occupies a picturesque situation on the western bank of the Torridge, commanding a fine view of that river, has been greatly improved. At Petticombe a handsome house has been erected, on a pleasant site, by Miss Saltren. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 14. 7.; present net income, £150: it is in the patronage of Miss Saltren, to whom about two-thirds of the great tithes belong, the remainder appertaining to the barton and manor of Annery. The church contains a handsome oak screen richly carved, enclosing an aisle belonging to the barton of Annery, which has been lately rebuilt and beautified at the sole expense of the proprietor, W. Tardrew, Esq.; there are also some interesting monuments, among which is one to the memory of Chief Justice Sir William Hankford, who is said to have been accidentally killed, in 1422, by his park-keeper, near a tree which was afterwards called Hankford's oak, and which was cut down about forty years since by Mr. Jackson, who then resided on the estate.

MONKRIDGE-WARD, a township, in the parish of ELSDON, union of ROTHBURY, Southern Division of COQUETDALE ward, Northern Division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 8 miles (N. E.) from Bellingham; containing 106 inhabitants.

MONKSEATON, a township, in the parish and union of TYNEMOUTH, Eastern Division of CASTLE ward, Southern Division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 2½ miles (N.) from North Shields; containing 489 inhabitants, many of whom are employed in the neighbouring collieries. Within the township is a large brewery. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. On Monkhouse farm are the remains of an old cross, called the Monk's stone, with this inscription, "O horror, to kill a man for a pig's head;" concerning which a curious tradition prevails of a monk of Tynemouth having been scourged on the spot by a Mr. Delaval, for having cut off a pig's head whilst roasting in the kitchen of the latter, and, dying within a year and a day, his brethren charged Mr. Delaval with his murder, who, in order to obtain absolution, assigned to the monastery the manor of Elswick and other estates, and erected an obelisk on the spot where he chastised the monk.

MONKS-ELEIGH (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of CODFORD, hundred of BABERGH, Western Division of the county of SUFFOLK, 2½ miles (W. S. W.) from Bildeston; containing 733 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, valued in the king's books at £14. 18. 11½.; present net income, £422. There is a place of worship

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for Wesleyan Methodists. Almshouses were built here and endowed by Mr. Edmund Colman, in 1731.

MONKSILVER (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Williton, hundred of Williton and Freemanners, Western Division of the county of Somerset, 14 miles (N. W.) from Taunton; containing 322 inhabitants. The vale in which this parish is situated is remarkable for its fertility: the meadow land is exceedingly rich, from the facility of irrigating it, at all seasons of the year, with water which brings with it, down the declivities, a considerable quantity of the upland soil, which it deposits in this narrow vale. Here is a stone quarry, affording good materials for repairing the roads. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 8. 1½; present net income, £230; patrons, Dean and Canons of Windsor. A day and Sunday parochial school is chiefly supported by the rector and curate.

MONKS-PATH, or MONKS-RIDING, a liberty, in the parish of Tanworth, Warwick Division of the hundred of Kington, county of Warwick, 7½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Birmingham; containing 379 inhabitants. It is situated on the road between Birmingham and Warwick, and near a branch of the river Tame.

MONKSTON, a parish, in the union and hundred of Andover, Andover and Northern Divisions of the county of Southampton, 3¼ miles (W.) from Andover; containing 276 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 12. 11.; present net income, £338; patrons, Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge.

MONKSWOOD, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of Pont-y-Pool, Lower Division of the hundred of Usk, county of Monmouth, 2½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Usk; containing 192 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £69; patron and impropriator, Duke of Beaufort.

MONKTON (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of Honiton, hundred of Colyton, Honiton and Southern Divisions of the county of Devon, 2 miles (N. E. by N.) from Honiton; containing 120 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed, with that of Shute, to the vicarage of Colyton.

MONKTON, a joint township with Jarrow, in the parish of Jarrow, union of South Shields, Eastern Division of Chester ward, Southern Division of the county palatine of Durham, 5 miles (E.) from Gateshead: the population is returned with Jarrow. The inhabitants are chiefly employed at the adjacent coal works. This is said to be the birthplace of Venerable Bede: a well, lately used as a bath for weakly or diseased children, and the spot where the rustics celebrated the eve of Midsummer-day, still retains his name.

MONKTON, formerly a distinct parish, but now in the parish of Otterden, hundred of Eyhorne, lathe of Aylesford, Western Division of the county of Kent. The church has been long since demolished.

MONKTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of the Isle of Thanet, hundred of Ringslow, or Isle of Thanet, lathe of St. Augustine, Eastern Division of the county of Kent, 6¾ miles (W.) from Ramsgate; containing 376 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with Birchington and Acol, or ville of Wood, united; valued in the king's books at £13. 8. 4.; present net income, £552; patron, Archbishop of Canterbury; appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The river Stour runs along the southern boundary of the parish. A market, formerly held here, is now disused; but fairs are still kept on July 22nd, and Oct. 11th, for toys, &c. Here is a beacon, erected in 1789.

MONKTON-FARLEY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Bradford, Westbury and Northern Divisions, and Trowbridge and Bradford Subdivisions, of the county of Wilts; 4 miles (N. N. W.) from Bradford; containing 396 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 15. 2½; present net income, £169; patron, Bishop of Salisbury. Here are some remains of a convent of Cluniac monks, founded about 1125, as a cell to the priory of Lewes: it was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, and at the dissolution had a revenue of £217. 0. 4.

MONKTON, MOOR (*All Saints*), a parish, in the Ainsty of the city, and East Riding of the county, of York; containing 484 inhabitants, of which number, 314 are in the township of Moor-Monkton, 7¾ miles (N. W. by W.) from York. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 19. 7.; present net income, £701: it is in the patronage of the Crown. The church is an ancient structure, situated half a mile from the village. A school is partly supported by subscription. Red House, built in the reign of Charles I. by Sir Henry Slingsby, commands a noble and extensive view, including the city and cathedral of York.

MONKTON, NUN (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the Upper Division of the wapentake of Claro, West Riding of the county of York, 8¼ miles (N. W.) from York; containing 398 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £78; patron and impropriator, J. Tuffnell, Esq. The church formerly belonged to a priory of Benedictine nuns, founded in the reign of Stephen, by William de Arches and Ivetta his wife, which, before the dissolution, possessed a revenue of £85. 14. 8. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A school for twelve poor boys was founded and endowed by Thomas and Leonard Wilson, about 1716; and another, for the like number of girls, by Mary and Dorothy Wilson; the annual income is £30.

MONKTON, WEST (*St. Augustine*), a parish, in the union of Taunton, forming a detached portion of the hundred of Whitley, Western Division of the county of Somerset, 3¼ miles (N. E. by N.) from Taunton; containing 1155 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26; present net income, £750; patron and incumbent, Rev. J. G. Maddison. A gallery has been erected in the church, and 50 free sittings provided, the Incorporated Society having granted £34 in aid of the expense. Here is a place of worship occasionally used by Baptists; and a school is partly supported by subscription. John Claymond gave £15 per annum to establish an exhibition at Brasenose College, Oxford, for boys from this school. The navigable river Tone, and the Taunton and Bridg-water canal, run through the parish. Nearly adjoining the town of Taunton is the Spital almshouse, founded in 1270, by Thomas Lambert, destroyed by fire in the reign of Henry VIII., and rebuilt soon afterwards by an abbot of Glastonbury; it is endowed with several parcels of land, producing an annual income of about £44. 10., and at present affords an asylum to eleven poor widows.

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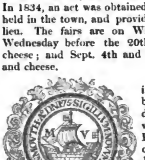
Arms.

MONMOUTH (*St. Mary*), a borough, market-town, and parish, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the Lower Division of the hundred of SKENFRITH, county of MONMOUTH, of which it is the chief town, 130 miles (W. N. W.) from London; containing 4916 inhabitants. This place, which derives its name from its situation at the mouth of the river Monnow, is by some antiquaries supposed to have been the *Blestium* of Antoninus, but no Roman antiquities have been discovered to confirm that opinion. It was a place of considerable importance during the time of the Saxons, who, to secure their conquests between the Severn and the Wye, and to repel the frequent incursions of the Britons, erected a stately castle, and fortified the town with walls of immense strength; of the former, a small portion is still remaining, and of the latter, one of the gateway towers, at the entrance from the Ross road, is almost entire, and several other vestiges may be traced in various parts of the town. At the time of the Norman Conquest, it was bestowed upon William Fitz-Baderon, one of the Conqueror's followers, who, from that circumstance, assumed the name of William de Monmouth. The celebrated John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, resided for some time in the castle; which was also the birthplace of Henry V., who passed his infancy here, and whose cradle, and the sword which he used at the battle of Agincourt, are deposited in Troy House, belonging to the Duke of Beaufort, at a short distance on the road to Chepstow.

The town is beautifully situated on the banks of the river Wye, near its confluence with the Monnow, in a luxuriant vale, environed by hills of various elevation, some of which are richly crowned with wood, and consists of one spacious street, extending from the market-place to the river Monnow, over which is an ancient stone bridge with an arched gateway, erected in 1272, forming an entrance from the Abergavenny road, and of several other streets, diverging in different directions to the river Wye, over which is also a handsome stone bridge. The houses are in general well built; many of those in the principal streets have gardens and orchards attached to them, and in various parts of the town are ancient buildings interspersed with handsome modern houses; the streets on the side towards the Wye contain several ranges of respectable buildings: the town is well paved and lighted, and amply supplied with water from springs, and with soft water, for culinary purposes, by carts which convey it to the houses of the inhabitants at a moderate charge. The public library is well furnished with modern works; and assemblies are held occasionally at the Beaufort Arms and at the town-hall. Chippenham meadow, an extensive plot of ground, forms a delightful promenade on the bank of the Wye, and is intersected by the river Monnow, which empties itself into that river: races are annually held in October, and are well attended. On the opposite side of the river, and on the acclivities of the hills which rise from its banks, numerous picturesque and beautiful villas are irregularly scattered at different elevations: on the Kymin, a lofty hill commanding an extensive view of the windings of the river through a finely varied tract of country, and of the town lying at its base, a marine pavilion has been erected in honour of the distinguished admiral Lord Nelson, and other naval heroes, whose achievements are recorded by paintings and inscriptions. Adjoining it is Beaulieu Grove, a rich wood, through which many pleasing walks have been made, commanding in different points of view agreeable prospects of the scenery in the neighbourhood. The steep banks of the Wye, clothed in many places with the most luxuriant verdure, are rich in every variety of beauty; and the windings of the river lead through a succession of scenes not surpassed by any of like character in the country. The beauty of the landscape, the mildness of the air, and its peculiar adaptation as a place of retirement, have made Monmouth the retreat of many respectable families, who have erected on the shores of the river, and on the heights which crown its banks, numerous handsome villas. The trade principally arises from the navigation of the river Wye, in the traffic carried on with Hereford and Bristol; and the preparation of bark from the forests of the Upper Wye, of which a great quantity is sent to Chepstow for exportation to the south of England and different parts of Ireland, and in which a considerable number of men, women, and children are employed. The iron and tin manufactures were introduced into this kingdom, and established at Monmouth, by a native of Switzerland, and are now carried on to a considerable extent: the town is well supplied with coal from the neighbouring Forest of Dean, from which a rail-road has been constructed, passing through Coleford and Newland. Paper is largely manufactured at mills situated on streams near the town, and there are also several corn-mills. The market, which is well supplied, is on Saturday; and a market is held on the first Wednesday in each month, for the sale of cattle, sheep, and pigs. In 1834, an act was obtained for removing the markets held in the town, and providing other market-places in lieu. The fairs are on Whit-Tuesday, for toys; the Wednesday before the 20th of June, for wool and cheese; and Sept. 4th and Nov. 22nd, for cattle, hops, and cheese.



Corporation Seal.

The inhabitants were first incorporated by Edward VI., by a charter which bears date June 30th, 1550, and which was confirmed by Philip and Mary. A third charter was bestowed by James I. in 1506, and another by Charles II. in 1666. Under these the corporation consisted of a mayor and fifteen capital burgesses, assisted by two bailiffs, a recorder, coroner, chamberlain, town-clerk, two serjeants-at-mace, and subordinate officers. The mayor, bailiffs, and recorder were justices of the peace. The government is now vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors by the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, for an abstract of which

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see the Appendix, No. I. By this act the municipal boundaries of the borough are made co-extensive with those for parliamentary purposes. The borough first exercised the elective franchise in the 27th of Henry VIII., in conjunction with those of Usk and Newport: it returns one member to parliament. The right of election was formerly vested in the resident burgesses of these several boroughs, but it has been extended to the £10 householders of certain enlarged districts, the limits of which are minutely described in the Appendix, No. II.: the mayor is the returning officer. The corporation hold quarterly courts of session for the trial of misdemeanants within the borough. The borough court, or court of record, was established by the charter of Edward VI., which authorised the mayor and bailiff to hold pleas in all actions to any amount; but the court was in disuse after the year 1795, until it was lately revived; the business transacted, however, is very limited. The assizes for the county, and the petty sessions for the Upper Division of the hundred of Usk, are held here. The town is within the duchy of Lancaster, and subject to the jurisdiction of the duchy courts. The town-hall is a substantial stone structure on piazzas, and ornamented with a statue of Henry V.: the lower part is appropriated to the use of the market, and the upper part contains the court-rooms for the assizes and the sessions, and a spacious assembly-room. The county gaol and house of correction is a spacious stone building, in the form of a castle, on the road to Hereford, and contains for the classification of prisoners forty-one cells, ten day-rooms, and seven airing-yards, in one of which is a tread-wheel. The election of knights for the shire also takes place in Monmouth as the county town.

The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 2. 3.; present net income, £195; patron and impropriator, Duke of Beaufort. The church was anciently the conventual church of a Benedictine priory, founded here in the reign of Henry II., the revenue of which at the dissolution was £56. 1. 11. The body of the church has been rebuilt in the modern style, and the only part remaining of the original building is the tower, surmounted by an elegant and finely proportioned spire, in the early style of English architecture, 210 feet high, and forming an interesting feature in the view of the town. St. Thomas' chapel is an ancient edifice with a low tower, exhibiting good specimens of the early English and the Norman styles, with some portions of an earlier period; it is supposed to have been founded prior to the Conquest, and has undergone a thorough repair, and a district has been assigned to it under the 16th section of the act of the 59th of George III. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £5; patron and impropriator, Duke of Beaufort. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The free grammar school was founded in the reign of James I., by William Jones, a native of Newland, in this vicinity, and citizen and haberdasher of London, who bequeathed £9000 for the endowment of a school and almshouse, and for the establishment of a lectureship in the church: the school is open to all children of the neighbourhood, with preference to those of this parish, for instruction in the Latin and Greek languages, and an English master is also appointed: the premises, near Wye bridge, are handsomely built, comprising houses for the masters. The almshouses consist of 20 separate tenements, with a garden to each, for 20 aged men and women. The school and almshouses are under the direction of the corporation and the Haberdashers' Company. A National school, supported by subscription, is kept in an ancient room, with a fine oriel window, part of the priory of Benedictine monks, said to have been the study of the celebrated Geoffrey of Monmouth, a native of this town, who resided many years in that convent. The poor law union of Monmouth comprises 32 parishes or places, containing a population of 20,131, according to the census of 1831, and is under the superintendence of 38 guardians. Of the hospitals of the Holy Trinity and St. John, founded here in the early part of the thirteenth century, by Wihenoc de Monemue, there are no remains. At the distance of a mile from the town, on the road to Stannton, is a rocking-stone of very large dimensions, called the Buck stone: it is 24 feet high, 57 feet in circumference at the upper surface, and three inches and one-sixth at the base; and near it is a flight of nine steps, above which is a large stone, having the appearance of a baptismal font; they are supposed to be Druidical remains. Monmouth formerly gave the title of Duke to James, natural son of Charles II.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, a maritime county, bounded on the west by the counties of Glamorgan and Brecknock, in South Wales; on the north, by part of Brecknockshire and by Herefordshire; on the east, by Gloucestershire, from which it is separated by the river Wye; and on the south-east and south by the river Severn and the Bristol Channel. It extends from 51° 29′ to 51° 59′ (N. Lat.), and from 2° 41′ to 3° 16′ (W. Lon.); and comprises an area of 498 square miles, or 318,720 statute acres. The population amounts to 98,130. At the time of the second Roman invasion of Britain, Monmouthshire formed part of the territory of the Silures, and, in the reign of the Emperor Claudius, was invaded by Ostorius Scapula, who, owing to the difficulties of the ground and the spirited and persevering resistance of the inhabitants, was unable to reduce it, and ultimately fell a victim to the fatigue, anxiety, and chagrin, which he experienced in the expedition. Julius Frontinus, however, in the reign of Vespasian, achieved the final conquest of this portion of Britain; and the part now constituting Monmouthshire became a portion of the Roman division called Britannia Secunda. From the stations and camps which those conquerors here established, and from the numerous fragments of their buildings and sculptures that have been discovered, it appears that the fine climate and great natural beauty of this pleasant county rendered it a favourite resort of the Romans, in the elegant and luxurious, though declining, age of Rome. At a period not long subsequent to the Saxon conquests, Monmouthshire, together with the rest of the country west of the Severn, continued free from the Anglo-Saxon dominion; and Caerleon, at that time its capital, was one of the most flourishing cities of the Britons. Wales then included three regions or principalities, namely, *Gwynedd*, *Powysland*, and *Dehenbarth*, in the last of which the whole of Monmouthshire was included. In those remote and obscure times it is difficult to trace the particular history of this county, which sometimes formed a separate

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territory under the name of *Gwent*, and at others was comprehended in *Morgannoc*, which included Glamorganshire and part of Carmarthenshire. The petty chieftains of this latter province were professedly tributary to the Prince of South Wales. The attempts of the Anglo-Saxon sovereigns to subjugate Wales were opposed by the Gwentians with extraordinary courage, insomuch that it does not appear that they were ever completely conquered during the Anglo-Saxon period. After the Norman Conquest, when various Norman adventurers received permission to make incursions into Wales, with a view to establish themselves upon the Welsh territory, several of those petty feudal sovereignties were here erected. These lands, having been held *per baronium*, with full power to administer justice to the tenants, were invested with *jura regalia*, so that the king's writs did not run in them. But in the event of a contest between two lords marchers (as these territorial proprietors were denominated), concerning the limits of their respective territories, they had recourse to the king as their supreme lord, and justice was administered to them in the superior courts of the realm. This system of feudal jurisprudence was continued here, as in the other Welsh marches, until Henry VIII., in 1535, abolished the government of the lords marchers, divided Wales into twelve shires, and included Monmouthshire among the counties of England. But as regards the administration of justice, it appears to have been considered a Welsh county until the reign of Charles II., when it was first included in the Oxford circuit; and even since that time it seems to have been affected in some degree by the ancient border law, as the jurisdiction of the supreme court of the lords marchers, usually held at Ludlow, in Shropshire, was not absolutely and finally abolished until the 1st of William and Mary, when it was suppressed by act of parliament, on petition of the gentry and inhabitants within the principality of Wales.

Monmouthshire is included in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff, with the exception of six parishes, three of which, viz., Welsh-Bicknor, Newton-Dixon, and St. Mary's in Monmouth, are in the diocese of Hereford; and the other three, Old-Castle, Llanthony, and Cwmyoy, in that of St. David's. Under the arrangements provided by the 6th and 7th of William IV., cap. 77, the whole will be included in the diocese of Llandaff. It is within the province of Canterbury, and is divided into the deaneries of Abergavenny, Netherwent, Newport, and Usk, and contains 123 parishes. For purposes of civil jurisdiction it is divided into the hundreds of Abergavenny, Caldicott, Ragland, Skenfreth, Usk, and Wentlloog, each of which is subdivided into Upper and Lower. It contains the borough, market, and sea-port town of Newport; the borough and market-towns of Monmouth and Usk; the market and sea-port town of Chepstow; and the market-towns of Abergavenny, Caerleon, and Pontypool. Two knights are returned to parliament for the shire, and one representative for the boroughs of Monmouth, Newport, and Usk conjointly. Monmouth is the place of election for the county members, and, under the act of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., cap. 64, the polling-places are Monmouth, Abergavenny, Usk, Newport, Chepstow, Pontypool, and the Rock Inn, in the parish of Bedwellty. This county is included in the Oxford circuit: the assizes are held at Monmouth, and the quarter sessions at Usk. The county gaol is at Monmouth.

The general aspect of the county is pleasingly diversified: a considerable part is mountainous and rocky, and those parts abutting on the mountain ridges are sterile, and afford but a scanty subsistence for the flocks which feed upon them; but the rich land in the valleys, and on the slopes of the hills, is finely checquered with woods and pastures, intermingled with spots of tillage. The beautiful scenery on the banks of the Wye attracts numerous tourists, and has often afforded subjects for the pencil and the pen. In the hundreds of Wentlloog and Caldicott sea-walls have been raised for a considerable extent, and at a vast expense, to prevent the sea from overflowing the spacious marshes in this district, which would otherwise be subject to continual damage from inundations. These expensive works are kept in repair by the contributions of the several proprietors, assessed according to the value of their estates in the respective levels; they being under the control of a court of sewers, and subject to the same laws and regulations as Romney Marsh, in Kent. In an agricultural point of view, Monmouthshire may be divided into three districts. The first, comprising the southern part of the county, consists partly of large tracts of moor or marsh land, having in some parts a rich loamy soil of great depth, and in others a vast body of black peaty matter: other portions, again, consist of a light loamy soil, which produces fine timber of various kinds, while in another part there is a mixture of clay and loam, forming fertile meadows, and above them an excellent reddish soil, well adapted to the growth of corn, turnips, or potatoes. The second division includes the eastern part of the county, and extends for a considerable distance along the banks of the river Usk: the soil is of a light red colour, and such are its natural advantages and fertility that the whole district has the appearance of a garden. The third division comprises the western and more hilly part of the county, the soil of which, upon the hills, is generally thin, of a peaty nature, and covering strata of stone lying upon beds of coal, or iron-ore. The low or marshy lands are chiefly in a state of meadow and pasture; the uplands are partly pasture and partly arable.

The corn chiefly cultivated is wheat, barley, and oats; and a few peas, or beans, are sometimes sown. The common artificial grasses are clover, rye-grass, and trefoil. Lime forms the principal manure; and the system of summer fallowing is very general. The oxen are principally bred in the northern, and fed in the southern, parts of the county: they are evidently a cross between the breeds of the two adjacent districts of Hereford and Glamorgan; some, indeed, are the pure breed of each. The sheep are in general very small, and partake of the properties so conspicuous in the mountain breed of South Wales. This breed now chiefly prevails in the mountainous parts: in the middle and lower districts are found some of the true Ryeland breed; and numerous crosses have been tried with the Cotswold, South Down, and Dorset breeds. The woods and coppices are numerous, and contain a great quantity of various kinds of timber, particularly beech and oak.

The most important mineral productions are iron, coal, limestone, and various other kinds of stone,

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valuable for building, and other purposes. Although the iron mines had been partially worked in very remote times, the works in this and the adjacent county of Glamorgan were carried on with little spirit until the latter part of the eighteenth century, since which time great facilities have been obtained by the application of the steam-engine, by improvements in hydraulic machinery, and by the adoption of rollers instead of forge hammers. The present works on the Welsh border are of considerable extent and importance, producing both pig and bar iron: attached to some are wire-works. Lead ore is also found; and the coal obtained furnishes more than sufficient fuel for the supply of the inhabitants. Limestone of the finest kind is found in almost every part of the county; and there are some quarries of *breccia*, for millstones, and of other valuable kinds of stone. In addition to the manufacture of iron, there are, at Caerleon and Rogerstone, some tin-works. The manufacture of flannel has been long established, but is of very limited extent. Some few coarse cloths, woollen stockings, and coarse caps, are made by the inhabitants among the mountains, and brought to the great fairs for sale. The caps, which are much in demand for sea-faring men, were formerly manufactured in much larger quantities than at present, the principal part of this trade having been removed to Bewdley, in Worcestershire, where the few caps still manufactured are called "Monmouth caps." A manufactory of japanned goods, celebrated under the name of "Pontypool ware," from its having been first invented in that town, in the reign of Charles II., was formerly carried on both there and at Usk, but has almost wholly declined, that trade having been transferred to Birmingham, Wolverhampton, &c.: in the vicinity of Monmouth are several paper-mills.

The principal rivers are the Severn, the Wye, the Usk, the Rumney, the Monnow, and the Ebwy. The Severn, when it first touches this county, at the angle where it receives the waters of the Wye, is a river of great magnitude, with a strong tide, and in its progress widens rapidly, and forms the Bristol Channel. The Wye is navigable for large vessels only to Chepstow bridge, but for barges, with some difficulty, as high as Hereford. The Usk is navigable for coasting vessels up to Newport, and for barges as high as Tredunnock bridge. The Monmouthshire canal was begun in 1792, and finished in 1798: by an act obtained in 1797, the proprietors were authorised to extend the line eastward one mile and a half; and by another, passed in 1802, various further powers were obtained, for making collateral tram-roads. The Brecknockshire canal, which may be considered a branch of this, was formed pursuant to an act obtained in the 33rd of George III. On the banks of the Monmouthshire canal, at Pontnewydd, commences a rail-road to the Blaenavon iron-works, a distance of five miles and a quarter, in which it has a rise of 610 feet from the canal; and there are also several tram-roads in connection with the various works in this extensive mining district.

There were five principal Roman stations in that part of the territory of the Silures which is included in the present county of Monmouth; *viz.*, *Venta Silurum*, fixed by the general consent of antiquaries at Caerwent; *Isca Silurum*, at Caerleon; and *Gobannium*, at Abergavenny. *Burrium* and *Blestium*, according to the opinion of Horsley, were respectively at Usk and Monmouth. Although it is probable that most of the great roads connecting the southern part of *Britannia Secunda* with the Roman-British territory east of the Severn, passed through Monmouthshire, yet the only one that can be distinctly traced is one which ran south-westward from Abergavenny to Neath, or to some station in Glamorganshire, and which is called by the natives *Sarn-hir*, signifying "the long paved causeway." The miscellaneous Roman antiquities discovered at different times are numerous and various, comprising aqueducts, baths, sudatories, tesselated pavements, columns, statues, bas-reliefs, hypocausts, altars, votive and sepulchral stones, sarcophagi, urns, medals, coins, fibulæ, &c. Remains of numerous ancient encampments are still visible, the construction of which, as this part of the British territory was never permanently occupied either by the Saxons or the Danes, it is reasonable to attribute almost exclusively to the Britons and the Romans. The ancient castles, from its contiguity to the Welsh border, were also very numerous, the sites of not fewer than twenty-five being still distinguishable, most of which were of Norman erection, and of several of them considerable portions still remain, though for the most part ruinous: those of Caerleon, Usk, and Skenfreth, are probably the most ancient; that of Ragland, though presenting the most magnificent extent of ruins, is the most modern. The number of religious houses, including two hospitals, was seventeen: the most interesting remains are those of Llanthony priory church, and of the Cistercian abbey of Tintern, both which exhibit large masses of beautiful ruins, in picturesque situations. Many of the churches have a remarkably picturesque appearance; and few of them having undergone much alteration since the Reformation, they still exhibit vestiges of the Roman Catholic worship and discipline, such as rood-lofts, niches, auricular recesses, and confessional chairs. The custom of whitewashing the outside of these edifices prevails in this part of the kingdom, of which the origin may be attributed to the churches having been, in many instances, constructed of pebbles and ragstone intermixed, which producing an extremely rough surface, it was thought requisite to cover them both internally and externally with plaster. The outside of the dwelling-houses are also mostly whitewashed, once a year, which gives an appearance of remarkable neatness and cheerfulness even to the humblest dwellings, considerably heightening the picturesque effect of the diversified landscapes with which the county abounds. In the north-eastern and south-eastern parts of the county, the English language is in common use; but in the north-western and south-western districts the Welsh is generally spoken, except in the towns. In several places divine service is performed wholly in the Welsh language, and, in some, in Welsh and English alternately. The provincial language, as in Glamorganshire, is the Gwentian, one of three dialects of Wales, in which many of the Welsh odes were composed, and which was considered the next in purity to the Gwyt nedd. The same tenacity is evinced by the lower class of the inhabitants as distinguishes those of the principality, with respect to the original language, customs, and manners; and, though continual attempts have been made to efface them, by establishing English schools, yet the antipathy of the people to the intro-

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duction of the language and manners of the English is still inveterately strong.

MONNINGTON-UPON-WYE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Weobley, hundred of Grimsworth, county of Hereford, 9 miles (W. N. W.) from Hereford; containing 104 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 10.; patron and impropriator, Sir G. Cornewall, Bart. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £221, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £18; the glebe comprises 30 acres, valued at £40 per annum.

MONTACUTE (*St. Catherine*), a parish, in the union of Yeovil, hondred of Tintinhull, Western Division of the county of Somerset, 4½ miles (W. by N.) from Yeovil; containing 1028 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 10.; patron and impropriator, John Phelips, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £190. 10., subject to the payment of rates; the glebe comprises 4 acres, valued at £10 per annum. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. This place, in the time of the Saxons, was called *Lagaresburch*, which is said to have been changed for its present name by William Earl of Moreton, who, soon after the Conquest, boilt a strong castle here, on the sharp point of a hill. On the same ridge is a double-moated Roman camp, called Hampden Hill, about three miles in circuit, the north-west part of which is further defended by a high rampart, partly of stone, enclosing twenty acres, within which many Roman coins have been found. Several large cisterns have been discovered in a morass below; and in the neighbourhood are extensive quarries of freestone, where materials have been furnished for building many of the churches in this and the adjoining counties: the manufacture of gloves is carried on to a limited extent. A priory, in honour of St. Peter and St. Paul, founded here by William the Conqueror, was, in the reign of Henry I., amply endowed, and granted to the monks of Cluny, by the Earl of Moreton; its revenue, at the dissolution, was estimated at £524. 11. 8.

MONTFORD (*St. Chad*), a parish, in the union of Atcham, hondred of Pimhill, Northern Division of the county of Salop, 5 miles (W. N. W.) from Shrewsbury; containing 566 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the south by the river Severn, across which there is a bridge. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 18. 6.; present income, £233; patron and impropriator, Earl of Powis. A school is partly supported by subscription.

MONYASH, a chapelry, in the parish and union of Bakewell, hundred of High Peak, Northern Division of the county of Derby, 4½ miles (W. S. W.) from Bakewell; containing 409 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £74; patron, Vicar of Bakewell; impropriator, Duke of Rutland. The chapel, dedicated to St. Leonard, has a low tower and spire. There is a meeting-house for the Society of Friends. At Rucklow-Dales are extensive rocks of grey marble, much admired or its variegated surface, of which a large quantity is quarried; and near them rises the river Lathkill, noted for the beautiful scenery on its banks. A court of miners, for the hundred of High Peak is held here once in six months, at which all pleas of debt, and disputes as to title, relating to the lead mines within the hundred, are determined by the steward and barmasters, assisted by a jury of 24 persons. A schoolhouse was built by subscription, in 1750, towards the endowment of which the commissioners for enclosing waste lands subsequently awarded fourteen acres, now producing an annual income of £17, for which nineteen poor children are educated free.

MOOR, a joint township with Batchcott, in the parish of Richard's-Castle, hundred of Munslow, Southern Division of the county of Salop: the population is returned with the parish.

MOOR, a joint township with Hill, in the parish of Fladbury, union of Pershore, Middle Division of the hundred of Oswaldslow, Pershore and Eastern Divisions of the county of Worcester, 3 miles (E. by N.) from Pershore: the population is returned with Hill.

MOOR-TOWN, a township, in the parish of Brandsburton, union of Skirlaugh, Northern Division of the wapentake of Holderness, East Riding of the county of York, 10 miles (N. E.) from Beverley; containing 26 inhabitants.

MOOR, WEST, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of Addick and Bulstone, Western Division of the county of Somerset, 4½ miles (S.) from Langport; containing 66 inhabitants.

MOORBY (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union and soke of Horncastle, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 4½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Horncastle; containing 154 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 11. 8.; present net income, £140; patron, Bishop of Carlisle. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

MOORE, a township, in the parish and union of Runcorn, hundred of Bucklow, Northern Division of the county of Chester, 4 miles (S. W. by S.) from Warrington; containing 298 inhabitants. The Mersey and Irwell canal and the Duke of Bridgewater's canal pass through the township, also the Grand Junction railway, which has a station here.

MOORESBARROW, a joint township with Parme, in the parish of Middlewich, union and hundred of Northwich, Southern Division of the county of Chester, 2½ miles (E. by S.) from Middlewich; containing, with Parme, 25 inhabitants.

MOORHOUSE, a township, in the parish of Burgh-upon-the-Sands, Cumberland ward, and Eastern Division of the county of Cumberland, 4½ miles (W. by N.) from Carlisle; containing 277 inhabitants. There is a meeting-house for the Society of Friends, in which Thomas Stordy, who died in 1684, after suffering many persecutions, and Jonathan Ostell, who died in 1755, distinguished themselves as pious and unyielding preachers.

MOORHOUSE, a township, in the parish and union of Houghton-le-Spring, Northern Division of Easington ward and of the county palatine of Durham, 3½ miles (N. E.) from Durham; containing 30 inhabitants.

MOORHOUSE, a chapelry, in the parish of Laxton, or Lexington, union of Southwell, South-Clay Division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, Northern Division of the county of Nottingham, 3½ miles (S. S. E.) from Tuxford; the population is returned with the parish.

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MOORLINCH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Bridg-water, hundred of Whitley, Western Division of the county of Somerset, 7 miles (E.) from Bridg-water; containing 2192 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; present net income, £440; patron and incumbent, Rev. R. J. Luscombe; impropriators, — Gould and — Sberston, Esqrs., and Rev. — Baker. There are chapels of ease at Stawell and Sutton-Mallet. Here was a cell to the abbey of Glastonbury. There is a Sunday National school.

MOORSHAM, GREAT, a township, in the parish of Skelton, union of Guilsbrough, Eastern Division of the liberty of Langbaurgh, North Riding of the county of York, 6 miles (E. by S.) from Guilsbrough; containing 338 inhabitants. Here is a National school.

MOORSLEY, a township, in the parish and union of Houghton-le-Spring, Northern Division of Easington ward and of the county palatine of Durham, 4½ miles (E. N. E.) from Durham; containing 748 inhabitants. The Durham Junction railway begins near this township, where it joins the Hartlepool railway.

MOORTHWAITE, a joint township with Northsceogh, in the parish of Cumwhitton, union of Brampton, Eskdale ward, Eastern Division of the county of Cumberland, 10 miles (8. E. by S.) from Carlisle; containing, with Northsceogh, 255 inhabitants.

MOORWINSTOW (*St. Morenna*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Stratton, Eastern Division of the county of Cornwall, 7½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Stratton; containing 1102 inhabitants. This place is situated at the northern extremity of the county, projecting into the Bristol Channel, by which it is bounded on the west, and on the east by the river Tamar, which, with the Torridge, has its source here. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 10. 10.; present net income, £276; patron, Bishop of Exeter; impropriator, D. Yonge, Esq. The church is an interesting structure, chiefly in the Norman style of architecture, and abounding with curious and elegant details; the south porch is a highly enriched specimen of that style; the outer arch is embellished with zigzag mouldings alternated with foliage and a wreath of roses supported by grotesque animals; the pediment is ornamented with a group of animals resembling crocodiles, from the mouths of which issue chains entwining a lamb; the inner arch, opening into the church, is enriched with a profusion of figures; at the west end of the north aisle are three arches supported by massive circular columns; the roof is of carved oak exquisitely enriched, and the ancient font, which is large, is elaborately ornamented; the church contains several interesting monuments. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a National school, supported by subscription. Richard Stanbury, Bishop of Hereford, who died in 1471, was born at Stanbury, in this parish, where also was born Sir William Adams, an eminent oculist.

MORBORN (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Peterborough, hundred of Norman-Cross, county of Huntingdon, 2½ miles (N. W.) from Stilton; containing 94 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 6. 10½.; present net income, £198; patron, R. E. Duncombe Shafto, Esq.

MORCHARD, BISHOP'S (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Credition, Crediton and Northern Divisions of the county of Devon, 6½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Crediton; containing 2003 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £36; patron, R. H. Tuckfield, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £750, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £43; the glebe comprises 50 acres, valued at £84 per annum. There is a fair for cattle on the Monday after Sep. 8th. Thomasine Tucker, in 1733, gave a rent-charge of £16 for teaching and clothing eight boys and eight girls: there is also a National school, supported by subscription.

MORCOTT (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Uppingham, hundred of Wrandike, county of Rutland, 4½ miles (E. by N.) from Uppingham; containing 480 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 19. 7.; present net income, £355; patron and impropriator, Rev. E. Thorold. There is a National school partly supported by the rector and curate.

MORDEN, a parish, in the union of Wareham and Purbeck, hundred of Loosebarrow, Wimborne Division of the county of Dorset, 6 miles (N.) from Wareham; containing 813 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with the rectory of Charborough annexed, valued in the king's books at £8. 4. 7.; present net income, £287; the patronage and impropriation belong to Mrs. Drax. The church is an ancient building, with an embattled tower crowned with pinnacles. Among other sepulchral memorials of the Erle family, there are in the chancel an altar-tomb, and a monument of freestone, having the figure of a man in complete armour, in the attitude of prayer, with three children behind him. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a school for girls, supported by private charity.

MORDEN (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union of Croydon, Second Division of the hundred of Wallington, Eastern Division of the county of Surrey, 10 miles (8. W. by S.) from London; containing 655 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 11.; patrons, the Descendants of the late Richard Garth, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £420, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £35; the glebe comprises 14½ acres, valued at £23 per annum. The church is a small brick edifice, erected about 1656; it has a large window of stained glass, the ancient part of which is said to have belonged to Merton Abbey. The small river Wandle skirts the parish on the north-east. Here are two tobacco and snuff manufactories. Several bequests have been made for the education of children, amounting to about £30 per annum, which is applied in aid of the National school. There is also £1000 vested in the three per cent. consols. for the support of the Sunday school.

MORDEN, GUILDEN (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Royston, hundred of Armingford, county of Cambridge, 5½ miles (E.) from Biggleswade; containing 675 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 3. 6.; present net income, £170; patrons, Master and Fellows of Jesus' College, Cambridge; appropriator, Bishop of Ely.

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MORDEN, STEEPLE (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of Royston, hundred of Armingford, county of Cambridge, 5 miles (W. by N.) from Royston; containing 545 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 18. 6., present net income, £200; patrons and impropriators, Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford. The steeple of the church fell to the ground about 70 years since.

MORDIFORD (*Holy Rood*), a parish, in the hundred of Greytree, union and county of Hereford, 5 miles (E. S. E.) from Hereford; containing 635 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 6. 5½.; present net income, £318; patron, E. T. Foley, Esq. The church had formerly a wooden spire rising from the centre (which was taken down in 1814, when a tower was erected at the west end), whereon had been emblazoned, for several previous centuries, a dragon, probably the bearing of Uter Pendragon, anciently of note in this vicinity. This parish, which is situated at the confluence of the rivers Frome, Lug, and Wye, abounds with limestone, in which is found a great variety of fossils; and within its limits is a small portion of St. Ethelbert's camp, on Blackbury hill. A school-house, lately erected on the east side of the churchyard, at an expense of £400, raised by subscription, is endowed with about £5 per annum.

MORDON, a township, in the parish and union of Sedgefield, North-Eastern Division of Stockton ward, Southern Division of the county palatine of Durham, 8½ miles (E. by S.) from Bishop-Auckland; containing 174 inhabitants.

MORE, a parish, in the union of Clun, hundred of Purslow, Southern Division of the county of Salop, 3 miles (N. E. by N.) from Bishop's Castle; containing 272 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 6. 2.; present net income, £154; patron, R. B. Moore, Esq. A school is endowed with about £5 per annum, for which eight poor children are taught.

MOREBATH (*St. George*), a parish, in the union of Tiverton, hundred of Bampton, Cullompton and Northern Divisions of the county of Devon, 2¼ miles (N. by W.) from Bampton; containing 436 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 8. 9.; patron, T. L. Clarke, Esq.; impropriators, M. B. and W. B. Bere, Esqrs. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £115, and the vicarial for £234, subject to the payment of rates; the glebe comprises 3½ acres, valued at £4 per annum. The church, erected in 1688, contains some neat monuments to the families of Bere and Sayer. A charity school was endowed in 1688, by Mr. John Brook, with £10 a-year, for the instruction of poor children of this parish and that of Skilgate, in the county of Somerset: there is also a National school. Here is an almshouse for two poor persons.

MOREBY, a joint township with Stillingfleet, in the parish of Stillingfleet, wapentake of Ouze and Derwent, union, and East Riding of the county, of York, 5¾ miles (S.) from York: the population is returned with Stillingfleet.

MORELEIGH, or MORLEY (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Totnes, hundred of Stanborough, Stanborough and Coleridge, and Southern, Divisions of the county of Devon, 5½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Totnes; containing 182 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 8. 1.; present net income, £145; patron, J. H. Scale, Esq. A weekly market and an annual fair were formerly held here. Within the parish is Stanborough, the site of an ancient fort, which gives name to the hundred. Morley gives the title of Earl to the family of Parker.

MORESBY (*St. Bridget*), a parish, in the union of Whitehaven, Allerdale ward above Derwent, Western Division of the county of Cumberland; containing 983 inhabitants, of which number, 434 are in the township of Moresby, 2 miles (N. by E.) from Whitehaven. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 2. 3½.; present net income, £105; patron, Earl of Lonsdale. The church has been rebuilt and enlarged, and contains 200 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £150 in aid of the expense. There is an iron-foundry within this parish, which is bounded on the west by the Irish Sea. It is evident that this was the site of a Roman station, from the numerous foundations of buildings, caverns, and Roman inscriptions, which have been discovered. Horsley thinks that it was *Arbeia*, where, according to the *Notitia*, the *Numerus Barcariorum Tigritensium* was in garrison. A school was founded and endowed by Joseph Williamson, Esq., with lands and tenements, producing about £42 per annum.

MORESTEAD, a parish, in the union of New Winchester, hundred of Fawley, Winchester, and Northern Divisions of the county of Southampton, 3¼ miles (S. E. by S.) from Winchester; containing 90 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6; present net income, £150; patron, Bishop of Winchester. A school is partly supported by subscription.

MORETON, a liberty, in the parish of Dinton, hundred of Desborough, county of Buckingham, 4 miles (S. W. by S.) from Aylesbury: the population is returned with the parish.

MORETON, a joint township with Alcumlow, in the parish of Astbury, union of Congleton; hundred of Northwich, Southern Division of the county of Chester, 3 miles (S. W. by S.) from Congleton; containing, with Alcumlow, 141 inhabitants.

MORETON, a township, in the parish of Bebstone, union, and Lower Division of the hundred, of Wirrall, Southern Division of the county of Chester, 9½ miles (N. by W.) from Great Neston; containing 247 inhabitants.

MORETON (*St. Magnus the Martyr*), a parish, in the union of Wareham and Purbeck, hundred of Winfrith, Wareham Division of the county of Dorset, 8 miles (E. by S.) from Dorchester; containing 304 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 19. 2.; patron, James Frampton, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £262, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £28; the glebe comprises 38 acres, valued at £52 per annum. The church was rebuilt by James Frampton, Esq., in 1776. The Rev. Roger Coker, rector of this parish, who died in 1813, bequeathed £170 three per cent. reduced annuities, for instructing poor children. William Frampton, Esq., in

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1687, bequeathed £100 to be laid out in land, and the rental to be appropriated to the apprenticing of poor children of this parish; but the benefit of the bequest has since been extended to the parishes of Off-Puddle and Turner's-Puddle.

MORETON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Ongar, Southern Division of the county of Essex, 3 miles (N. by W.) from Chipping-Ongar; containing 431 inhabitants. This parish is separated from the parishes of Great and Little Laver by a brook which flows into the river Rodon at Chipping-Ongar, and over which a bridge of brick was built by subscription in 1762. The situation is elevated, in many parts commanding extensive and richly varied prospects; the soil is of various kinds, but generally fertile, and the lands are under good cultivation. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20; patrons, Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £375, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £72; the glebe comprises 68 acres, valued at £85 per annum. The church is a small neat edifice, with a tower of brick overlaid with cement, and surmounted by a shingled spire. There is a National school, partly supported by endowment. That eminent non-conformist, Edmund Calamy, was rector here.

MORETON, a tything, in the parish, and Lower Division of the hundred, of Thornbury, Western Division of the county of Gloucester, 2 miles (N. by E.) from Thornbury: the population is returned with the parish.

MORETON, a chapelry, in the parish of Llanybodwell, hundred of Oswestry, Northern Division of the county of Salop, 3½ miles (S.) from Oswestry: the population is returned with the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £669; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph. The chapel is dedicated to St. Michael. Here is a mineral spring.

MORETON, a hamlet, in the parish of Gnosall, Western Division of the hundred of Cuttlestone, Southern Division of the county of Stafford, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Newport: the population is returned with the parish. A chapel has been built containing 380 sittings, 260 of which are free, the Incorporated Society having granted £150 in aid of the expense.

MORETON, a hamlet, in the parish of Hanbury, Northern Division of the hundred of Offlow and of the county of Stafford: the population is returned with Draycott.

MORETON-CORBET (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of Wem, Whitchurch Division of the hundred of North Bradford, Northern Division of the county of Salop, 5½ miles (S. E.) from Wem; containing 247 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 3. 6.; patron, Sir A. Corbet, Bart. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £330, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £32; the glebe comprises 39 acres, valued at £70 per annum. The church is a neat structure, containing some fine ancient monuments of the Corbet family, whose magnificent mansion, built in the time of Elizabeth, was burned in the civil war, by a detachment from Cromwell's army stationed at Wem; the remains have been converted into workshops, &c.

MORETON-HAMPSTEAD (*St. Andrew*), a market-town and parish, in the union of Newton-Abbott, hundred of Teignbridge, Crockernwell and Southern Divisions of the county of Devon, 11 miles (W. S. W.) from Exeter, and 184 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 1864 inhabitants. The town is romantically situated on the verge of Dartmoor Forest, and occupies a gentle eminence environed by lofty hills. It consists of several streets, which are indifferently paved: the houses in general are ancient, and built in the cottage style, with thatched roofs: the appearance of the surrounding district is somewhat peculiar, the surface being strewn with fragments of rock, while the barren heights of Dartmoor on the west are strikingly contrasted with the cultivated slopes of land more immediately adjacent to the town. The woollen trade here was formerly extensive, but only a few blankets and stockings are now made: there are some tan-yards, and a rope-manufactory, and in the vicinity are quarries of excellent granite. A market is held on Saturday, and there are two great cattle markets, on Whitsun-eve and the first Saturday in October. Fairs are held on the third Thursday in July and the last Thursday in November, principally for cattle. A new market-house and shambles were built, at the expense of the Earl of Devon, in 1837. A portreeve is annually elected at a court leet and baron for the manor, held early in November: four constables are chosen at the same court, by a jury; also a bailiff, to examine weights and measures, and two officers called jurors, to superintend the internal affairs of the town.

The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £49. 19. 7.; present net income, £401; patron, Earl of Devon. The church occupies the summit of the elevation on which the town is situated; it is an ancient edifice, with nave, aisles, transeptal porch, and chancel, the last being separated from the body by a carved wooden screen. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Unitarians. The sum of £10 per annum is paid by the governors of St. John's hospital, in the city of Exeter, agreeably to the directions of Elizeus Hele, for the maintenance of a free school in this parish, which has also an allowance of £10 per annum from the parish. Some Druidical remains and Roman antiquities have been found in the immediate vicinity of the town.

MORETON-IN-THE-MARSH (*St. David*), a market-town and parish, in the union of Shipston-upon-Stour, Upper Division of the hundred of Westminster, Eastern Division of the county of Gloucester, 28½ miles (E. N. E.) from Gloucester, and 83 (W. N. W.) from London; containing 1331 inhabitants. This town is situated in a pleasant valley, on the high road from London to Worcester, which is here crossed by the Roman Fosse-way: it is an inconsiderable place, and is neither lighted nor paved. The only branch of manufacture is that of linen-cloth, which furnishes employment to about 50 persons. A railway passes hence to Stratford-upon-Avon, being chiefly used for the conveyance of coal. In the reign of Henry III., the abbot of Westminster, lord of the manor, procured a charter for a weekly market, which, though on the decline, is still held on Tuesday. There are fairs on March 25th and November 1st, but they are very little resorted to. The living is annexed to the rectory of Burton-on-the-Hill.

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There is a place of worship for Independents. A National school was endowed in 1813, with £4000, by Lord Redesdale and Dr. Winford; the present income is about £140 per annum, and about 200 children of both sexes are educated: there is likewise a school for the children of dissenters, which has an allowance of £10 per annum for instructing 20 boys. On the heath is a modern pillar, erected in lieu of an ancient rude stone, called the "Four Shire Stone," marking the point where the counties of Oxford, Gloucester, and Warwick, and a detached portion of the county of Worcester, unite, and near which a memorable battle was fought between the English and the Danes.

MORETON, MAIDS' (*St. Edmund*), a parish, in the union, hundred, and county of Buckingham, 1½ mile (N. E.) from Buckingham; containing 474 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 2. 11.; present net income, £294; patron and incumbent, Rev. J. L. Long. The church is a handsome structure, in the later English style, containing some stalls highly enriched; the porch and belfry have groined roofs. It was built in 1450, by two maiden sisters, daughters of the last male heir of the family of Pegore. A school is supported by the rector. The river Ouse, and a branch of the Grand Junction canal pass through the parish.

MORETON, NORTH (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Wallingford, hundred of Moreton, county of Berks, 4½ miles (W.) from Wallingford; containing 362 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 17. 8.; present net income, £83; patron, Archdeacon of Berks; impropriator, John T. Wasey, Esq. In Stapleton's chantry chapel, founded before 1467, are two old tombs of dignified ecclesiastics, with processional crosses, but without dates: there are also two ancient mutilated tombs, with Saxon inscriptions.

MORETON-SEA or SAY (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of Drayton, Drayton Division of the hundred of North Bradford, Northern Division of the county of Salop, 3½ miles (W.) from Drayton-in-Hales; containing 676 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; patron, Rector of Hodnet. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £550, and the incumbent's for £89. 13., subject to the payment of rates; the glebe comprises 43 acres.

MORETON, SOUTH (*St. John*), a parish, in the union of Wallingford, hundred of Moreton, county of Berks, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Wallingford; containing 169 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 15. 5.; present net income, £199: it is in the patronage of the University of Oxford, in trust for the Principal and Fellows of Magdalene Hall. A small stream runs through the village, and upon it there are three paper-mills. The line of the Great Western railway intersects the parish.

MORETON-VALENCE (*St. Stephen*), a parish, in the union of Wheatenhurst, Upper Division of the hundred of Whitstone, Eastern Division of the county of Gloucester, 7½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Stroud; containing 324 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £77; patron, J. Pitt, Esq.; appropriator, Prebendary in Hereford Cathedral. The navigable river Severn bounds the parish on the north-west, and the Gloucester and Berkeley canal passes through it.

MORLAND (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in West ward and union, county of Westmorland; containing 1940 inhabitants, of which number, 415 are in the township of Morland, 7 miles (S. E.) from Penrith. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 18.; present income, £200; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The tithes of Great Strickland, a township in this parish, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £81. 14. 4., subject to the payment of rates. The church is a large ancient edifice, originally of Norman architecture of the period of Henry II., and the cross aisles remain so, but the chancel was rebuilt about 200 years ago in the Elizabethan style of Norman architecture, and the body of the church 80 years ago, with windows of the modern Grecian style. The townships of Bolton and Thrimby have each a chapel of ease. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a meeting-house, with a burial-ground attached, belonging to the Society of Friends. The river Lyvennet runs through the parish, the northern and western boundaries of which are formed by the river Leeth, and the eastern by the Eden. Limestone and freestone of excellent quality, and some inferior coal, are obtained here. A free school, erected and partly supported by subscription, has been endowed by the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle with their allotment of common in 1800, consisting of about 30 acres; and there are several Sunday schools, one of which is supported by the vicar, who also pays for 40 children in the day schools. At Chapelgarth formerly stood a chapel, dedicated to St. Mary. Within the parish are the remains of a monastic building, and several old halls, now converted into farm-houses.

MORLEY (*St. Matthew*), a parish, in the union of Belper, hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, Southern Division of the county of Derby; containing 1064 inhabitants, of which number, 272 are in the township of Morley, 4½ miles (N. E.) from Derby. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; present net income, £648; patrons, alternately, certain Trustees and E. S. Sitwell, Esq. The church is a large structure with a lofty spire, partly built by Ralph Statham, Esq., who died in 1380, and completed by his widow Godiftha: it contains several monuments of the ancient families of Statham and Sacheverell; and in the north aisle are four windows of stained glass, curiously designed, said to have been brought from Dale abbey at the dissolution. There is a chapel of ease at Smalley, in this parish. A National school is partly supported by a small endowment and partly by subscription. An almshouse was founded about 1657, by Jacinth Sacheverell, for six poor men, each of whom receives £5 per annum.

MORLEY (*St. Botolph*), a parish, in the hundred of Forehoe, Eastern Division of the county of Norfolk, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Wymondham; containing 339 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of Morley-St. Peter annexed, valued in the king's books at £14. 11. 5½; present net income, £583; patron and incumbent, Rev. C. B. Cooper. The church is an ancient structure, with a large square tower: the chancel was repaired about 1480, by Thomas Warde, the then rector, of whom it contains several painted representations, particularly in the east window. Elizabeth Brown, in 1732, bequeathed an annuity of £8 for the

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education of 6 children of this parish, and 4 from St. Peter's; the school is on the National system.

MORLEY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the hundred of Forehoe, Eastern Division of the county of Norfolk, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from Wymondham; containing 172 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the rectory of Morley-St. Botolph.

MORLEY, a chapelry, in the parish of Batley, union of Dewsbury, Lower Division of the wapentake of Agbrigg, West Riding of the county of York, 4½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Leeds; containing 3819 inhabitants, who are principally employed in the manufacture of woollen cloth. A church in the later English style, with a tower and spire, was erected here in 1830, at an expense of £2953. 2. 6., under the act of the 58th of George III.; and under the 21st section of the same act it has been made a district church. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £43; patrons, alternately, Earls of Wilton and Cardigan. Morley, previously to the Conquest, had a parochial church, which subsequently became dependent on that of Batley; but in the time of Charles I. it was conveyed by the Earl of Sussex to trustees of the Presbyterian church; it retains much of its ancient appearance, and now belongs to the Independents, who, besides this, have a place of worship recently erected: there is another belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists. A National school for this place and Churwell has been established.

MORNING-THORPE (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Depwade, Eastern Division of the county of Norfolk, 2 miles (E.) from St. Mary-Stratton; containing 164 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7: it is in the patronage of the Crown. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £300, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £54; the glebe comprises 6 acres, valued at £10. 10. per annum.

Arms.

MORPETH (*St. Mary*), a parish, and the head of a union, (but a portion of the parish is in Castle ward union), partly in the Eastern, and partly in the Western, Division of Castle ward, Southern Division, and partly in the Western Division of Morpeth ward, Northern Division, of the county of Northumberland; containing 4797 inhabitants, of which number, 3890 are in the borough and market-town of Morpeth, 15 miles (N.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and 289 (N.) from London. This town is supposed to derive its name from "Mor-path, or the road past the small hills or Mors," so called in the north. There was a castle here during the Saxon Heptarchy, which in 1138 was strengthened by Ranolph de Merlay, to whose father the castle and manor were granted by the Conqueror. The castle was destroyed during the parliamentary war, and the walls and gateway are all that now remain; the latter was built by William Lord Greystock, in 1358. The manor and castle descended to the Dacres, and from them to Lord William Howard, of Naworth castle, and is now in the possession of his lineal descendant, the Earl of Carlisle. In 1215, the town was set on fire by the barons, in order to obstruct the military operations of King John; and in 1689 it was again nearly destroyed by an accidental conflagration. Morpeth is agreeably situated in a valley on the northern bank of the river Wansbeck, which is crossed by a stone bridge of two arches, and on the great road from London to Edinburgh, in the centre of a richly cultivated district: an elegant bridge of three arches, from a design by Mr. Telford, has been erected a little below the old bridge. The town consists chiefly of one long street, which is paved and lighted with gas; the houses are of an inferior description. An abundant supply of water is conveyed into the town from a spring at Stobhill, the works having been constructed in 1820. Races are held annually in Sept. on Cottingwood common, immediately northward of the town. A subscription library, established in 1817, is well supported; and in 1825 a mechanics' and scientific institute was founded, which at present consists of about 200 members, and is furnished with a good library and lecture-room. The town is well situated for trade, from the contiguity of coal and water, but little is at present carried on: the principal business is tanning, the ancient staple trade of the town; a very extensive woollen manufactory is about to be commenced. The market cross, built in 1699, and rebuilt in 1783, at the expense of the corporation, stands in the centre of the town, and is a small edifice, supported by eight stone pillars and arches. The market, which is on Wednesday, is one of the principal markets in the north of England for live cattle, and is generally well supplied with corn and provisions; fairs are held on Wednesday week before Whitsuntide, and the Wednesday before July 22nd, for sheep and cattle; two fairs for horses have lately been established, and there is a statute fair for hiring servants, on the Wednesday before Martinmas-day.

Corporation Seal.

Morpeth is an ancient borough by prescription, and received a charter of confirmation from Charles II. The officers of the corporation were two bailiffs, a sergeant-at-mace, two ale-tasters and bread-weighers, two fish and flesh lookers, four constables, and an indefinite number of free burgesses, seldom exceeding 220 in the whole. The government is now vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, by the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, for an abstract of which see the Appendix, No. I.: the mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, the county magistrates having concurrent jurisdiction within the borough. The Earl of Carlisle, as lord of the manor, holds two courts leet annually, one on the Monday next after Easter week, and the other on the first Monday after Michaelmas-day. There were seven inferior companies, or fraternities, each governed by an alderman, and forming together one corporation; also two descriptions of burgesses, freemen and brothers, the former being entitled to superior

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privileges, as voting for members of parliament, and filling corporate offices. The freemen are appointed by the seven companies, who elect, from among their own free brothers, the full number of 24; viz., the Merchant Tailors four, the Tanners six, the Fullers and Dyers three, the Smiths three, the Cordwainers three, the Weavers three, and the Butchers two; the whole being sworn and admitted freemen at the ensuing court leet, after which the companies may elect 24 more: the free brothers become such by servitude, or by being sons of freemen who are brothers of some particular company. The borough first returned representatives to parliament in 1553: it continued to send two members until the 2nd of William IV., when it was deprived of one by the act then passed to amend the representation: the right of election was formerly vested in the bailiffs and free burgesses. The extent of the borough, which has been enlarged, is minutely described in the Appendix, No. II.: the mayor is the returning officer. The borough is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold a petty session on the first Wednesday in every month for the county business: the borough magistrates also hold monthly sessions. The Easter quarter sessions for the county are held here, the others being held at Alnwick, Newcastle, and Hexham. On the south side of the town are about 400 acres of common land, the property of the corporation, on part of which each of the freemen and free brothers is entitled to turn two head of cattle. The town-hall is a plain structure of hewn stone, with a piazza and turrets, erected in 1714, by Sir John Vanbrugh, at the expense of the family of Howard: it is generally appropriated to meetings for public business, and the lower part is occasionally used as a theatre. A large and commodious gaol for the county, with a magnificent sessions-house and offices, has been erected, at the south entrance to the town: the prison wards are arranged in the form of a radiated octagon, with the houses of the governor and turnkeys in the centre, and a chapel on the east side; the sessions-house and a turreted gateway form the grand western entrance: the area consists of about three acres of ground. This town has been made a polling-place for the northern division of the county.

The living is a rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Ulgham annexed, valued in the king's books at £32. 16. 8.; present net income, £161l; patron, Earl of Carlisle. The church is situated upon an eminence called "Kirk Hill," at a considerable distance from the town: it is a plain structure, in the ancient style of English architecture, with a low square western tower: in the chancel is a fine east window, which was formerly of painted glass throughout. An old square tower of hewn freestone, called the "Clock House," standing near the market-place, contains a clock and a ring of six bells. There were formerly gate towers at each entrance into the town. On the north of the bridge is a small but handsome chapel of ease, built of freestone. There are places of worship for Presbyterians and Wesleyan Methodists, also a Roman Catholic chapel. The free grammar school was founded by Edward VI., in 1552, for the sons of freemen, and endowed with the lands of dissolved chantries here and at Nether Witton, the proceeds of which amount to £224. 2. 3. per annum. The master, who must have the degree of M. A. or B. A., and the usher, are both appointed by the charity trustees, in whom the management is now vested, subject to the approval of the Bishop of Durham. This institution has been rendered of extensive benefit by being divided into two departments, one for classical instruction at a low rate, the other for English and mathematics upon the plan of the British and foreign school society. The corporation have also recently established an infants' school and a girls' school. These schools are attended by upwards of 400 children. Large and commodious school rooms, with play-grounds and rooms for the teachers attached, were built by the corporation, assisted by subscription and the government grant, and opened in 1838. A dispensary, established in 1817, is supported by voluntary contributions: and a savings' bank has lately been erected. The poor law union of Morpeth comprises 7¾ parishes or places, containing a population of 14,340, according to the census of 1831, and is under the superintendence of 77 guardians. The remains of the ancient baronial castle consist of the old gateway tower, with part of two exploratory turrets, together with the outer wall: near the gateway tower, towards the north, is a large mound of earth on a natural elevation, the height of which appears to have been greatly increased by art: this was probably part of the outworks. William Turner, M. D., the first English writer on botany, who died in 1568, was born here; and the late Dr. Robert Morrison, the celebrated Chinese linguist and missionary, and author of a Chinese dictionary, was also a native of this place. Mr. John Horsley, author of the "Britannia Romana," was for some time minister of the Presbyterian chapel in this parish, where he died in 1731. Morpeth gives the title of Viscount to the family of Howard, Earls of Carlisle. At the distance of a quarter of a mile to the west of the town, in a romantic vale surrounded by beautifully wooded banks, are the ruins of Newminster abbey, a monastery of Cistercians founded by Ranulph de Merlay, in 1139: it was extensively endowed. The site, with the exception of a door-way, presents only heaps of ruins covered with grass, among which some large ash trees have twisted their roots and attained a great size.

MORRAGE, a joint township with Foxt, in the parish of Ipstones, Southern Division of the hundred of Totmonslow, Northern Division of the county of Stafford; containing, with Foxt, 403 inhabitants.

MORRELL-ROOTHING, county of Essex.—See ROOTHING, MORRELL.

MORRICK, a township, in the parish of Warkworth, union of Alnwick, Eastern Division of Morpeth ward, Northern Division of the county of Northumberland, 9 miles (S. E. by S.) from Alnwick; containing 64 inhabitants.

MORROWE, a hamlet, in the parish and hundred of Wisbeach, Isle of Ely, county of Cambridge, 6 miles (W. S. W.) from Wisbeach, with which the population is returned. Here was anciently a chapel, or oratory, in which, by reason of the distance of the parish church, the inhabitants obtained licence from the bishop, in 1388, to attend divine service for one year.

MORSTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Walsingham, hundred of Holt, Western Division of

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the county of NORFOLK, 3¼ miles (W. by N.) from Clay; containing 171 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, annexed to that of Stiffkey-St.-John, and valued in the king's books at £18. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £280. 8., subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £44.

MORTHOE (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BARNSTAPLE, hundred of BRAUNTON, Braunton and Northern Divisions of the county of DEVON, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from Ilfracombe; containing 338 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 19. 3.; present net income, £128; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The church contains an altar-tomb to the memory of Sir William de Tracey, who, in 1308, founded a chantry, and, after the murder of Thomas à Becket, ended his days in a hermitage at this place. There is a National school supported by subscription. Off the coast is a large isolated rock, termed "Mortstone," from the numerous deaths, by shipwreck, which have been occasioned by vessels striking against it.

MORTIMER, WEST, a tything, in the parish of STRATFIELD-MORTIMER, union of BRADFIELD, hundred of HOLBSHOTT, Basingstoke and Northern Divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 8 miles (N.) from Basingstoke; containing 348 inhabitants.

MORTLAKE, a parish, in the union of RICHMOND, Western Division of the hundred of BRIXTON, Eastern Division of the county of SURREY, 6½ miles (S. W. by W.) from London; containing 2698 inhabitants. The village is pleasantly situated on the south bank of the Thames, and on the road to Richmond; in the neighbourhood are several seats and villas. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £230; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The church, which is about to be enlarged and beautified, was founded in the fourteenth, and rebuilt in the sixteenth, century, and has undergone many modern repairs; the tower, which is very ancient, is of stone and flint, square and embattled: in the interior is an ancient font, ornamented with rich tracery, the gift of Archbishop Bourchier. It contains several handsome and neat monuments, including one to the memory of Viscount Sidmouth, by Westmacott, and another to the memory of the Hon. Francis Coventry, by Kidwall; and on a flat stone before the communion table is an ancient brass effigy, in excellent preservation, to the memory of A. Holt, many years comptroller to Queen Elizabeth. Sir Philip Francis, supposed to be the author of the letters of Junius, is buried here; also Dr. John Dee, and John Partridge, celebrated astrologers, and the latter a native. There is a place of worship for Independents. In this parish, about the year 1616, a manufactory of tapestry was established, but it was destroyed in the time of the civil war; there is a small pottery for stone-ware, also a brewery, and the making of malt is carried on very extensively. The cultivation of asparagus is very considerable, and a great part of the land is cultivated by market-gardeners. A farm, comprising 80 acres, on the Richmond side of the parish, was formerly the private property of George III.: part of Richmond Park is in the parish. A free school for the education of poor children in the principles of the established church, founded in 1700, and endowed by the will of Dorothy, Lady Capel, in 1719, was enlarged by subscription in 1815, when the National system was introduced; it is further supported by subscription. An infants' school is supported by the Hon. Misses Addington; and 12 girls are taught and clothed at the expense of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor. Edward Colston built almshouses for eight poor persons; and John Juxon, in 1828, built and founded an almshouse for four poor widows. There are several small bequests for apprenticing children and for the benefit of the poor. In the grounds of Stawell House, in this parish, are 100 yards of the balustrades of old London bridge, also two of the alcoves from the same structure. An ancient house here belonged to Gen. Ireton, where, it is said, Cromwell frequently held his councils; it was subsequently the residence of Edward Colston, Esq., the great benefactor to the city of Bristol, who, during his lifetime, expended more than £70,000 in the support of various charitable institutions. The only remaining vestige of Mortlake House, anciently the residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury, is the foundation of a single wall. Archbishops Peckham and Reynolds died here. Edward III. resided here in 1352, and Queen Elizabeth frequently visited Dr. Dee.

MORTON (*HOLY CROSS*), a parish, in the union of CHESTERFIELD, hundred of SCARSDALE, Northern Division of the county of DERBY, 3½ miles (N.) from Alfreton; containing 501 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 10.; present net income, £360; it is in the alternate patronage of the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Mrs. C. Turbutt.

MORTON (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of BOURNE, wapentake of AVELAND, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 2½ miles (N.) from Bourne; containing 842 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Hacconby united in 1732, valued in the king's books at £9. 1. 10½.; present net income, £280; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Lincoln. The church is a handsome cruciform structure, with a lofty and finely groined tower rising from the intersection: it has portions in the Norman, and in the early, decorated, and later English styles of architecture. A school is endowed with £10 per annum, by Rebecca Leaband, in 1717, part of which arises from land, and part from the five per cent. annuities, for which twelve children are instructed.

MORTON, an extra-parochial liberty, in the Higher Division of the wapentake of BOOTHBY-GRAFFO, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 8 miles (S. W. by W.) from Lincoln; containing 9 inhabitants.

MORTON, a hamlet, in the parish and union of GAINSBOROUGH, wapentake of CORRINGHAM, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 1½ mile (N. by W.) from Gainsborough; containing 543 inhabitants. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. A school for 20 poor children was endowed with land, in 1708, by Joshua Tyler.

MORTON (*ST. DENIS*), a parish, in the union of SOUTHWELL, and in that part of the liberty of SOUTHWELL and SCROOBY which separates the Northern and Southern Divisions of the wapentake of THURGARTON, Southern Division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 2½ miles (S. E.) from Southwell; containing 156 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £81; patron and appropriator, Prebendary of Dunham

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in the Collegiate Church of Southwell. The church is a small brick edifice. Here is a trifling endowment in land, bequeathed by John Dabile, for teaching four poor children of Morton, and four of Fisherton.

MORTON, an extra-parochial liberty, in the wapentake of BIRDFORTH, North Riding of the county of YORK, 5½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Helmsley: the population is returned with the township of Newborough.

MORTON, a township, in the parish of AINDERBY-STEEPLE, union of NORTH-ALLERTON, wapentake of GILLING-EAST, North Riding of the county of YORK, 3¼ miles (W. S. W.) from North Allerton; containing 258 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

MORTON, a township, in the parish of ORMSBY, union of GUILSBROUGH, Eastern Division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, North Riding of the county of YORK, 4½ miles (N. N. E.) from Stokesley; containing 26 inhabitants.

MORTON, ABBOTS (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of ALCESTER, Lower Division of the hundred of BLACKENHURST, Pershore and Eastern Divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 5½ miles (W. S. W.) from Alcester; containing 233 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8; present net income, £146; patron, T. Eades, Esq.

MORTON-BAGGOTT (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of ALCESTER, Alcester Division of the hundred of BARLICHWAY, Southern Division of the county of WARWICK, 3½ miles (W. S. W.) from Henley-in-Arden; containing 170 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6; present net income, £188; patron, Rev. Sam. Peshall.

MORTON, EAST and WEST, a township, in the parish of BINGLEY, union of KEIGHLEY, Upper Division of the wapentake of SKYRACK, West Riding of the county of YORK, 3 miles (E. N. E.) from Keighley; containing 1219 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

MORTON-GRANGE, a township, in the parish and union of HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING, Northern Division of EASINGTON ward and of the county palatine of DURHAM, 6 miles (N. E. by N.) from Durham; containing 295 inhabitants.

MORTON-JEFFRIES, a parish, in the union of BROMYARD, hundred of RADLOW, county of HEREFORD, 5½ miles (S. W.) from Bromyard; containing 46 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £45; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Hereford.

MORTON-MORRELL (*HOLY CROSS*), a parish, in the union of STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, Warwick Division of the hundred of KINGTON, Southern Division of the county of WARWICK, 3¾ miles (N. N. W.) from Kington; containing 298 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £55; patron and impropriator, W. Little, Esq. There is a small endowment, the gift of the Rev. Thomas Harbridge, for the instruction of six children.

MORTON-ON-THE-HILL, or HELMINGHAM (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of ST. FAITH, hundred of EYNSFORD, Eastern Division of the county of NORFOLK, 5¾ miles (S. by E.) from Reepham; containing 169 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 14. 7.; present net income, £168; patron, F. Berney, Esq. Under an arch in the north wall of the church is an ancient monument, with a cross, cut in wood, but without any inscription. A school is partly supported by a lady.

MORTON-PALMS, a township, in the parish of HAUGHTON-LE-SKERNE, union of DARLINGTON, South-Eastern Division of DARLINGTON ward, Southern Division of the county palatine of DURHAM, 3 miles (E.) from Darlington; containing 83 inhabitants.

MORTON-PINKNEY (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BRACKLEY, hundred of GREENS-NORTON, Southern Division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 8 miles (W. by N.) from Towcester; containing 581 inhabitants. The living is a rectory; net income, £167; patrons, Provost and Fellows of Oriel College, Oxford. A school-house has been built, in which the children are taught upon the National system. There is a mineral spring.

MORTON-TYNEMOUTH (so called from having belonged to the priory of Tynemouth, in Northumberland), a township, in the parish of GAINFORD, union of TEESDALE, South-Western Division of DARLINGTON ward, Southern Division of the county palatine of DURHAM, 8½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Darlington; containing 19 inhabitants.

MORTON-UPON-LUGG (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the hundred of GRIMSWORTH, union and county of HEREFORD, 4¼ miles (N.) from Hereford; containing 69 inhabitants. The living is a rectory not in charge, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Moreton Magna in the Cathedral Church of Hereford; net income, £144.

MORVAH, a parish, in the union of PENZANCE, Western Division of the hundred of PENWITH and of the county of CORNWALL, 6 miles (N. W.) from Penzance; containing 377 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the north by the Bristol Channel: the cliffs on this part of the coast are extremely fine. The living is a vicarage, annexed to that of Madron. The church was rebuilt in 1828, when it received an addition of 292 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £250 towards defraying the expense. There are places of worship for Bryanites and Wesleyan Methodists; and a boys' school is chiefly supported by subscription. At Tregominion are the remains of an ancient chapel. Castle Chun, in the neighbourhood, is the most regular Danish fortification in the county; and near it there is a very fine cromlech.

MORVAL (*ST. WENN*), a parish, in the union of LISKEARD, hundred of WEST, Eastern Division of the county of CORNWALL, 2¾ miles (N.) from East Looe; containing 644 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 14. 9½; present net income, £238: it is in the patronage of the Crown; impropriator, J. Buller, Esq. John Buller, Esq., in 1714, founded a free school and endowed it with £20 per annum, for teaching poor children.

MORVILL (*ST. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union of BRIDGENORTH, hundred of STOTTESDEN, Southern Division of the county of SALOP, 3 miles (W. by N.) from Bridgenorth; containing 517 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Aston-Eyre annexed; net income, £204; patron and impropriator, Lord Sudeley. A school is chiefly supported by Sir Richard Acton, Bart. In the church was originally a society of Secular canons, and subsequently one of Benedictine

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monks, a cell to the abbey of Shrewsbury: it was founded by Earl Roger, and at the dissolution had a revenue of £15.

MORWICK, a joint township with Scholes, in the parish of BARWICK-IN-ELMETT, Lower Division of the wapentake of SKYRACK, West Riding of the county of YORK, 6 miles (N. E. by E.) from Leeds: the population is returned with the parish.

MOSBOROUGH, a township, in the parish of ECKINGTON, hundred of SCARSDALE, Northern Division of the county of DERBY, 8 miles (N. N. E.) from Chesterfield: the population is returned with the parish. Joseph Stones, in 1660, devised a dwelling-house, croft, and garden for the use of a schoolmaster, also land now producing an annual income of about £18, for the free education of fifteen children.

MOSEBY, a joint township with Marston, in the parish and liberty of RIPON, West Riding of the county of YORK: the population is returned with Marston.

MOSELEY, a hamlet, in the parish of BUSHBURY, Northern Division of the hundred of SEISDON, Southern Division of the county of STAFFORD, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Wolverhampton: the population is returned with the parish. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel.

MOSELEY, a chapelry, in the parish of KING'S-NORTON, Upper Division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, Northfield and Eastern Divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 2 miles (S.) from Birmingham: the population is returned with the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £94; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, was enlarged in 1822, and contains 250 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £250 in aid of the expense. Here is a National school.

MOSS, a township, in the parish of CAMPSALL, union of DONCASTER, Upper Division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, West Riding of the county of YORK, 6½ miles (W. by N.) from Thorne; containing 269 inhabitants.

MOSSER, a chapelry, in the parish of BRIGHAM, union of COCKERMOUTH, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, Western Division of the county of CUMBERLAND, 4½ miles (S.) from Cockermouth; containing 94 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £44; patron, Earl of Lonsdale. The chapel is dedicated to St. Philip.

MOSSLEY, a chapelry, in the parish of ASHTON-UNDER-LINE, hundred of SALFORD, Southern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 9½ miles (E.) from Manchester: the population is returned with the parish. This is a neat village, the houses being principally built of stone. The manufacture of cotton and woollen goods is extensively carried on, but the former prevails. Fairs for cattle are held on June 21st and the last Monday in October. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £127; patron, Rector of Ashton-under-Line. The chapel was built in 1755, and enlarged in 1786. There is a place of worship for Methodists of the New Connection; also a charity school, affording instruction to about 220 children in connection with the establishment; and the Methodists support a school, in which there are nearly 600 children. On an eminence in the vicinity is Hartshead Pike, a lofty and circular tower surmounted by a spire: it was rebuilt of stone in 1758, and has been used as a beacon.

MOSS SIDE, a township, in the parish of MANCHESTER, union of CHORLTON, hundred of SALFORD, Southern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 2 miles (S.) from Manchester; containing 208 inhabitants. In 1837 an act was passed for establishing a company for laying out and maintaining an ornamental park, within this and other townships.

MOSTERTON, a parish, in the union of BEAMINSTER, hundred of BEAMINSTER-FORUM and REDHONE, Bridport Division of the county of DORSET, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from Beaminster; containing 303 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the rectory of South Perrot. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £169, subject to the payment of rates; the glebe comprises 5 acres, valued at £9 per annum. The church has been enlarged and contains 200 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £100 in aid of the expense.

MOSTON, a township, in the parish of ST. MARY, CHESTER, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Lower Division of the hundred of BROXTON, Southern Division of the county of CHESTER, 3 miles (N. by W.) from Chester; containing 17 inhabitants.

MOSTON, a township, in the parish of WARMINGHAM, union of CONGLETON, hundred of NORTHWICH, Southern Division of the county of CHESTER, 6½ miles (W. by N.) from Sandbach; containing 372 inhabitants. The Grand Trunk canal passes through the township.

MOSTON, a township, in the parish of MANCHESTER, hundred of SALFORD, Southern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 4 miles (N.E.) from Manchester; containing 615 inhabitants.

MOSTON, a township, in the parish of STANTON-UPON-HINE-HEATH, Whitchurch Division of the hundred of NORTH BRADFORD, Northern Division of the county of SALOP; containing 79 inhabitants.

MOTCOMB, a parish, in the union of SHAFTESBURY, liberty of GILLINGHAM, Shaston Division of the county of DORSET, 1½ mile (N. N. W.) from Shaftesbury; containing 1405 inhabitants. The living is annexed, with those of East and West Stower, to the vicarage of Gillingham. The rectorial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £350, and the vicarial for £700, subject to the payment of rates; the glebe comprises 2½ acres, valued at £4 per annum. The church is an ancient structure. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a National school.

MOTHERBY, a joint township with Gill, in the parish of GREYSTOCK, union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, Eastern Division of the county of CUMBERLAND, 6½ miles (W. by S.) from Penrith; containing, with Gill, 1 5 inhabitants.

MOTTINGHAM, a hamlet, in the union of LEWISHAM, partly in the parish of CHISELHURST, hundred of RUXLEY, but chiefly in the parish of ELTHAM, hundred of BLACKHEATH, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, Western Division of the county of KENT, 8 miles (S. E.) from London; containing 124 inhabitants.

MOTTISFONT (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of ROMSEY, hundred of THORNGATE, Romsey and Southern Divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 4½ miles (N. N. W.) from Romsey; containing 515 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with Lockerley and East Dean annexed, valued in the king's books at £14. 18. 11½.;

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present net income, £900; patron and incumbent, Rev. O. D. St. John. Mottisfont House, a spacious and venerable edifice, occupies a portion of the site of a priory of canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, founded in the beginning of the reign of King John, by William Briwere, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity. In 1494, the establishment being reduced from eleven, its original number of religions, to three, Henry VII. procured a bull from Pope Alexander for its suppression, but it continued till the dissolution, at which period its revenue was valued at £167. 15. 8.

MOTTISTON (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the liberty of West Medina, Isle of Wight Division of the county of Southampton, 5¾ miles (S. E.) from Yarmouth; containing 142 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with the vicarage of Shorwell united, valued in the king's books at £11. 16. 3.; present net income, £403; patron, and impropriator of Shorwell, S. Dowell, Esq. The church is principally in the later English style.

MOTTRAM, ST. ANDREW, a township, in the parish of Prestbury, union and hundred of Macclesfield, Northern Division of the county of Chester, 4¾ miles (N. N. W.) from Macclesfield; containing 387 inhabitants. Here is a National school.

MOTTRAM-IN-LONGDENDALE (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Ashton-under-Line, hundred of Macclesfield, Northern Division of the county of Chester; containing 15,536 inhabitants, of which number, 2144 are in the township of Mottram-in-Longdendale, 7½ miles (E. N. E.) from Stockport. This parish, which was anciently called the lordship of Tintwistle, was, in the reign of Edward II., granted by Thomas de Burgh to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, on whose attainder for high treason, in the 15th of that reign, it became forfeited to the crown: the manor was afterwards in the possession of the Hollands, Lovells, Stanleys, Wilbrahams, and Dysarts, and is now the property of Admiral Tollemache. The township is situated to the north-east of Stockport, on a steep hill at the western extremity of the vale of Longdendale; and the parish is separated from the county of Derby, on the south, by the river Etherow, or Mersey, which has its source near the north-eastern extremity; and from Lancashire by the river Tame, which forms its boundary on the north. The surrounding scenery is boldly diversified, combining features of picturesque beauty with objects of romantic grandeur. Among the hills in the township is Cat Tor, a precipitous elevation, more than 100 feet in perpendicular height; the sides and summit are planted with trees, and the faces of the precipice exhibit various strata of rock, coal, slate, and freestone disposed with great regularity. Above this is Mottram Hill, commanding from the summit a delightful and extensive prospect up the vale of Longdendale, including the beautiful windings of the Mersey, the banks of which are embellished with trees of stately growth and luxuriant foliage.

Till within the last 30 years, this parish was wholly agricultural, but within that period it has become one of the most flourishing manufacturing districts in this part of the kingdom. About a mile and a half from the village, which consists of one broad and well-paved street, the river Mersey expands into a broad stream, on which are extensive cotton mills, built in the excavation of a rock protruding into the river, over which, at a small distance below, is a stone bridge of one arch. There are several large manufactories of cotton and woollen goods, paper, and machinery; also works upon a large scale for the spinning of cotton and the printing of calico, and a foundry for smelting iron-ore, which abounds in the south-west portion of the parish, and for which the large collieries in the immediate neighbourhood afford great facility. Stone also abounds in various parts of the parish: this stone is soft in the quarry, and is very easily cut; but upon exposure to the air, it becomes as hard as flint. Fairs for cattle are held annually in the village on the 27th of April and the 31st of October. A court leet is held annually on Michaelmas-day, at which a constable is appointed for each of the townships in the parish; and a court baron is also held under Admiral Tollemache, as lord of the manor. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books as a rectory and vicarage at £32. 3. 9.; present net income, £219; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Chester. The church is in the later style of English architecture, with a lofty square embattled tower: it contains some ancient and interesting monuments, and sepulchral chapels belonging respectively to the manors of Hollingworth and Stayley. In the churchyard is the tomb of Lawrence Earnshaw, distinguished by his eminent mechanical genius, and as the inventor of some of the earliest and most ingenious machinery introduced into the cotton manufactories; he was born at this place, and was buried here in 1767. The vicarage-house, near the church, is surrounded with intrenchments resembling those of a Roman station. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. The free grammar school was founded in 1612 by Robert Garsett and Sir Richard Wilbraham, and is endowed with land, the proceeds of which, together with other benefactions, amount to £65 per annum. There is also a National school. Here are some remains of Bncton Castle, supposed to be of British origin.

MOULDSWORTH, a township, in the parish of Tarvin, union of Great Boughton, Second Division of the hundred of Eddisbury, Southern Division of the county of Chester, 9 miles (N. E. by E.) from Chester; containing 180 inhabitants.

MOULSEY, EAST and WEST, county of Surrey. —See MOLESEY.

MOULSFORD (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of Wallingford, hundred of Moreton, county of Berks, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Wallingford; containing 169 inhabitants. The living is united to the vicarage of Cholsey. A school is supported by subscription.

MOULSHAM, a hamlet, in the parish and hundred of Chelmsford, Southern Division of the county of Essex, ¾ of a mile (S. W.) from Chelmsford: the population is returned with the parish. A chapel, dedicated to St. John, has been built, containing 540 sittings, 300 of which are free, the Incorporated Society having granted £300 in aid of the expense; and a district has been assigned to it.

MOULSOE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Newport-Pagnell, hundred of Newport, county of Buckingham, 3 miles (S. E. by E.) from Newport-Pagnell; containing 303 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 16. 3.;

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present net income, £280; patron, Lord Carrington. There is a free school for poor children, founded in 1719, by the Countess of Northampton, and endowed with about £10 per annum. A rent-charge of £5 on Lord Carrington's estate, in this parish, is distributed among the poor on St. Thomas' day, by the minister and churchwardens.

MOULTON, a township, in the parish of DAVENHAM, union and hundred of NORTHWICH, Southern Division of the county of CHESTER; containing 243 inhabitants.

MOULTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of SPALDING, wapentake of ELLOE, parts of HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (W.) from Holbeach; containing 1850 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £28. 13. 4.; present net income, £456; patron, incumbent, and impropriator, Rev. M. Johnson. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A free grammar school was founded and endowed with lands, by John Harrox, in 1561.

MOULTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BLOFIELD, hundred of WALSHAM, Eastern Division of the county of NORFOLK, 3 miles (S.) from Acle; containing 209 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 3.; present net income, £177; patron and impropriator, Rev. George Anguish. A fund of £20, the rent of land allotted to the parish under an enclosure act of the 41st of George III., is annually distributed among the poor at Christmas.

MOULTON (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union and hundred of DEPWADE, Eastern Division of the county of NORFOLK, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from St. Mary-Stratton; containing 447 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; patron, W. W. Chute, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £453, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £110; the glebe comprises 20 acres, valued at £35 per annum. The church formerly contained a chapel, in which a light was constantly kept burning before the altar and the image of the Virgin Mary: the tower is circular at the base, and octangular above. A school is partly supported by the clergyman. The pious, learned, and eloquent preacher, John Moulton, a Carmelite friar, who flourished about 1400, was born here.

MOULTON (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of BRIXWORTH, hundred of SPELHOE, Southern Division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 4½ miles (N. N. E.) from Northampton; containing 1334 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 3. 9.; present net income, £391; patron and incumbent, Rev. J. Stanton; impropriator, J. Artheroat, Esq. The church is partly in the Norman style of architecture. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. The town estate produces £92 per annum, out of which, after deducting for repairs, £15 is distributed in clothing, £7 in bread, and £7 in coal, among the poor annually; and £8 is applied to the support of a Sunday school.

MOULTON (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of NEWMARKET, hundred of RISBRIDGE, Western Division of the county of SUFFOLK, 3½ miles (E. by N.) from Newmarket; containing 366 inhabitants. The living comprises a rectory and a vicarage, the former valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and the latter at £4. 7. 8½.; patrons, Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Cambridge. The rectorial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £587, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £70; the glebe comprises 139 acres, valued at £95 per annum. The church is a large and handsome edifice. This parish is entitled to one-fourth share of the rent of land, about £5, under the will of William Deynes. The poor's land produces a rent of £39, £20 of which, the rent of an estate at Newmarket, is distributed among poor families in money or turf.

MOULTON, a township, in the parish of MIDDLETON-TYAS, union of RICHMOND, wapentake of GILLING-EAST, North Riding of the county of YORK, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Richmond; containing 190 inhabitants.

MOULTON, CHAPEL, a chapelry, in the parish of MOULTON, wapentake of ELLOE, parts of HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN, 7½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Crowland: the population is returned with the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £68; patron, M. Johnson, Esq.

MOULTON, LITTLE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the hundred of DEPWADE, Eastern Division of the county of NORFOLK, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from St. Mary-Stratton. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 3. 1½.; patron, S. Webster, Esq. The church was demolished in 1570.

MOULTON-PARK, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of SPELHOE, Southern Division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 9½ miles (N. N. E.) from Northampton; containing 15 inhabitants.

MOUNTFIELD (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BATTLE, hundred of NETHERFIELD, rape of HASTINGS, Eastern Division of the county of SUSSEX, 2½ miles (S.) from Robert's-Bridge; containing 663 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 13. 4.; present net income, £189; patrons and impropriators, Countess of Plymouth and Earl of Albemarle.

MOUNT-GRACE, in the parish of EAST HARSLEY, wapentake of BIRDFORTH, North Riding of the county of YORK, 5½ miles (N. E. by E.) from North Allerton. A Carthusian priory, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. Nicholas, was founded here, about 1396, by Thomas de Holland, Duke of Surrey, who endowed it with extensive possessions; but dying in rebellion against Henry IV., before the completion of his design, its progress was interrupted, but again renewed in 1440, by Henry VI., who confirmed in parliament the former grants: its revenue at the dissolution was valued at £382. 5. 11.: there are considerable remains of the monastic buildings, and of the church, which was cruciform, with a tower rising from the intersection.

MOUNTHEALY, a township, in the parish and union of ROTHBURY, Western Division of COQUETDALE ward, Northern Division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 9½ miles (E. S. E.) from Rothbury; containing 47 inhabitants.

MOUNTNESSING (*ST. GILES*), a parish, in the union of BILLERICAY, hundred of CHELMSFORD, Southern Division of the county of ESSEX, 2 miles (S. W.) from Ingatestone; containing 796 inhabitants. This

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parish derives its name from the ancient family of the Mountneys, and its luxuriant pasture and meadow lands. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11; present net income, £117; patron, Rev. E. Evans; impropriator, Lord Petre. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £210, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £34; the impropriate glebe comprises 13 acres, valued at £15 per annum, and the vicarial 21 acres, valued at £22 per annum. The church is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave, aisles, and chancel, on the south side of which is a small chantry chapel, containing several monumental inscriptions. Richard Beyley, in 1743, bequeathed a house and land, producing £30 annually, in support of a school for teaching poor children. A priory of Augustine canons was founded in the reign of Stephen, at Thoby, in this parish, by Michael Capra, Roise his wife, and William their son: it was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Leonard, and, at the dissolution, had a revenue of £75. 6. 10: the refectory and two arches of the cloisters are still preserved.

MOUNTON, a parish, in the union of CHEPSTOW, Upper Division of the hundred of CALDICOTT, county of MONMOUTH, 2¾ miles (W. S. W.) from Chepstow; containing 58 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £87; patron, C. Morgan, Esq.; impropriator, T. Lewis, Esq. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

MOUNTSORREL, a market-town and chapelry, partly in the parish of ROTHLEY, but chiefly in that of BARROW-UPON-SOAR, union of BARROW-UPON-SOAR, hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, Northern Division of the county of LEICESTER, 7½ miles (N.) from Leicester, and 104½ (N. N. W.) from London; containing 1602 inhabitants. The name of this place, prior to the Conquest, appears to have been *Soar-hill*, which, with its present appellation, is evidently derived from its situation on a mount or hill near the river Soar. On the highest of a range of hills, impending above the town, and called Castle hill, a fortress once stood, which is mentioned in the reign of Stephen, when it was assigned to Robert le Bossu, Earl of Leicester, and his heirs, on condition that Ralph, Earl of Chester, who also laid claim to it, should, with his family, be amicably received within the borough, bailiwick, and castle, whenever they might choose to reside there. In 1167, Robert Blanchmains, Earl of Leicester, on his rebellion against Henry II., was dispossessed of it with his other estates; the latter was subsequently restored to him, but the king retained the castle, and governors were appointed to hold it during this and succeeding reigns. In 1215, it was garrisoned by Saer de Quincy, its governor, for the Dauphin of France, whom the barons had invited to their assistance; and when the royal cause became triumphant, in the beginning of the reign of Henry III., was taken and razed to the ground. This small town is rather romantically situated, amidst rocky and variegated scenery, and consists principally of one street, which extends about three quarters of a mile along the high road, and is paved with red granite from the adjacent cliffs; the houses in general are constructed of the same material. Worsted-hose and net-lace are manufactured here; and the Soar canal affords facility for the conveyance of stone for the repair of roads throughout the neighbourhood. In 1838 an act was passed for making a branch from the Midland Counties railway to this town. The market, which is almost disused, is on Monday; and there is a fair on the 29th of July, during which a court of pie-powder is held. There is a small stone bridge over the Soar. The market-house, a small building in the centre of the town, was erected in 1793, at the expense of Sir John Danvers, Bart., who at the same time removed a curious and ancient cross, which occupied a portion of the site, into his own ground. In addition to the usual manorial courts, a court of pleas is held every three weeks for the recovery of small debts within the hundreds of East and West Goscote, having the same jurisdiction over that district as a county court has over the county at large. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £157; patron, Vicar of Barrow-upon-Soar. The chapel is dedicated to St. Peter. There are places of worship for Baptists, Presbyterians, Unitarians, and Wesleyan Methodists. A free school, for educating twelve boys, was founded in 1742, by Sir John Danvers; the endowment is about £12 per annum; and it is now conducted on the National system. There are several considerable benefactions for the relief of the poor.

MOUSEHOLE, a hamlet, in the parish of PAUL, Western Division of the hundred of PENWITH and of the county of CORNWALL, 2½ miles (S. W.) from Penzance; containing 1014 inhabitants. This place, which is also called "Port Enys," is situated on the western shore of Mount's bay in the English Channel; it is of great antiquity, and though at present only a fishing village, was formerly of considerable importance. In 1293, Henry de Tyes obtained for it the grant of a weekly market, which was held on Tuesday, and to which was afterwards added an annual fair for three days on the festival of St. Barnabas. This grant was confirmed to Alice de Lisle in 1313, when the duration of the fair was extended to seven days. A quay was constructed in 1392; and the village appears to have advanced in prosperity till 1595, when with the adjoining village of Newlyn, it was burnt by the Spaniards, since which time its market and fair have been discontinued. The pilchard and mackarel fisheries are carried on here and at Lewlyn to a very great extent; and the London market, in the early part of the season, is chiefly supplied with mackarel from this place, by way of Portsmouth. There are 80 boats and seane employed in the fisheries belonging to this port, which is still defended by two batteries, and by the coast guard stationed here. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists in the village. A chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which was situated near the extreme verge of the shore, was destroyed in 1414 by an encroachment of the sea; and according to Leland, there was a chapel dedicated to St. Clement, on a small island opposite to the village.

MOUSON, a township, in the parish of BAMBROUGH, union of BELFORD, Northern Division of the ward of BAMBROUGH, and of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 2¼ miles (S. S. E.) from Belford; containing 65 inhabitants. Here are vestiges of a Roman camp.

MOWSLEY, a chapelry, in the parish of KNAPTOFT, union of MARKET-HARBOROUGH, hundred of GARTREE, Southern Division of the county of LEICESTER, 6½ miles (W. by N.) from Market-Harborough; containing 283 inhabitants. The Grand Union canal passes on the south of this place.

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MOXBY, a hamlet, in the parish of MARTON-IN-THE-FOREST, union of EASINGWOULD, wapentake of BULMER, North Riding of the county of YORK, 5½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Easingwould; containing 202 inhabitants. A Benedictine nunnery, in honour of St. John the Evangelist, was founded here in 1167, by Henry II., and had at the dissolution a revenue of £32. 6. 2. The site and lands were afterwards granted in exchange to the Archbishop of York.

MOXHALL, a hamlet, in the parish of WHISHAW, Birmingham Division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, Northern Division of the county of WARWICK, 4¼ miles (N. by W.) from Coleshill: the population is returned with the parish.

MOZE (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of TENDRING, Northern Division of the county of ESSEX, 7½ miles (S. E.) from Manningtree: the population is returned with the parish of Beaumont. The living is a rectory not in charge, united in 1678 to that of Beaumont. The church has been demolished.

MUCH-BIRCH, county of HEREFORD.—See BIRCH, MUCH. *And other places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

MUCHELNEY (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of LANGPORT, hundred of PITNEY, Western Division of the county of SOMERSET, 2½ miles (S. S. E.) from Langport; containing 310 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £10; present net income, £93; patron and impropriator, Walter Long, Esq.. The navigable river Yeo bounds the parish on the north-east. A Benedictine abbey, in honour of St. Peter and St. Paul, was founded here in 939, by King Athelstan, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was valued at £498. 16. 3.

MUCKING (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of ORSETT, hundred of BARSTABLE, Southern Division of the county of ESSEX, 2 miles (S. E. by S.) from Horndon-on-the-Hill; containing 212 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the east by the river Thames, and is about two miles and a half in length from north to south, and two miles in breadth from east to west. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; present net income, £219; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London. The church is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave, south aisle, and chancel, with a tower of stone surmounted by a shingled spire, and contains some ancient monuments; it was rebuilt in 1789, except the tower, from which Queen Margaret viewed the defeat of her army at the battle of Blore Heath.

MUCKLEFORD, a tything, in the parish of BRADFORD-PEVERELL, hundred of GEORGE, Dorchester Division of the county of DORSET, 5½ miles (W. N. W.) from Dorchester: the population is returned with the parish.

MUCKLESTON, a hamlet, in the parish of SHAWBURY, Whitchurch Division of the hundred of NORTH BRADFORD, Northern Division of the county of SALOP, 9½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Shrewsbury: the population is returned with the township of Edgbolton.

MUCKLESTON, otherwise MUXON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of DRAYTON, partly in the Drayton Division of the hundred of NORTH BRADFORD, Northern Division of the county of SALOP, and partly in the Northern Division of the hundred of PIREHILL, and of the county of STAFFORD; containing 1854 inhabitants, of which number, 191 are in the township of Muckleston, 4 miles (N. E.) from Drayton-in-Hales. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 3. 9.; patrons, Trustees of the late Lord Crewe. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £1032, subject to the payment of rates: the glebe comprises 28 acres, valued at £42. 11. 9. per annum. Several small sums have been bequeathed by different individuals for the education of children.

MUCKLEWICK, a township, in the parish of HYSSINGTON, hundred of CHIRBURY, Southern Division of the county of SALOP; containing 69 inhabitants.

MUCKTON (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, Wold Division of the hundred of LOUTH-ESKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 5½ miles (S. E.) from Louth; containing 118 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 3. 6½.; present net income, £108; patron, W. B. Lister, Esq.

MUDDFORD, a village, in the parish, union and hundred of CHRISTCHURCH, Ringwood and Southern Divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 1½ mile (E. S. E.) from Christchurch, with which the population is returned. This is a fashionable watering-place, situated on the northern bank of the mouth of the river AVON, which here runs into Christchurch bay.

MUDFORD (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of YEOVIL, hundred of STONE, Western Division of the county of SOMERSET, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Yeovil; containing 422 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 4. 9½.; present net income, £180; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Wells; impropriators, William and Oliver Heywood, Esqrs.

MUGGINTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BELPER, hundred of APPLETREE, Southern Division of the county of DERBY, 7 miles (N. W.) from Derby; containing 491 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 12. 8½.; present net income, £365; patron, E. S. C. Pole, Esq., who, with Lord Scarsdale and J. Alton, Esq., is the impropriator. The Rev. Samuel Pole, rector, in 1746, and Mrs. Frances Pole, in 1751, gave land now producing about £21. 5. a year, which with the profits of a limekiln, let for upwards of £100 per annum, is applied to the free education of 36 children.

MUGGLESWICK, a parish, in the union of LANCHESTER, Western Division of CHESTER ward, Northern Division of the county palatine of DURHAM, 10 miles (N. by W.) from Walsingham; containing 298 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Derwent, along the bank of which is a range of hills, abounding with very productive mines of lead-ore, containing some silver, for smelting which there is a mill in the neighbourhood. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £93; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church is small, though very ancient. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists.

MUKER, a chapelry, in the parish of GRINTON, wapentake of GILLING-WEST, North Riding of the county of YORK, 6 miles (N. W. by N.) from Askrigg; containing 1247 inhabitants. This parish is situated in a district abounding with mineral wealth, and is intersected by the river Swale, which in its course forms a romantic cataract called Keasdon Force. The village

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is pleasantly situated: a public subscription library was established in 1819, and is well supported. Lead and iron ores, and coal and limestone, are obtained in the parish in considerable quantities. A customary market is held on Wednesday, and a fair for sheep on the Wednesday before Christmas-day. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £98; patron, Vicar of Grinton. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, was consecrated in 1580. Anthony Metcalfe, in 1678, bequeathed a messuage for the foundation and endowment of a free school, the income of which is about £20. 10. per annum: it is conducted on the National plan.

MULBARTON (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of Henstead, hundred of Humbleyard, Eastern Division of the county of Norfolk, 5½ miles (S. S. W.) from Norwich; containing 523 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with Kinninghan, valued in the king's books at £14; present net income, £606; patron, J. H. Steward, Esq. The church was erected by Thomas de St. Omer, justice itinerant for Cambridgeshire, who obtained from Henry III. the privileges of a fair and free warren for this place, and subsequently view of frankpledge, with other liberties attached to a court leet. Sir Thomas Richardson, an eminent lawyer, who was raised to the office of Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, was born here, in 1626; he died about 1634.

MULLION (*St. Melan*), a parish, in the union of Helston, Western Division of the hundred of Kerier and of the county of Cornwall, 7 miles (S. by E.) from Helston; containing 733 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the west by Mount's bay in the English Channel, where is a small cove convenient for fishing, which is the principal employment of the inhabitants. Part of Kynan Cove is also in the parish; and two miles distant from the village are the soap rocks, producing the celebrated steatite formerly in great repute with the manufacturers of china. The scenery around Mullion Cove is exceedingly romantic, and the rocks, which are bold and rugged, have an appearance of rude magnificence. There is a coast guard stationed at this place. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 4. 4.; present net income, £178; patron, Bishop of Exeter; impropriator, Rev. J. Ustlch. The church is an ancient structure, with a lofty tower, which forms one of the most conspicuous objects in this part of the county. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, who partly support a school.

MULWITH, a joint township with Newby, in the parish and liberty of Ripon, West Riding of the county of York, 4½ miles (S. E.) from Ripon: the population is returned with Newby.

MUMBY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Spilsby, Marsh Division of the hundred of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Alford; containing 619 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 12. 3.; present net income, £188; patron, Bishop of Lincoln.

MUMBY, CHAPEL, a chapelry, in the parish of Mumby, union of Spilsby, Marsh Division of the hundred of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 7 miles (E. S. E.) from Alford; containing 218 inhabitants.

MUNCASTER (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Bootle, Allerdale ward above Derwent, Western Division of the county of Cumberland; comprising the market-town and port of Ravenglass, and the township of Birkby, and containing 657 inhabitants. This place, anciently written *Meol-castre*, derives its name from a castle, the ancient residence of the Penningtons, lords of the manor, situated at Esk-Meol, near the mouth of the river Eske, the principal tower of which is retained in the modern mansion, which was neatly built by the late Lord Muncaster. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £97; patron, Lord Muncaster. Muncaster gives the title of Baron to the ancient and noble family of Pennington, an Irish peerage, without a seat in the House of Lords.—See Ravenglass.

MUNDEN, GREAT (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of Ware, hundred of Broadwater, county of Hertford, 2 miles (W. by N.) from Puckeridge; containing 550 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 9. 7.; present net income, £703: it is in the patronage of the Crown. Here is a National school. At Rowney are slight remains of a Benedictine nunnery, founded in honour of St. John the Baptist, by Conan, Duke of Britain and Earl of Richmond, in the reign of Henry II., which, falling into decay through mismanagement, was surrendered in the time of Henry VI., and its possessions were appropriated to the maintenance of a chantry priest till the dissolution, when they were valued at £13. 10. 9. per annum.

MUNDEN, LITTLE (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Ware, hundred of Broadwater, county of Hertford, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Puckeridge; containing 521 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15; present net income, £523; patron, C. Jollands, Esq. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A National school is supported by subscription: the school-house was erected in 1822.

MUNDFORD (*St. Leonard*), a parish, in the union of Thetford, hundred of Grimshoe, Western Division of the county of Norfolk, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from Brandon Ferry; containing 414 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Wissey, which is crossed by a bridge at a short distance from the village. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 17. 6.; present net income, £136; patron and incumbent, Rev. W. Newcome. The church is built of flint, having an embattled tower at the west end, with freestone coping and quoins: the chancel is separated from the body of the building by a wooden screen, which is surmounted by the royal arms sculptured in stone.

MUNDHAM, comprising the united parishes of *St. Ethelred* and *St. Peter*, in the union of Loddon and Clavering, hundred of Loddon, Eastern Division of the county of Norfolk, 5½ miles (N. by W.) from Bungay; containing 314 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £148; it was in the patronage of the Mayor and Corporation of Norwich, who were directed to dispose of the advowson by the Municipal Reform Act.

MUNDHAM, NORTH, a parish, in the union of West Hampnett, hundred of Box and Stockbridge,

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rape of CHICHESTER, Western Division of the county of SUSSEX, 2½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Chichester; containing 467 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 0. 10.; present net income, £269; patron and impropriator, J. B. Fletcher, Esq. The church has been enlarged, and 60 free sittings provided, the Incorporated Society having granted £50 in aid of the expense. A school is partly supported by subscription. The Arundel and Portsmouth canal passes through the parish.

MUNDON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of MALDON, hundred of DENGIE, Southern Division of the county of ESSEX, 3¾ miles (S. E. by S.) from Maldon; containing 273 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the north by the river Blackwater, which is here navigable. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13; present net income, £160; it is in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Lancaster; impropriators, Lord Western and — Whitehead, Esq. The church is a small ancient edifice.

MUNDSLEY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of ERPINGHAM, hundred of NORTH ERPINGHAM, Eastern Division of the county of NORFOLK, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from North Walsham; containing 436 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 9. 9. and in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Lancaster. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £168. 14., subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £20; the glebe comprises 4 acres, valued at £6 per annum. The church has been enlarged, and contains 140 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £100 in aid of the expense. This parish lies on the coast of the North Sea, in a cliff near which were found, some years ago, large petrified bones of the elephant, also horns of the moose deer, and other bones of an immense size, supposed to be diluvial remains.

MUNGRISDALE, a chapelry, in the parish of GREYSTOCK, union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, Eastern Division of the county of CUMBERLAND, 8½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Keswick; containing 226 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £57; patron, Rector of Greystock. The chapel was rebuilt in 1754. There are quarries of blue slate and flagstone within the chapelry. John Slee, a member of the Society of Friends, and a distinguished mathematician, was born here; he died at Terril in 1828.

MUNSLEY (*St. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union of LEDBURY, hundred of RADLOW, county of HEREFORD, 4 miles (N. W.) from Ledbury; containing 178 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 7. 6.; present net income, £297; patron, — Allington, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £220, subject to the payment of rates; the glebe comprises 58 acres, valued at £25 per annum.

MUNSLOW (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of LUDLOW, hundred of MUNSLOW, Southern Division of the county of SALOP, 11 miles (N.) from Ludlow; containing 680 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 15. 2½.; present net income, £665; patron and incumbent, Rev. R. Powell. There is a chapel of ease at Broadstone. Major John More, in 1762, bequeathed £100, and his sister Katherine More, in 1792, bequeathed £200, both vested in the purchase of £328 new four per cents., the dividends on which, £13. 2. 6., are annually distributed amongst poor housekeepers. Munslow gave birth, in 1589, and the title of Baron, in 1640, to Edward Littleton, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Keeper of the Great Seal; he died in 1645.

MURCOT, a hamlet, in the parish of CHARLTON-UPON-OTMORE, union of BICESTER, hundred of PLOUGHLEY, county of OXFORD, 4½ miles (S.) from Bicester: the population is returned with Fencot.

MURCOTT, a hamlet, in the parish of LONG BUCKBY, hundred of GUILSBOROUGH, Southern Division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 5 miles (N. E. by N.) from Daventry: the population is returned with the parish.

MURRAH, a township, in the parish of GREYSTOCK, union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, Eastern Division of the county of CUMBERLAND, 9½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Keswick: the population is returned with the township of Berrier.

MURRELL-GREEN, a tything, in the parish and hundred of ODIHAM, Odiham and Northern Divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 2¾ miles (S. W.) from Hartford-Bridge: the population is returned with the parish.

MURSLEY (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WINSLOW, hundred of COTTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3¾ miles (E. by N.) from Winslow; containing 495 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11; present net income, £163: it is in the patronage of the Hon. Mrs. Childers. An infants' school is partly supported by subscription. This place had formerly the privilege of a market on Thursday; also two fairs, on Assumption-day and on the festival of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin, but they have been long disused.

MURSTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of MILTON, Upper Division of the lathe of SCRAY, Eastern Division of the county of KENT, 1 mile (E. S. E.) from Milton; containing 166 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the west and north by the Swale, which separates it from the Isle of Elmeley. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 14. 2.; present net income, £539; patrons, Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge. The church is in the Norman style of architecture, with a square western tower and wooden turret. William Houssin, in 1783, bequeathed £200, directing the interest to be applied in teaching poor children of Bapchild, Murston, and Tong; the school is further supported by subscription.

MURTON, otherwise MOOR-TOWN, a township, in the parish of LAMPLUGH, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, Western Division of the county of CUMBERLAND, 8 miles (E. by N.) from Whitehaven: the population is returned with the parish. The manufacture of spades, shovels, and edge-tools is carried on here, and there are several lime-works in the township.

MURTON, otherwise MOOR-TOWN, a township, in the parish and union of TYNEMOUTH, Eastern Division of CASTLE ward, Southern Division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 2½ miles (N. W.) from North Shields; containing 451 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the coal mines with which the district

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abounds. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Freestone is obtained here, and in raising it a stone coffin, containing a perfect skeleton, was found in one of the quarries, in 1790.

MURTON, a township, in the parish of BONGATE, or ST. MICHAEL, APPLEBY, EAST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, 3 miles (E. N. E.) from Appleby; containing 193 inhabitants. It contains some veins of lead-ore, which are now being worked. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; and a school is endowed with £7 per annum.

MURTON, a chapelry, in the parish of OSBALDWICK, union of YORK, liberty of ST. PETER'S, East Riding, though locally in the wapentake of Bulmer, North Riding, of the county of YORK, 3 miles (E. by N.) from York; containing 156 inhabitants.

MURTON, EAST, a township, in the parish of DALTON-LE-DALE, union of EASINGTON, Northern Division of EASINGTON ward and of the county palatine of DURHAM, 8½ miles (E. N. E.) from Durham; containing 98 inhabitants.

MUSBURY (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union and hundred of AXMINSTER, Houiton and Southern Divisions of the county of DEVON, 2 miles (E. by N.) from Colyton; containing 418 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 11. 8.; present net income, £365; patron, W. Payne, Esq. The church contains some monuments to the Drake family. Three small schools are supported by subscription. Ash-House, now occupied as a farm-house, derives interest from having been the birth-place, in 1650, of the renowned Duke of Marlborough, whose mother was then on a visit to her father, Sir John Drake. Within the parish is an ancient fortress, of an elliptical form, having a double intrenchment enclosing an area of 20 acres.

MUSBURY, a township, in the parish of BURY, union of HASLINGDEN, Higher Division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, Northern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 3 miles (S. W.) from Haslingden; containing 1231 inhabitants.

MUSCOATES, a township, in the parish of KIRKDALE, union of HELMSLEY BLACKMOOR, wapentake of RYEDALE, North Riding of the county of YORK, 5½ miles (E. S. E.) from Helmsley; containing 62 inhabitants.

MUSCOTT, a hamlet, in the parish of NORTON, hundred of FAWSLEY, Southern Division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 4¾ miles (E. by N.) from Daventry: the population is returned with the parish.

MUSDEN, GRANGE, an extra-parochial liberty, in the Southern Division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW, Northern Division of the county of STAFFORD; containing 15 inhabitants.

MUSGRAVE, GREAT (*ST. THEOBALD*), a parish, in EAST ward, and union, county of WESTMORLAND, 2 miles (W. S. W.) from Brough; containing 179 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the south-east by the river Belo, and on the south-west by the Eden, which is crossed by a bridge of two arches, erected in 1826. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 1. 11½.; present net income, £149; patron, Bishop of Carlisle. The late Rev. Septimus Collinson, D.D., in 1827, left £1500 three per cent. consols. for the endowment of a free school, which is conducted on the National plan: the school-room and residence for the master were built by subscription.

MUSGRAVE, LITTLE, a township, in the parish of CROSBY-GARRETT, EAST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Brough; containing 75 inhabitants. The manor, which is co-extensive with the township, is the property of the ancient family of Musgrave, of Eden Hall, in the county of Cumberland.

MUSKHAM, NORTH (*ST. WILFRID*), a parish, in the union of SOUTHWELL, Northern Division of the wapentake of THURGARTON, Southern Division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 3 miles (N.) from Newark; containing 681 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the east by the river Trent, across which there is a ferry to Holme. The living is a discharged vicarage in moieties; the first medietY is valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.; patron, Prebendary of North Muskham in the Collegiate Church of Southwell: the second is valued at £8. 19. 7.; patron, Duke of Portland: present net income of both medieties, £173; impropriators, Duke of Newcastle and others. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A free grammar school was founded in 1727, by Mrs. Woolhouse, who endowed it with land producing upwards of £50 per annum. There are two almshouses, founded by a Mr. Kemp; also a bequest of £10 per annum, with clothing, for ten poor persons, by John Smith, who also left £1. 6. 8. each to six poor scholars in Pembroke Hall Cambridge.

MUSKHAM, SOUTH (*ST. WILFRID*), a parish, in the union of SOUTHWELL, Northern Division of the wapentake of THURGARTON, Southern Division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 2¼ miles (N.) from Newark; containing 261 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the east and south by the river Trent, which is crossed by a bridge leading towards Newark. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4; present net income, £65; patron and appropriator, Prebendary of South Muskham in the Collegiate Church of Southwell.

MUSTON (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of GRANTHAM, hundred of FRAMLAND, Northern Division of the county of LEICESTER, 5½ miles (W. by N.) from Grantham; containing 310 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 13. 1½.; present net income, £400: it is in the patronage of the Crown. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; and a school is chiefly supported by the rector. The Grantham canal passes through the parish.

MUSTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of SCARBOROUGH, wapentake of DICKERING, East Riding of the county of YORK, 6½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Scarborough; containing 382 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £6. 10.; patron and impropriator, H. Osbaldeston, Esq. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £254. 17. 6., and the incumbent's for £126. 18. 9., subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have respectively amounted to £11 and £5; the glebe comprises 8 acres. There is a place of worship for Independents.

MUTFORD (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the hundred of MUTFORD and LOTHINGLAND, Eastern Division of

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the county of SUFFOLK, 3¾ miles (E. S. E.) from Beccles; containing 373 inhabitants. This parish gives name to the half hundred of Mutford. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Barnby, and valued in the king's books at £7. 17. 1.; patrons, Master and Fellows of Gonvill and Caius College, Cambridge. The rectory has generally been held with that of Wheatacre, in Norfolk. The church has a round tower, and a porch or galilee on the west side. There is a National school, partly supported by subscription.

MYERSCOUGH, a township, in the parish of LANCASTER, union of GARSTANG, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, Northern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 4 miles (S.) from Garstang; containing 510 inhabitants. A free school is endowed with land producing a considerable annual income, the gift of an unknown benefactor.

MYLOR (*St. Melor*), a parish, in the union of FALMOUTH, Eastern Division of the hundred of KERRIER, Western Division of the county of CORNWALL, 3 miles (E. by N.) from Penryn; containing 2647 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the south-east by Falmouth harbour, and comprises the creek to which it gives name, and the small sea-port of Flushing, which has materially increased in importance since the improvements made in the early part of the last century, by Samuel Trefusis, Esq. The surrounding scenery is richly varied, and from different parts of the parish are fine views of Falmouth harbour, the English Channel, the mouth of the river Fal, Truro river, Penryn Creek, and the adjacent country. On the rocks off Trefusis Head, on this part of the coast, the Queen transport, with a crew of 330, was wrecked on Jan. 4th, 1814, when 195 persons perished. A large iron-foundry is carried on here, affording employment to several individuals. Perran Wharf and Restronget creek are partly situated within the parish. The living is a vicarage, with that of Mabe united, in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter, valued in the king's books at £16. 15.; present net income, £348; impropriators, Lords Saye and Sele and Clinton. The church, romantically situated on the margin of Mylor creek, has some Norman details, among which is a doorway on the north side exquisitely enriched with sculpture: the tower, and the belfry (which is detached from the body of the church), are richly mantled with ivy. There are places of worship for Baptists, Bryanites, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Unitarians. A school is supported by Sir Charles Lemon, Bart.

MYNYDDMARN, a hamlet, in the parish of MYNYDDYSLWYN, Lower Division of the hundred of WENTLLOOGE, county of MONMOUTH; containing 942 inhabitants.

MYNYDDYSLWYN (*St. Tydea*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT, Lower Division of the hundred of WENTLLOOGE, county of MONMOUTH, 9½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Newport; containing 5035 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £117; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Llandaff.

MYTHE, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of SPARKENHOE, Southern Division of the county of LEICESTER: the population is included in the return for Sheepy-Magna.

MYTON-UPON-SWALE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of EASINGWOLD, wapentake of BULMER, North Riding of the county of YORK, 3¾ miles (E.) from Boroughbridge; containing 147 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6; present net income, £150; patron, Archbishop of York; impropriator, R. J. Thompson, Esq. A school is endowed with £3 per annum. There is a ferry over the Swale at this place. A battle was fought here in 1319, between the Scots and about 10,000 undisciplined Yorkshiremen, headed by Melton, Archbishop of York, amongst whom was a great number of priests, in which the latter were defeated with immense slaughter.

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NABURN, a chapelry, in the parish of ACASTER-MALBIS, wapentake of OUZE and DERWENT, union, and East Riding of the county, of YORK, 4½ miles (S.) from York; containing 425 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of St. Denis in York. The chapel is dedicated to St. George. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A school is partly supported by an endowment of £10 per annum, £5 having been left by Edward Loftus, in 1784, and £5 by Lady Hewley.

NACKINGTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of BRIDGE, hundred of BRIDGE and PETHAM, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, Eastern Division of the county of KENT, 2¼ miles (S.) from Canterbury; containing 159 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £52; patron, Archbishop of Canterbury; impropriator, Hon. G. Milles. The ancient Stane-street passes through the parish.

NACTON (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the union of WOODBRIDGE, hundred of COLNEIS, Eastern Division of the county of SUFFOLK, 4 miles (S. E.) from Ipswich; containing 555 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Levington united, valued in the king's books at £8. 7. 1.; it is in the patronage of the Rector's family. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £525, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £143; the glebe comprises 22 acres, valued at £27. 10. per annum. The navigable river Orwell runs along the southern boundary of the parish. A National school is supported by subscription. Near the road from Ipswich to Trimley, within this parish, is a place called the Seven Hills, from a number of barrows, though there are more than the name implies. It has been conjectured that it was here, and not at Rushmere, that Earl Ulfketel engaged the Danes in 1010.

NAFFERTON, a township, in the parish of OVINGHAM, union of HEXHAM, Eastern Division of TINDALE ward, Southern Division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 9 miles (E.) from Hexham; containing 60 inhabitants. Coal is obtained within the township. There are vestiges of an old monastic building, said to have been occupied by banditti in the times of Henry VI. and his successor.

NAFFERTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of DRIFFIELD, wapentake of DICKERING, East Riding of the county of YORK; containing 1184 inhabitants, of which number, 1032 are in the township of Nafferton,

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2¼ miles (E. N. E.) from Great Driffield. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £13. 15. 4.; present net income, £139; patron and appropriator, Archbishop of York. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. Rope, twine, and linen-cloth, are manufactured here John Baron, in 1709, gave a rent-charge of £5 for teaching children.

NAFFORD (*St. James*), formerly a parish, but now in the parish of Eckington, Upper Division of the hundred of Pershore, Pershore and Eastern Divisions of the county of Worcester. The church has been demolished, and the living consolidated with that of Eckington.

NAILSEA (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of Bedminster, hundred of Portbury, Eastern Division of the county of Somerset, 8½ miles (N. by W.) from Bristol; containing 2114 inhabitants. In this parish are extensive coal-works, and a manufactory for crown glass upon a very large scale, which together give employment to a great portion of the inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with Bourton-Flax annexed; net income, £352; patron, James Adam Gordon, Esq. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; and a school is partly supported by subscription.

NAILSTONE (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Market-Bosworth, hundred of Sparkenhoe, Southern Division of the county of Leicester, 3½ miles (N. N. E.) from Market-Bosworth; containing 637 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £24. 9. 9½.; present net income, £600: it is in the patronage of the Crown. There is a chapel of ease at Normanton-le-Heath. A school is conducted on the National plan.

NAILSWORTH, a chapelry, chiefly in the parish of Horsley, and partly in the parishes of Avening and Minchinhampton, union of Stroud, hundred of Longtree, Eastern Division of the county of Gloucester, 2 miles (S. W. by W.) from Minchinhampton; containing 4602 inhabitants, of which number, 3052 are in the parish of Horsley, 1310 in that of Avening, and 240 in the parish of Minchinhampton. This place is pleasantly situated in a beautifully diversified country, and in the heart of the clothing district. The high road from Bath to Cheltenham runs through the village, and the London mail and several coaches to Cheltenham and Birmingham pass daily through the place. The environs abound with picturesque scenery, enlivened by numerous brooks and rivulets; and the drive through Painswick to Cheltenham is singularly beautiful. The manufacture of superfine woollen cloth is extensively carried on in several establishments, affording employment to nearly all the inhabitants. A philosophical institution is supported by subscription; and a small customary market is held in the village on Saturday. A chapel of ease was erected in 1799, in that part of the village which is in the parish of Avening. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists; and a school is partly supported by subscription.

NANTWICH (*St. Mary and St. Nicholas*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of Nantwich, Southern Division of the county of Chester; containing 5357 inhabitants, of which number, 4886 are in the town of Nantwich, 20 miles (S. E. by E.) from Chester, and 164 (N. W.) from London, on the road to Chester. The origin of this town, which is of uncertain date, has been attributed to the Britons, prior to the Roman invasion, when it is said to have been called *Halen Gwyn*, the white salt town: its modern appellation is probably a compound of the British term *Nant*, a brook or marsh, and the Saxon *Vic*, by corruption *Wich*, a vill, or settlement, which latter term appears indefinitely to be appropriated to towns where salt is made. Previously to the Conquest, the importance of this place consisted in its numerous brine springs, which became an ample source of revenue to the King and Earl Edwin, between whom, according to the record of Domesday, the district was at that period unequally divided. It was soon after erected into a barony by Hugh Lupus, the first Norman Earl of Chester, who conferred it, together with the whole hundred, on William Malbedeng, or Malbank, and in consequence thereof the town was for some time denominated *Wich Malbank*. At the time of the Norman invasion, Nantwich was defended by a line of earthworks constructed along the bank of the river, but the opposition made to the progress of the invaders was terminated by a battle fought here in 1069: the inhabitants then became subject to the incursions of the Welsh, who are said to have destroyed the town in 1133. In 1146, a predatory band of that people was routed here, on returning from one of their plundering inroads; and in 1282 Edward I. came hither, to concert measures of protection for the inhabitants from similar annoyance. On the return of James I. from Scotland, in 1617, he was received here with demonstrations of joy; but during the subsequent disastrous reign, the town was remarkable for its firm adherence to the cause of the parliament, and was garrisoned in its behalf. In 1642, it was captured by the royalists, but soon after was retaken by Sir W. Brereton, who fortified it and made it his head quarters. Sir Thomas Aston made an effort to dislodge him, but this attempt, as well as a regular investment and vigorous assault of the town by Lord Byron, about the close of the year 1643, proved unsuccessful; and Sir Thomas Fairfax having defeated the royalists in the neighbourhood of Nantwich, the siege was raised, and the parliamentarians held the town during the remainder of the war. On the defeat of the Scottish army in 1646, the Duke of Hamilton, with 3050 cavalry, found a temporary refuge here. In 1438 and 1583, the town suffered severely from fire; the injury sustained in the latter year was estimated at upwards of £30,000, and a royal licence was granted for a general collection for its renovation.

The town is situated on the banks of the river Weever, in a level and fertile tract of country: it is irregularly built, and consists of three principal streets, which are very indifferently paved; most of the houses are of timber and brick, having projecting stories, but some, of modern erection, are of respectable appearance: the inhabitants enjoy a plentiful supply of water. There is a small theatre, also an assembly-room. Throughout a long period the brine springs were a source of extensive commerce; during the conflicts between Henry III. and the Welsh, that sovereign imposed a temporary restraint on the manufacture, in order to harass his opponents, who carried on an extensive traffic in salt, but on the restoration of peace it was resumed. In the

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time of Henry VIII. there were 300 salt-works; but this number, from the destruction of several by fire, and the discovery of springs and mines of superior quality elsewhere, where the facility of communication by water was greater, has been gradually reduced, until only one spring remains. In the time of Elizabeth and James, the tanniog business, and the manufacture of bone-lace and stockings prevailed somewhat extensively; but they have been long superseded by that of shoes, chiefly for the London and Manchester markets, gloves, and cotton goods, which afford employment to about 2000 persons. Cheese is the principal article of agricultural produce. A canal from Chester, terminating about a quarter of a mile from the town, was completed in 1778, at an expense of about £80,000; and the Liverpool and Birmingham junction canal, begun in 1826, was opened a few years since. The Grand Junction railway passes near the town. The market is on Saturday; and fairs, chiefly for cattle, sheep, and pigs, are held on March 26th, the second Tuesday in June, Sep. 4th, and Dec. 4th; a market for cattle also is held once a fortnight, from Candlemas until the fair in March. The civil government of the town was anciently vested in a guild, whose common hall was the present school-house: during its existence, a bailiff and various other officers were regularly appointed: the fraternity was suppressed in the time of Edward VI.; the nomination of the bailiff, however, at the court leet of the lord of the manor, continued to be observed for a few years, but has long since been abandoned. A manorial court, and a court for the hundred, are held by the Marquess of Cholmondeley; at the former constables are chosen. Petty sessions for the hundred are also held here. Lord Crewe, as proprietor of certain fees of the ancient barony, holds a manorial court, at which a few of the inhabitants render suit and service; and a similar court is annexed to the fee granted by Hugh Malbanck to the abbot of Combermere, and now in the possession of Lord Dysart. A court of requests, for the recovery of debts under 40s., is held under the presidency of an officer appointed by the joint lords of the manor: the inhabitants are exempted from being impanelled on juries beyond the jurisdiction of the town. The town-hall was built in 1720, by George, Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, afterwards George II., at an expense of £600; but, in 1737, a portion of it fell down, and a few persons were killed: it was rebuilt, but, not many years afterwards, a similar accident being apprehended from a sudden crash heard during the holding of the sessions, it was taken down, and a modern edifice, used as a market-house and town-hall, has been erected on its site. The general quarter sessions were removed to Knutsford about 80 years since. This town has been made a polling-place for the south division of the shire.

The living is a rectory; net income, £269; patron, Lord Crewe. The church is a spacious and venerable cruciform structure, principally in the decorated and later styles of English architecture, and comprises a nave with lateral aisles, a chancel, transepts, and an ornamented octagonal tower rising from the intersection: the chancel has a groined roof, and contains stalls with carved subsellia, and enriched with tabernacle work: under the north-eastern angle of the arches which support the tower is a stone pulpit projecting from the piers, neatly carved in the ancient style of English architecture: the church contains several ancient monuments. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, and Unitarians. The grammar school, an ancient edifice in the churchyard, was vested in the crown at the suppression of the ancient guild to which it belonged, and subsequently purchased for its present purpose: it was endowed in 1611, with a small sum, the joint benefactions of John and Thomas Thrush, natives of this town, and woolpackers in the city of London, for which a limited number of boys are educated. The Blue-cap school has been endowed with various benefactions, principally by the family of Wilbraham, of Townsend, for the education and clothing of 40 boys; and a National Sunday school was endowed with £20 per annum, by P. Sprout, Esq., in 1829. An almshouse for six poor men was founded in 1613, by Sir Roger Wilbraham, and endowed by Lady Wilbraham with £12 per annum; another for the same number, by Sir Edmund Wright, in 1638; an almshouse for four poor men and their wives was founded in 1722, by Mrs. Ermine Delves; one for six poor widows by Roger Wilbraham, Esq., in 1676; and one for seven poor persons, in 1767, by John Crewe, Esq. (afterwards Lord Crewe), in accordance with the will of Sir Thomas and Sir John Crewe. The poor law union of Nantwich comprises 87 parishes or places, containing a population of 31,357, according to the census of 1831, and is under the care of 89 guardians. The ancient castle, erected here by the first Norman baron, was in ruins prior to the reign of Henry VII., and its site alone is now visible. Thomas Harrison, a major-general in the parliamentarian army, and one of the judges at the trial of Charles I.; John Gerarde, the herbalist, born in 1545; and Geoffrey Witney, a minor poet in the reign of Elizabeth, were natives of this town. The widow of the poet Milton was born in the vicinity, where she spent the latter period of her life, and died at an advanced age, in the year 1726. The Marquess of Cholmondeley enjoys the inferior title of Baron Cholmondeley of Namptwich.

NAPPA, a township, in the parish of GISBURN, union of SETTLE, Western Division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, West Riding of the county of YORK, 8½ miles (S. S. E.) from Settle; containing 43 inhabitants.

NAPTON-ON-THE-HILL (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union of SOUTHAM, Southam Division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, Southern Division of the county of WARWICK, 3½ miles (E. by S.) from Southam; containing 833 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 14.; present net income, £345: it is in the patronage of the Crown. The impropriate tithes of the parish are said to have been granted by Queen Elizabeth to Robert, Earl of Leicester, for his munificent entertainment of her at Kenilworth, and by whom they were given as an endowment for the hospital founded by him at Warwick. On the enclosure of the parish, in 1778, the commissioners awarded to the Master and Brethren of the Leicester hospital 490 acres of land, in lieu of the impropriate tithes; to the vicar of Napton and his successors 201 acres, in lieu of the vicarial tithes and glebe, and one acre to the Earl of Stamford, as lord paramount. The church is an ancient structure; and in the chancel is a

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stone said to represent a gridiron, alluding to the martyrdom of the patron saint. There is a place of worship for Baptists; and a National school has been established. The turnpike road from Warwick to Northampton, and the canal from Coventry to Oxford, pass through the parish. The Warwick and Napton canal, commencing at Birmingham, joins the Oxford canal in this parish, constituting the nearest navigable line of communication between Birmingham and London. There are two reservoirs in the parish for supplying it with water. The astroites, or star stones, adopted by the Shuckburghs, of Upper Shuckburgh, in their armorial bearings, are found in this parish, in which the Shuckburghs have held lands for a period commencing two generations prior to the Conquest; and at its northern extremity, adjoining the parish of Leamington-Hastings, is a tumulus, anciently called "Tomb-lay," and now "Tumlow," near which human bones are frequently dug up, and which is supposed to indicate the scene of some battle in early times.

NARBOROUGH (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Blaby, hundred of Sparkenhoe, Southern Division of the county of Leicester, 5½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Leicester; containing 1147 inhabitants, a few of whom are employed in frame-work knitting. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26. 14. 4½.; present net income, £437; patron, Rev. J. Jones. There is a place of worship for Independents; also a National school. The river Soar runs through the parish, and is crossed by a bridge on the line of the old Fosse-road. Here is the site of Huncote palace, a residence of the Norman kings of England. Henry I. held his court at this palace in 1124, and subsequently some criminals were tried and executed here.

NARBURGH (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Swaffham, hundred of South Greenhoe, Western Division of the county of Norfolk, 5½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Swaffham; containing 300 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, with which that of Narford is united, and valued in the king's books at £9. 10.; it is in the patronage of Mrs. Marriott. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £363, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £42; the glebe comprises 89 acres, valued at £64 per annum. The church, originally an ancient structure, has at various times received modern additions and improvements: it contains some ancient monuments to the family of Spelman. Narburgh, so called by the Saxons from the river Nar, was a British city in the fifth century, and subsequently, when governed by Earl Okenard, it endured a long siege by Waldy, a neighbouring chieftain, who razed it to the ground. There are several earthworks and intrenchments, particularly a large fosse and rampart running hence, from an artificial eminence called the Burgh, to Eastmore Fen, which defended the western boundary of the hundred: human bones, pieces of armour, &c., have been found here.

NARFORD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Swaffham, hundred of South Greenhoe, Western Division of the county of Norfolk, 4½ miles (N. W.) from Swaffham; containing 103 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to that of Narburgh, and valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; appropriator, Bishop of Ely. This seems to have been a Roman station, from the bricks, urns, and other relics that have been discovered.

NASEBY (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Brixworth, hundred of Guilsborough, Southern Division of the county of Northampton, 3 miles (S. E. by E.) from Welford; containing 707 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; present net income, £90; patron and impropriator, G. A. Maddock, Esq. The church is very old. A school is supported by J. Fitzgerald, Esq. The Nen and Avon take their rise in the centre of the village, which is supposed to be nearly the centre of England, and so elevated that the former flows into the North Sea, and the latter into the Severn at Bristol. The celebrated Naseby Field contains nearly 4000 acres, and was inclosed in 1820 by the lord of the manor, who has erected a beautiful pillar, with a suitable inscription, to commemorate the decisive battle fought on the 14th of June, 1645, between the royalist army, commanded by Charles I., and the parliamentary forces, headed by their generals Fairfax and Cromwell, and in which the king's army was irretrievably defeated.

NASH, a hamlet, in the parish of Whaddon, union of Winslow, hundred of Cottesloe, county of Buckingham, 5 miles (S. by W.) from Stony-Stratford; containing 377 inhabitants. Here are two endowed almshouses.

NASH, a joint township with Rod and Little Brampton, in the parish of Presteigne, union of Knighton, hundred of Wigmore, county of Hereford, 2 miles (S. by W.) from Presteign: the population is returned with Rod.

NASH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Newport, Lower Division of the hundred of Caldicott, county of Monmouth, 3½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Newport; containing 213 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to that of Goldcliff, and valued in the king's books at £9. 15.; present net income, £80; patrons and impropriators, Provost and Fellows of Eton College. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

NASH, a joint chapelry with Tilsop and Weston, in the parish of Burford, union of Tenbury, hundred of Overs, Southern Division of the county of Salop, 2½ miles (N. by E.) from Tenbury: the population is returned with the parish.

NASSINGTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Oundle, hundred of Willybrook, Northern Division of the county of Northampton, 2½ miles (S. S. W.) from Wansford; containing 601 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Yarwell annexed, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Nassington in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln (the appropriator), valued in the king's books at £7. 13. 4.; present net income, £153. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. This parish is entitled to share in Lady Grace Mildmay's bequest for the apprenticing of poor children.

NATEBY, a township, in the parish and union of Garstang, hundred of Amounderness, Northern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster, 1½ mile (N. N. W.) from Garstang; containing 232 inhabitants.

NATEBY, a township, in the parish of Kirkby-Stephen, East ward and union, county of Westmorland, 1½ mile (S.) from Kirkby-Stephen; containing

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136 inhabitants. It is bounded on the west by the river Eden, which, flowing over a rocky bed, forms one of the greatest natural curiosities in the kingdom, and is here crossed by Stenkrith bridge. There is a lofty fell, about two miles and a half east of the village, called the Nine Standards, from some stones erected there to mark the boundary of the counties of York and Westmorland. — Clayton, in 1786, gave a sum of money, now producing about £6 per annum, which, with some smaller benefactions, is applied in teaching poor children.

NATELEY-SCURES (*St. Swithin*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Basingstoke, Basingstoke and Northern Divisions of the county of Southampton, 4¾ miles (E.) from Basingstoke; containing 245 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 10. 10.; present net income, £178; patron, Lord Dorchester. A school is supported by subscription. The London and Southampton railway passes a short distance to the north of the church.

NATELEY-UP (*St. Stephen*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Basingstoke, Basingstoke and Northern Divisions of the county of Southampton, 3¾ miles (W. by N.) from Odiham; containing 153 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Basingstoke. A school is supported at the joint expense of a lady and the vicar.

NATLAND, a chapelry, in the parish, union, and ward of Kendal, county of Westmorland, 2¼ miles (S.) from Kendal; containing 236 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £96; patron, Vicar of Kendal. The chapel was rebuilt about 1735, but taken down in 1825, and the present edifice built near its site, at an expense of £550, defrayed by contributions, aided by a grant of £100 from the Incorporated Society; it contains 120 free sittings. The river Kent and the Lancaster canal run through the chapelry. A school is endowed with £40 a year, the income arising from Crow Park estate, given by Charles Shipphard, in 1779, for the education of children. Water Crook, a place so called from a bend of the river, was the site of the Roman station *Concangium*, a square fort, the ramparts of which are still discernible, where foundations of buildings, coins, seals, fragments of altars, statues, and urns, with other relics, have been found.

NATTON, a joint tything with Fiddington, in the parish of Ashchurch, Lower Division of the hundred of Tewkesbury, Eastern Division of the county of Gloucester, 2¾ miles (E.) from Tewkesbury: the population is returned with Fiddington.

NAUGHTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Cosford, Western Division of the county of Suffolk, 2½ miles (E.) from Bildeston; containing 187 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 15.; present net income, £190; patron, William Edge, Esq., R.N.

NAUNTON, a hamlet, in the parish of Winchcomb, Lower Division of the hundred of Kiftsgate, Eastern Division of the county of Gloucester: the population is returned with the parish.

NAUNTON (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Stow-on-the-Wold, partly in the hundred of Bradley, but chiefly in the Lower Division of the hundred of Slaughter, Eastern Division of the county of Gloucester, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from Stow-on-the-Wold; containing 531 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 13. 4.; present net income, £504; patron, Bishop of Worcester. There is a place of worship for Baptists; also a school at Eastington, in union with the National Society.

NAUNTON-BEAUCHAMP (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union, and Upper Division of the hundred, of Pershore, Pershore and Eastern Divisions of the county of Worcester, 4¾ miles (N. N. E.) from Pershore; containing 149 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15; present net income, £96: it is in the patronage of the Crown.

NAVENBY (*St. Peter*), a parish (formerly a market-town), in the higher Division of the wapentake of Boothby-Graffo, parts of Kesteven, union and county of Lincoln, 9½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Sleaford, and 120 (N. by W.) from London; containing 778 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 10.; present net income, £588; patrons, Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Cambridge. The church is partly in the early English, and partly in the decorated, style of architecture. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; and a school is partly supported by an annual payment of £31 from lands belonging to the parish. The market, which was held on Thursday, has fallen into disuse. This town has been made a polling-place for the parts of Kesteven and Holland.

NAVESTOCK (*St. Thomas the Apostle*) a parish, in the union and hundred of Ongar, Southern Division of the county of Essex, 4½ miles (S. S. W.) from Chipping-Ongar; containing 852 inhabitants. This parish comprehends an area of about twelve miles in circumference; the surface is diversified with hills and valleys; the soil on the hills is generally light and gravelly, and in the low lands wet and heavy. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 3. 9.; present net income, £422; patrons, President and Fellows of Trinity College, Oxford. The vicar's tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £570, and other tithes payable to Trinity College for a like amount, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average on both have amounted to £161; the glebe comprises 19 acres, valued at £25. 17. 6. per annum. The church is a small ancient edifice, with a belfry tower of wood surmounted by a shingled spire, and consists of a nave and south-aisle; the north doorway has a semicircular arch, of Norman character. In the church are interred many of the Waldegrave family. A school is supported by Earl Waldegrave. On the common are some remains of an ancient fortification, near which is an embankment of considerable elevation, defended on each side by a moat.

NAWORTH, a township, in the parish of Brampton, Eskdale ward, Eastern Division of the county of Cumberland, 2¼ miles (N. E. by E.) from Brampton; containing 405 inhabitants. Within this township is Naworth castle, anciently the head of the great barony of Gilsland. It is situated in a fine park, overlooking the river Irthing, which bounds it on the north, and is a spacious quadrangular structure, with two lofty towers. For a more detailed account—See Brampton.

NAWTON, a township, in the parish of Kirkdale, union of Helmsley-Blackmoor, partly in the liberty of St. Peter's, East Riding, and partly in the wapentake

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of Ryedale, North Riding, of the county of York, 2¾ miles (E.) from Helmsley; containing 337 inhabitants, with the exception of that part which is in the liberty of St. Peter's, which, with part of Wombleton, contains 220. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

NAYLAND (*St. Stephen*), a parish (formerly a market-town), in the union of Sudbury, hundred of Babergh, Western Division of the county of Suffolk, 6 miles (N. by W.) from Colchester, 16 miles (S. W. by W.) from Ipswich, and 57 (N. E.) from London; containing 1047 inhabitants. The town is situated on the river Stour, over which is a bridge of brick, in a fertile valley surrounded by hills, and on the high road to Hadleigh: it consists of several streets, the principal of which contains some good dwelling-houses, and has three large flour-mills in the centre: the inhabitants are supplied with water from springs: the adjacent eminences command a fine view of the harbour of Harwich and the surrounding country. The woollen manufacture flourished here for many years, but is now extinct, and, at present, the trade of the town is chiefly in flour. Mr. Stammer's mill was built in 1814, at an expense of £17,000: it employs 20 persons. A factory was established in 1838 by Messrs. Brown and Moy, silk-throwsters, of Colchester, which is used for the purpose of winding and drawing silk only, the produce being conveyed daily to the Colchester mill, where it is thrown into organzine: it furnishes employment to about 200 women and children. The river is navigable from Sudbury to Harwich, by which means a considerable quantity of corn and flour is conveyed to Mistley, for the port of London, and coal is brought back. The market, now discontinued, was on Friday: a fair is held on the second Wednesday in October, for horses, cattle, and toys. A court leet is held annually on Easter-Monday, at which the steward of the manor presides. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £139; patron, Sir Joshua R. Rowley, Bart. The church is situated in the centre of the town, and is a fine structure, in the later style of English architecture: in the interior is a good painting of our Saviour, and several ancient marble monuments inlaid with brass. There is a place of worship for Independents. A fund, arising from the rent of certain lands, is appropriated for the benefit of the clergyman, and various charitable purposes. A National school is supported by subscription. There are several houses belonging to the parish, in which poor families live rent-free. An ancient house here, built in the reign of Henry VIII., and now occupied as a dwelling-house, is supposed to have been a religious house, from the entrance-hall being like a chapel, the large antique windows, containing many coats of arms in stained glass, and an oaken roof in the first story, singularly arched and adorned with the fleur-de-lis arms, thought to have belonged to the chapel. The late Rev. William Jones, the intimate friend of Bishop Horne, was incumbent of this parish: he was the author of several theological works of high reputation; among others, of a celebrated work on the doctrine of the Holy Trinity: he was also a first-rate musician, and composed that beautiful Psalm called by him St. Stephen's, after the name of the parish; he also composed a treatise on thorough bass. Sir Richard Weston was, in 1628, made Lord Treasurer, and created Baron of Nayland, and, in 1632, Earl of Portland.

NAZEING (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Epping, hundred of Waltham, Southern Division of the county of Essex, 5½ miles (N. W.) from Epping; containing 757 inhabitants. This parish, which is separated from the county of Hertford by the river Lea, is about four miles in length from east to west, and of nearly equal breadth from north to south; it is pleasantly situated on rising ground, and commands some pleasing scenery and finely varied prospects. The village, which is small, is pleasingly situated, and contains some neat and well-built rural dwellings. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 5. 5.; present net income, £255: it is in the patronage of the Crown; impropriator, Sir W. Wake, Bart. The church is a spacious and handsome structure, with a square embattled tower, and consists of a nave and a north aisle, separated by a range of clustered columns supporting pointed arches, and a chancel; behind one of the columns is a door leading by a descent of winding steps to an opening in front of the chancel. The parsonage-house is a handsome ancient mansion, surrounded with a moat. There is a school conducted on the National system. At the eastern extremity of the parish are vestiges of an ancient fortification, supposed to be British, called Ambersbank. The learned Dr. Joseph Hall, Bishop of Norwich, was at one time vicar of this parish; as was subsequently Dr. Thomas Fuller, the church historian.

NEASHAM, or NYSAM, a township, in the parish of Hurworth, union of Darlington, South Western Division of Stockton ward, Southern Division of the county palatine of Durham, 4½ miles (S. E.) from Darlington; containing 331 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the linen manufacture. The village consists of one street, extending some distance along the northern bank of the Tees, over which, at this point, there are a ferry and a ford: the latter was long noted as the spot selected for the performance of a long-accustomed ceremony, in which, when the river was fordable, the lord of Stockburn, or his agent, meeting the Bishop of Durham on his first entering the county, and presenting him with the falchion, as an emblem of his temporal power, repeats as follows: "My Lord Bishop, I here present you with the falchion wherewith the champion Conyers slew the worm dragon, or fiery serpent, which destroyed man, woman, and child; in memory of which, the king then reigning gave him the manor of Sockburn, to hold by this tenure, that upon the first entrance of every bishop into the county, this falchion should be presented." The bishop, taking the falchion in his hand, immediately returns it, wishing the lord of Sockburn health and long enjoyment of the manor. This ceremony has in modern times been performed upon Croft bridge, higher up the river. A Benedictine nunnery, founded in honour of the Blessed Virgin, formerly existed here, which at the dissolution had a revenue of £26. 9. 9.

NEATESHEAD (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the hundred of Tunstead, Eastern Division of the county of Norfolk, 5½ miles (E. by S.) from Coltishall; containing 640 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £3. 13. 1½; present net income, £199; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Norwich. The church has been long without a steeple. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

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NEATHAM, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union and hundred of ALTON, Alton and Northern Divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 2 miles (E.) from Alton; containing 107 inhabitants.

NECTON, or NEIGHTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of SWAFFHAM, hundred of SOUTH GREENHOE, Western Division of the county of NORFOLK, 3¾ miles (E.) from Swaffham; containing 996 inhabitants. The living comprises a rectory and a vicarage, which are consolidated, with the rectory of Holme-Hale annexed, the former valued in the king's books at £8. 6. 8., and the latter at £8. 1. 8.; present net income, £1122; patron and incumbent, Rev. T. Young. A free chapel formerly stood at Sparham Hall. There is a place of worship for Baptists, and a day and Sunday school is supported by Colonel Mason.

NEDGING (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of COSFORD, Western Division of the county of SUFFOLK, 1 mile (S. E.) from Bildeston; containing 214 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 12. 11.; patron and incumbent, Rev. William Edge. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £190, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £33; the glebe comprises 27 acres, valued at £27 per annum. The late rector, the Rev. Thomas Bolton, died in 1821, having been the incumbent of this parish upwards of 58 years. The church is a Norman edifice. A small National school has been established.

NEEDHAM (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of DEPWADE, hundred of EARSHAM, Eastern Division of the county of NORFOLK, 1½ mile (S. W.) from Harleston; containing 341 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £72; patron and impropriator, Heir of the late A. Adair, Esq. The church was originally a chapel to Mendham.

NEEDHAM-MARKET, a hamlet or chapelry (formerly a market-town), in the parish of BARKING, union and hundred of BOSMERE and CLAYDON, Eastern Division of the county of SUFFOLK, 8½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Ipswich, and 74 (N. E.) from London; containing 1466 inhabitants. The town is situated on low ground near the river Gipping or Orwell, and on the high road to Ipswich and Bury-St.-Edmunds: it is tolerably well built, and the houses are neat, and many of them handsome: the inhabitants are supplied with water from springs: the surrounding country is pleasant, and abounds with agreeable walks. Near the town is a lake, between 30 and 40 acres in extent, called Bosmere, which gives name to the hundred. The trade formerly consisted in the manufacture of cloth for Russia, Turkey, and other places, but it has long since ceased; also in the woollen manufacture, and afterwards in camlets and yarn, of which this town has been deprived since the introduction of machinery. The manufacture of paper has also ceased, but that of glue is still carried on. The Stow-Market and Ipswich navigation passes along the north-east boundary of the chapelry, and is crossed by a bridge leading from the town; and the Gipping or Orwell is navigable to Ipswich, being used chiefly for the conveyance of corn and coal. The market, formerly held on Wednesday, was removed to Stow-Market, in consequence of the plague having raged here for three years; but in 1838 it was re-established, and is now held on Saturday. A fair for toys is held on October 12th. Constables are appointed at the court leet and baron of the lord of the manor, held annually, and oftener as occasion may require. This town has been made a polling-place for the eastern division of the county. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £91; patron, Earl of Ashburnham: the inhabitants, from time immemorial, have had the right of electing a lecturer. The chapel, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient edifice, built about 1450, with a belfry of wood. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends and Independents. Dr. Priestley first settled at Needham-Market, with a small congregation, on a salary of £30 a year; he removed hence to Nantwich. Here is a National school, partly supported by subscription. An almshouse was founded for the benefit of poor widows and widowers, and endowed with land now producing about £20 per annum: eight poor women reside in it. There is also land producing £50 or £60 per annum, for distribution annually among the poor.

NEEDINGWORTH, a chapelry, in the parish of HOLYWELL, union of ST. IVES, hundred of HURSTINGSTONE, county of HUNTINGDON, 2¾ miles (E. by N.) from St. Ives: the population is returned with the parish. The chapel, which was dedicated to St. James, has been demolished. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

NEEDWOOD FOREST, a district, in the Northern Division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, formerly extra-parochial, but now included in the several parishes to which it was allotted for enclosure, viz., Hanbury, Tatenhill, Tutbury, and Yoxhall. This forest, in its ancient state, was divided into five districts, called Barton Ward, Marchington Ward, Tutbury Ward, Yoxhall Ward, and Uttoxeter Ward, and included thirteen parks, which were given to the earls of Mercia. It was about 23½ miles in compass, and the nearest part of it was one mile from the castle of Tutbury. The kings of England often enjoyed the diversion of hunting here, down to the time of Charles I., who disafforested a great portion of the district, by selling and granting away various parts of it. In 1797 it consisted of the four first-named wards only, each having its separate lodge and keeper, and then comprised nearly 10,000 acres; but it was subsequently enclosed by act of parliament, the hill for that purpose having received the royal assent in 1801: up to that period, it having been extra-parochial, no less than 22 neighbouring townships had right of pasturage upon it, independently of a numerous herd of deer belonging to the king. At the enclosure, an allotment of land was made to each of the above-mentioned parishes, and from that reserved to the crown, timber valued at £60,000 was sold; and upwards of 50 miles of road were formed in various directions throughout its extent. The crown still possesses a considerable portion of it, chiefly woodland, for the preservation of deer, &c. It is under the superintendance of a lieutenant, chief ranger, and other officers, viz., a surveyor, or axe-bearer, four keepers, &c. The queen's steward of the honour of Tutbury holds an annual court for the forest, called the Woodmote, at which these officers attend, and a jury of 24 men residing within the jurisdiction, present and amerce for all encroachments and offences committed therein. This fine tract now contains many elegant mansions, with exten-

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sive parks, &c. A church, called Christ-church in Needwood, was erected from funds left by Isaac Hawkins, Esq., and consecrated in 1809: it is a handsome structure, situated at an equal distance from each of the parish churches, of which the living is independent, being a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £150.

NEEN-SAVAGE, a parish, in the union of CLEOBURY-MORTIMER, hundred of STOTTESDEN, Southern Division of the county of SALOP, 1¼ mile (N. by E.) from Cleobury-Mortimer; containing 450 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, endowed with two thirds of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £6; present net income, £394: it is in the patronage of the Crown; impropriators of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, Duke of Cleveland and W. Childe, Esq. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £76, and the vicarial for £424, subject to the payment of rates; the glebe comprises 9 acres, valued at £11 per annum. A school is endowed with upwards of £39. 4. per annum, arising from a bequest by Richard Edwards.

NEEN-SOLLARS (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of CLEOBURY-MORTIMER, hundred of OVERS, Southern Division of the county of SALOP, 3½ miles (S. by W.) from Cleobury-Mortimer; containing 208 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of Milson annexed, valued in the king's books at £13. 9. 9½.; present net income, £360; patrons, Provost and Fellows of Worcester College, Oxford. The church contains a monument to the memory of Humphrey Conyngby, Esq., who was born about 1567, an accomplished scholar and great traveller. The small river Rea, and the Kingston canal, run through the parish.

NEENTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BRIDGENORTH, hundred of STOTTESDEN, Southern Division of the county of SALOP, 6½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Bridgenorth; containing 120 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 3. 6½.; present net income, £190; patron, R. Lyster, Esq.

NEITHROP, a hamlet, in the parish, union, and hundred of BANBURY, county of OXFORD; containing, with the hamlets of Calthorpe, Easington, Hardwick, and Wickham, 2169 inhabitants. This hamlet is contiguous to Banbury on the north-west side, and forms part of that borough for electoral purposes, but is separately assessed to the poor, and exempt from the corporate jurisdiction.

NEMPNETT-THRUBWELL (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of CLUTTON, hundred of KEYNSHAM, Eastern Division of the county of SOMERSET, 9 miles (N. E. by E.) from Axbridge; containing 225 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the rectory of Compton-Martin. Within the parish is a large tumulus, of an oval form, the finest in the kingdom, on opening which, in 1789, it was found to contain two rows of cells, running from south to north, formed by immense stones set edgeways, and covered with others of still larger dimensions. Skulls, a vast heap of bones, and other relics, having been discovered, it is conjectured to have been a work of the Druids, and to be the cemetery belonging to their great temple at Stanton-Drew, three miles off. An old mansion in this parish, called Reghillbury, where Sir William Wyndham spent the period of his retirement from public life, is supposed to have been once a royal palace.

NENT-HEAD, a hamlet, in the parish of ALSTON, LEATH ward, Eastern Division of the county of CUMBERLAND, 4¼ miles (E. S. E.) from Alston: the population is returned with the parish. This place takes its name from its situation near the source of the river Nent, and is principally inhabited by persons employed in the lead-works and smelting-houses of the London Lead Company, whose mines are in the immediate neighbourhood. A market is held here on Thursday, chiefly for provisions; and commodious shambles have been erected, with a market-house surmounted with a neat turret. There are places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. A school on the National system has been established by the London Lead Company for the instruction of the children of their workmen, who pay one shilling each per quarter towards its support. A provident fund, under the superintendence of the company, has been established, to which each workman contributes.

NEOT, ST., a parish, in the union of LISKEARD, hundred of WEST, Eastern Division of the county of CORNWALL, 5 miles (N. W. by W.) from Liskeard; containing 1424 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 1. 0½.; present net income, £367; patron, Rev. R. G. Grylls, who, with — Bowes, Esq., and others, is the impropriator. The church has been repaired and repewed, and contains 199 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £200 in aid of the expense: it is an elegant structure, and the windows exhibit some remains of the legend of St. Neot and other saints, in ancient stained glass. Here are the ruins of a chapel, dedicated to St. Luke; also the site of a monastery or college, founded in honour of St. Neotus, brother to King Alfred, who was buried here. A National school is partly supported by subscription. John Austis, Esq., a distinguished herald and antiquary, was born in this parish, in 1699.

NEOT'S, ST. (*ST. MARY*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of TOSELAND, county of HUNTINGDON, 9 miles (S. S. W.) from Huntingdon, and 56 (N. N. W.) from London; containing 2617 inhabitants. The name of this place is derived from *St. Neot*, a learned Christian missionary, whose body was transferred hither from Neotstock, in Cornwall, and in honour of whom a monastery was founded here, which was subsequently endowed by Earl Leofric, as a priory of monks subordinate to Ely: about 1113 it became a cell to the abbey of Bec in Normandy, but being afterwards made independent, it existed till the time of Henry VIII., when its revenue was £256. 1. 3½. After the death of Charles I., the Earl of Holland took up arms here in favour of the royal cause, but was eventually defeated in July 1648, and being subsequently taken prisoner at St. Ives, he suffered on the scaffold. The town is situated on the east bank of the river Ouse, over which is a stone bridge of one central arch, with two smaller ones over the stream, and six others forming a causeway over the low lands adjoining: it consists of three principal streets, and from its low situation is exposed to occasional inundations, which have sometimes rendered it necessary to navigate the streets; and the back streets are usually flooded every year. The manufacture of paper is carried on to a considerable extent, in a mill upon the river

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Ouse, which is navigable from Bedford to Lynn. The market, held under a grant from Henry I., is on Thursday, for corn; and there are fairs on Holy Thursday, that day three weeks, and December 17th, and a statute fair for hiring servants on August 1st: the market-place is very spacious and convenient. A manorial court is held annually. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; present net income, £163: it is in the patronage of the Crown; impropriator, Sir R. H. Bromley, Bart. The church is a remarkably fine specimen of the later style of English architecture, with an elegant tower; in the interior is a fine timber roof, also some ancient screen-work. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. A free school was founded in 1760, by Gabriel Newton, alderman of Leicester, who endowed it with a rent-charge of £26; the endowment was subsequently augmented by Loftus Hatley, with a rent-charge of £5, and by Elizabeth Bailey, with £500 vested in the three per cent. consols.: the income is about £60 per annum. The sum of £15. 16., the rent of property purchased by a bequest of John Dryden in 1703; also £5, a bequest by Joseph Eayne in 1772; and £10, the rent of a garden purchased by a bequest from Hugh Wye in 1641, are distributed in bread among the poor. The poor law union of St. Neot's comprises 30 parishes or places, containing a population of 16,360, according to the census of 1831, and is under the superintendence of 34 guardians.

NEPICAR, a township, in the parish and hundred of WROTHAM, lathe of AYLESFORD, Western Division of the county of KENT, 1 mile (E. by S.) from Wrotham, with which the population is returned.

NESBIT, a township, in the parish of MONK-HESLETON, union of EASINGTON, Southern Division of EASINGTON ward, Northern Division of the county palatine of DURHAM, 12 miles (N.) from Stockton-upon-Tees; containing 10 inhabitants.

NESBIT, a township, in the parish of STAMFORDHAM, union of CASTLE ward, North-Eastern Division of TINDALE ward, Southern Division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 11 miles (W. N. W.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne; containing 37 inhabitants.

NESBITT, a township, in the parish of DODDINGTON, union of GLENDALE, Eastern Division of GLENDALE ward, Northern Division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 3½ miles (N.) from Wooler; containing 47 inhabitants.

NESFIELD, a joint township with Langbar, in the parish of ILKLEY, Upper Division of the wapentake of CLARO, West Riding of the county of YORK, 7½ miles (W. N. W.) from Otley; containing, with Langbar, 206 inhabitants.

NESS, a township, in the parish of GREAT NESTON, union, and Higher Division of the hundred, of WIRRALL, Southern Division of the county of CHESTER, 1½ mile (S. S. E.) from Great Neston; containing 480 inhabitants.

NESS, EAST, a township, in the parish of HOVINGHAM, union of MALTON, wapentake of RYEDALE, North Riding of the county of YORK, 6½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Helmsley; containing 38 inhabitants.

NESS, GREAT (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of ELLESMERE, hundred of PIMHILL, Northern Division of the county of SALOP, 7½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Shrewsbury; containing 608 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £9; present net income, £305: it is in the patronage of the Crown; impropriators of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, T. J. Bather, Esq., and others. The vicar of this parish has a rent-charge of £30. 18. out of the tithes of Shotatton. The parish contains fine red freestone, of which it is said the castle, abbey, walls, and other buildings in Shrewsbury were composed. At Nesscliff there was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, the site of which is now occupied by the parish school, which was founded by John Edwards, who, in 1753, bequeathed £100, the interest of which is paid to a master. Samuel Shuker, of Teddington, in 1821, bequeathed certain premises at Pimlico producing a rental of £148. 15., for the improvement of the school; this bequest became void under the statute of the 9th of George II., but after the death of the residuary legatee, it is intended that it shall revert to the school. This parish is entitled every fourth year to the rent of a close left by Hester Farmer, of Shrewsbury, producing £23, which is distributed in clothing and blankets among the poor. Near its site is a remarkable cave, the ascent to which is by a very steep flight of steps. The interior is divided into two apartments by a massive pillar of the rock, upon which is carved the date 1564, and H. K., the initials of the name of the celebrated outlaw, Humphrey Kynaston, son of Sir Roger Kynaston, of Hordley, who, having contracted enormous debts, and suffered his mansion, Middle castle, to fall into decay, is stated to have sheltered himself in this cave, leading an eccentric life, and committing various depredations in the neighbourhood.

NESS, LITTLE, a chapelry, in the parish of BASCHURCH, union of ELLESMERE, hundred of PIMHILL, Northern Division of the county of SALOP, 8 miles (N. W.) from Shrewsbury; containing 242 inhabitants.

NESS, WEST, a township, in the parish of STONEGRAVE, union of MALTON, wapentake of RYEDALE, North Riding of the county of YORK, 6 miles (S. E. by E.) from Helmsley; containing 59 inhabitants.

NESTON, GREAT (*ST. MARY AND ST. HELEN*), a market-town and parish, in the union, and Higher Division of the hundred, of WIRRALL, Southern Division of the county of CHESTER; containing 3518 inhabitants, of which number, 1638 are in the market-town of Great Neston, 11 miles (N. W.) from Chester, and 191½ (N. W.) from London. The town is pleasantly situated on the south-west side of a peninsula, formed by the estuaries of the rivers Dee and Mersey, and derives its chief support from visiters, during the summer months, for the benefit of bathing. Races are held on Whit-Monday and the two following days. The market is on Friday; and fairs are held on February 2nd, May 29th, and September 29th, for cattle. A court leet and baron is held annually; a court for the recovery of debts throughout the hundred of Wirrall, every month; and petty sessions. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £11. 5.; present net income, £535; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Chester; impropriators of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, Sirs T. Champneys and T. Stanley, Barts. There are places of worship for Calvinists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. A

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National school is partly supported by endowment and subscription.

NESTON, LITTLE, a township, in the parish of GREAT NESTON, union, and Higher Division of the hundred, of WIRRALL, Southern Division of the county of CHESTER, 1 mile (S. E.) from Great Neston; containing 412 inhabitants.

NESWICK, a township, in the parish of NORTH DALTON, union of DRIFFIELD, Bainton-Beacon Division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, East Riding of the county of YORK, 5½ miles (S. W.) from Great Driffield; containing 57 inhabitants.

NETHERAVON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of PEWSEY, hundred of ELSTUB and EVERLEY, Everley and Pewsey, and Southern, Divisions of the county of WILTS, 5½ miles (N. by W.) from Amesbury; containing 508 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; present net income, £101; patron and appropriator, Archdeacon of Salisbury. A day and Sunday school is supported by the lady of the manor.

NETHERBURY (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BEAMINSTER, Bridport Division of the county of DORSET, 2 miles (S. S. W.) from Beaminster; containing 1942 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated near the coast, is intersected by several small streams flowing through woody ravines towards Bridport harbour: the surface is varied, and the soil generally fertile. Great quantities of cider are made; and there are several quarries of limestone, in which, among various organic remains, are found belemnites, ammonites, large concave and convex shells, with univalves, bivalves, and screw shells. The living is a vicarage, with that of Beaminster annexed, valued in the king's books at £41. 15.; present net income, £524; patron and appropriator, Prebendary of Netherbury in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury. The church is in the later style of English architecture, and contains a curiously carved pulpit and some monuments to Sir John Moore, Dr. Gollop, and Dr. Baddinall. There was formerly a chapel of ease at Mangerton, in this parish, but it has long been in ruins; and a chapel of ease has recently been opened at Bowood, through the instrumentality of the Rev. Mr. Brookland, vicar of the parish. A free grammar school for 25 boys was founded by an unknown benefactor, who left two estates, called respectively Broadnam and Paradise, for that purpose, the former producing £120, and the latter £18 per annum; and there are other schools partly supported out of the same funds. James Gollop, Esq., in 1710, bequeathed property amounting at the time to £81 per annum, for placing poor boys in the hospital of Queen Elizabeth in Bristol, of whom one is to be chosen from this parish; and there are several bequests for charitable purposes. There was formerly a religious society, called the fraternity of St. Francis and St. Christopher, in this parish, of which it appears, by a deed in the reign of Henry VIII., that John Gollop and Henry Shaw were governors.

NETHERBY, a township, in the parish of ARTHURET, EskDALE ward, Eastern Division of the county of CUMBERLAND, 2½ miles (N. N. E.) from Longtown; containing 326 inhabitants. Here was a Roman station of considerable importance, connected with the Picts' wall by a direct road, but its name has not been clearly ascertained: foundations of streets extending to the river Esk denote its site, and a large collection of Roman coins, altars, fragments of domestic utensils, &c., found there, is deposited in Netherby Hall, the seat of the Rt. Hon. Sir James R. G. Graham, Bart. A school is partly supported by an endowment from Lady Widdrington.

NETHERBY, a joint township with Kirkby, in the parish of KIRKBY-OVERBLOWS, Upper Division of the wapentake of CLARO, West Riding of the county of YORK, 4½ miles (W. by S.) from Wetherby: the population is returned with Kirkby.

NETHER CERNE, county of DORSET.—See CERNE, NETHER.—*And other places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

NETHERCOT, a hamlet, in the parish, union, and hundred of BANBURY, county of OXFORD, though locally in the Southern Division of the county of Northampton, 1 mile (E.) from Banbury: the population is returned with the parish.

NETHER-EXE, a parish, in the union of ST. THOMAS, hundred of HAYRIDGE, Wonford and Northern Divisions of the county of DEVON, 5 miles (N. by E.) from Exeter; containing 99 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £68; patrons, eight feoffees, called the "Eight Men of Broad Clist;" impropriator, T. Gould, Esq. The river Exe bounds the parish on the west.

NETHERMORE, a joint tything with Tytherton-Stanley, in the parish and hundred of CHIPPENHAM, Chippenham and Calne, and Northern, Divisions of the county of WILTS, 2 miles (E. by S.) from Chippenham: the population is returned with Tytherton-Stanley.

NETHERTON, a hamlet, in the parish of FRODSHAM, Second Division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, Southern Division of the county of CHESTER: the population is returned with the parish.

NETHERTON, a township, in the parish of BEDLINGTON, Eastern Division of CHESTER ward, Northern Division of the county palatine of DURHAM, though locally on the east side of the county of Northumberland (and for electoral purposes annexed to the Northern Division of that county), 4 miles (S. E.) from Morpeth: the population is returned with the parish. Coal is obtained here.

NETHERTON, a township, in the parish of SEFTON, union and hundred of WEST DERBY, Southern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 6½ miles (N. by E.) from Liverpool; containing 273 inhabitants. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel.

NETHERTON, a chapelry, in the parish of CROPTHORN, union of PERSHORE, Middle Division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Pershore and Eastern Divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from Evesham; containing 129 inhabitants. A chapel has been erected, the former edifice having gone to ruin. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

NETHERTON, a chapelry, in the united parishes of ST. THOMAS and ST. EDMUND, DUDLEY, in the Lower Division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, Dudley and Eastern Divisions of the county of WORCESTER; containing 6500 inhabitants. A chapel of ease, dedicated to St. Andrew, has recently been erected, by grant from the parliamentary commissioners, the site having been given by the late Earl of Dudley. The living is a

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perpetual curacy; net income, £40; patron, Lord Ward; impropriator, Rev. Luke Booker.

NETHERTON-NORTH-SIDE, a township, in the parish of ALLENTON, union of ROTHBURY, Western Division of COQUETDALE ward, Northern Division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 6½ miles (N. W.) from Rothbury; containing 53 inhabitants.

NETHERTON-SOUTH-SIDE, a township, in the parish of ALLENTON, union of ROTHBURY, Western Division of COQUETDALE ward, Northern Division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND; containing 62 inhabitants.

NETSWELL, or NETTESWELL, a parish, in the union of EPPING, hundred of HARLOW, Southern Division of the county of ESSEX, 2½ miles (S. W.) from Harlow; containing 316 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; patron, C. Phelips, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £230, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £25; the glebe comprises 5 acres, valued at £6 per annum. The church is a small edifice, with a tower of wood surmounted by a shingled spire. William Martin, in 1710, left certain bank stock, producing about £40 per annum, for erecting and endowing a school for ten boys and ten girls, which is conducted on the National plan.

NETTLEBED (*ST. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union of HENLEY, hundred of EWELME, county of OXFORD, 4½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Henley-upon-Thames; containing 618 inhabitants. This parish is 830 feet above the level of the sea, and the air is peculiarly salubrious. The turnpike-road from London to Oxford passes through the village. The living is a donative, with the perpetual curacy of Pishill united; net income, £101; patron and incumbent, Rev. T. L. Bennett; impropriator, Lord Camoys. This has been made a polling-place for the county.

NETTLECOMBE, a tything, in the parish and liberty of PORSTOCK, though locally in the hundred of Eggerton, Bridport Division of the county of DORSET, 4½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Bridport: the population is returned with the parish.

NETTLECOMBE (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WILLITON, hundred of WILLITON and FREEMANNERS, Western Division of the county of SOMERSET, 7 miles (N. by W.) from Wiveliscombe; containing 325 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 6. 3.; patron, Sir J. Trevelyan, Bart. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £468, subject to the payment of rates; the glebe comprises 60 acres, valued at £120 per annum. The church is a small but handsome edifice. A school-house was erected at the expense of the late Sir John Trevelyan, in which the poor children of the parish are taught; it is supported by subscription.

NETTLEDEN, a chapelry, in the parish of PIGLESTHORNE, union of BERKHAMPSTEAD, hundred of CORTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Berkhampstead; containing, with the hamlet of Frieden, 142 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £58: it is in the patronage of the Countess of Bridgewater. The chapel, which is dedicated to St. Lawrence, was consecrated in the year 1470.

NETTLEHAM (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the wapentake of LAWRESS, parts of LINDSEY, union and county of LINCOLN, 3 miles (N. E. by N.) from Lincoln; containing 714 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the Chancellorship of the Cathedral Church of Lincoln. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A school for poor children is supported by subscription. The bishops of Lincoln had formerly a palace here, the foundations of which are still discernible.

NETTLESTEAD (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of MAIDSTONE, hundred of TWYFORD, lathe of AYLESFORD, Western Division of the county of KENT, 6 miles (W. S. W.) from Maidstone; containing 344 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the east by the navigable river Medway, which is crossed by a wooden bridge. The living is a rectory, with that of West Barming annexed, valued in the king's books at £12. 10. 10.; present net income, £442; patron, Lord Barham. The church is in the later style of English architecture, and the windows exhibit some fine specimens of stained glass of the time of Edward I.: it has lately been repaired and embellished, and a vestry and organ gallery added, principally at the expense of the present rector. There are two monuments to the family of Scott, of whose mansion, in which Queen Elizabeth is said to have been entertained, there are considerable remains near the church. A National school and an infants' school are supported by subscription.

NETTLESTEAD (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BOSMERE and CLAYDON, Eastern Division of the county of SUFFOLK, 4½ miles (S.) from Needham-Market; containing 74 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 11. 10½.; present net income, £192; patron, Postle Jackson, Esq. The old hall, formerly in the possession of the Wentworths, and before them of the Tiptofts and Despensers, is situated near the church: the gateway is still in good preservation, and on the spandrils of the arch are two shields sculptured with the Wentworth arms and numerous other quarterings: the mansion, however, has been modernized and new-fronted.

NETTLETON (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, Southern Division of the wapentake of YARBOROUGH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 1 mile (S. by W.) from Caistor; containing 385 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 10. 10.; present net income, £375; patron and incumbent, Rev. S. Turner. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; and a school is supported by Lady C. Smith.

NETTLETON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of CHIPPENHAM, Northern Division of the hundred of DAMERHAM, Chippenham and Calne, and Northern, Divisions of the county of WILTS, 8½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Chippenham; containing 448 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 12. 1.; patron, Dr. Carrick. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £440, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £39; the glebe comprises 13 acres, valued at £26 per annum. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. The old Roman Fosse-road passes through the parish.

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NEVENDON (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Billericay, hundred of Barstable, Southern Division of the county of Essex, 5¾ miles (S. E. by E.) from Billericay; containing 181 inhabitants. This parish, which is of small extent, is pleasantly situated in a valley, from which circumstance it is supposed to have derived its name. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 13. 4.; present net income, £225; patron and incumbent, Rev. V. Edwards. The church is a small ancient edifice.

NEW ALRESFORD, county of Southampton.—See ALRESFORD, NEW.—*And all places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

NEWARK, a chapelry, in the parish of St. John the Baptist, Peterborough, soke of Peterborough, Northern Division of the county of Northampton, 1¾ mile (N. E. by N.) from Peterborough: the population is returned with Eastfield. The chapel, which was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, has fallen to

Seal and Arms.

NEWARK-UPON TRENT (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a borough, market-town, and parish, having exclusive jurisdiction, and the head of a union, though locally in the Southern Division of the wapentake of Newark, Southern Division of the county of Nottingham, 20 miles (N. E.) from Nottingham, and 124 (N. N. W.) from London; containing 9557 inhabitants. The origin of this town has been ascribed to the *Coritani*, a tribe of ancient Britons; and it is supposed to have been subsequently a station of the Romans: it was the *Sidnacester* of the Saxons, and the whole town having been destroyed by the Danes, the name of *New work* was given to that erected on its site. Here was a castle, probably erected by Egbert, the first King of England, which has been emphatically designated "the Key of the North:" it was repaired by Leofric, Earl of Mercia, who was governor and lord of this district in the reign of Edward the Confessor: Leofric and Godiva his wife gave the town to the monastery of Stow, near Lincoln. In 1125, the castle was almost entirely rebuilt and enlarged by Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, who obtained a royal charter for establishing a mint here. In 1139, that prelate having engaged in an insurrection against Stephen, was taken prisoner, and sent captive to his own castle at Newark, and was compelled to purchase his liberty by the surrender of this and other fortresses to the crown. During the baronial wars in the reign of John, it was a royal garrison; and, in order to put an end to the depredations of the troops, the Dauphin of France, whose interposition had been sought by the barons, ordered Gilbert de Gaunt, Earl of Lincoln, to proceed against the garrison with considerable force, but on intimation of the approach of John at the head of a large body of troops, the Earl returned to London; and that sovereign, having in his march sustained great loss, was seized with a fever; and having been carried on a litter to Sleaford, and thence to Newark castle, he there expired, Oct. 19th, 1216. The fortress was then given up to the barons, who retained possession till it was besieged by the Earl of Pembroke, and after eight days' resistance, having surrendered, it was restored to the Bishop of Lincoln. In the last year of the reign of Edward III. it was used as a state prison. In 1530, Cardinal Wolsey and his splendid retinue were accommodated here, on their way to Southwell. In the reign of Charles I., Newark was garrisoned for the king, and held in subjection the whole of this county, excepting the town of Nottingham; and a great part of Lincolnshire was laid under contribution. Here that unfortunate sovereign established a mint, and issued various pieces of money, bearing the impress of a castle, and others the royal arms and crown, with the dates 1645 and 1646. During this contest, the town sustained three sieges: in the first, all Northgate was burnt by order of the governor, Sir John Henderson; in the second, when under the government of Sir John, afterwards Lord Byron, the town was relieved by the arrival from Chester of Prince Rupert, who, according to Clarendon, in an action between his forces and the parliamentarians under Sir John Meldrum, on Beacon hill, half a mile eastward of the town, took 4000 prisoners and thirteen pieces of artillery; in the third siege, after the display of much prowess and several vigorous sallies, the fortress remained unimpaired; afterwards Lord Bellasis, then governor, surrendered the town to the Scottish army, by the king's order, on May 8th, 1646. At the close of this siege, the works and circumvallations were demolished by the country people, with the exception of two considerable earthworks, which are now nearly perfect, and are called the King's sconce and the Queen's sconce: about this time the castle also was destroyed. The interior of this venerable pile is now cleared away, and is shortly to be opened as a cattle market for the borough: this enclosure is likely to be a great accommodation to the frequenters of Newark market and fairs.

The town is neatly built, and consists of several streets, which are well paved and lighted: the inhabitants are well supplied with water. It is situated in a level tract on the eastern branch of the Trent, which joins the main river about a mile below it; a lateral stream, uniting the two rivers above the town, forms rather an extensive island on the north-west, which is remarkably fertile; over this the London road passes, the river being crossed by a handsome bridge. About 350 yards from the site of the old castle is the ancient bed of the Trent, the current of which was diverted, partly by a cut formerly made from it to the brook at Kelham, and partly by obstructions occasioned by the Newark mills. The town is approached from the north by an excellent turnpike-road, constructed about the year 1770, over the Trent vale, from Newark bridge to Muskham bridge, having fourteen bridges and 96 arches, at irregular distances: the execution of this useful project was completed by Mr. Smeaton, at an expense of £12,000. The bridge, which crosses the river in the vicinity of the castle, was originally of wood, but, in 1775, it was rebuilt of brick, faced with stone, by Henry, Duke of Newcastle. Under the sanction of an act of parliament, obtained in 1793, great improvement has taken place in the town, the expense of which has been defrayed from funds vested in the corporation for its

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general benefit. The "Newark Stock Library" was established in 1825, and a new building has been recently erected in the market-place by Lord Middleton, and presented by him, as a library and news-room, to the shareholders. Concerts and assemblies are held in the town-hall; and there is a theatre. The prominent commercial feature of this town is its very extensive trade in malt and flour: of the former, 50,000 quarters are annually sent to Manchester, Liverpool, and London, exclusively of supplies to the midland counties; and upwards of 80,000 sacks of the latter commodity are disposed of annually, by two mercantile houses alone, and the revenue received from this town is about £92,000: upwards of 300 persons are employed in an extensive weaving and bleaching establishment at the southern extremity of the town. In consequence of the Trent navigation, there is a flourishing trade in corn, coal, cattle, wool, and other commodities, and the corn market here is one of the largest in this part of the kingdom. An extensive iron and brass foundry affords employment to several persons, in the various departments of fancy castings, architectural ornaments, facsimiles of medallions, coins, seals, &c., which are exquisitely finished. Among the different branches of business is the preparation of *terra alba*, for paper-mills. Large quantities of gypsum and limestone are obtained in the neighbourhood: the former is calcined and pulverized for the use of sculptors and plasterers, and sent by sea to London. The manufacture of tambour lace and stockings employs a few females. The market is on Wednesday; and fairs, principally for cattle, are held on the Friday after Mid-Lent Sunday, May 14th, Whit-Tuesday, Aug. 2nd, Nov. 1st, and on the Monday before Dec. 11th. In the year 1800, an annual cheese market was established, to be held on the Wednesday before Oct. 2nd; and a market for fat stock will commence on the 12th of November, 1839, and be held every fortnight.

Several incorporated guilds existed, but the town does not appear to have been incorporated before the 3rd of Edward VI., whose charter was subsequently confirmed and extended by Queen Elizabeth and James I. A new charter was conferred by Charles I., in the second year of his reign, which was modified and enlarged by Charles II. The government was vested in a mayor and 12 aldermen, who constituted the common hall, and were assisted by a recorder, town-clerk, coroner, two sergeants-at-mace, &c.; the mayor, late mayor, recorder, and four senior aldermen, were justices of the peace, with exclusive jurisdiction within the borough. The corporation now consists of a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, by the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, for an abstract of which see the Appendix, No. I. It is uncertain when the borough was first represented in parliament, but there was a contested election in 1592, when only one member appears to have been returned; and two members were first sent in the 29th of Charles II. The right of election was vested in the corporation, and in all the inhabitants who had paid scot and lot for at least six months previously to the election; the limits of the borough were not altered by the Reform Act. The number of voters now registered is 1155, of whom 1020 are scot and lot voters, and the rest £10 householders; the mayor is the returning officer. This town has been made the place of election and a polling-place for the southern division of the county. The borough is divided into three wards, and comprises the whole parish of Newark, together with the castle precincts and water-mills, which lie in the adjoining parish of East Stoke. There is a separate commission of the peace for the borough: five of the gentlemen named in it have qualified, and with the mayor and late mayor transact the magisterial duties of the town. The police force consists of a superintendent and ten officers, and is under the control of a watch committee appointed by the town council. A court of record is held for the cognizance of pleas to the amount of £300; its jurisdiction is co-extensive with the borough. This court has been much improved since the passing of the Municipal Reform Act; the recorder, who is sole judge, has published new rules of practice, which have been confirmed by the judges. He sits four times a year to try causes; but all undefended actions may be tried and determined by the registrar, who holds a court twice a week for this purpose. The costs of proceedings are very small, and it is proposed to extend its jurisdiction into the county of Nottingham, under the powers of the above-mentioned act. Sessions are held quarterly; and the sessions for the hundreds of Newark and Thurgarton are also held quarterly at the county hall in Cartergate. The county magistrates hold a petty session on alternate Wednesdays. The town-hall, which stands in the market-place, is an elegant stone building, erected by the corporation, under the superintendence of Mr. Carr, out of the produce of testamentary estates for the improvement of the town; the total expense of its erection was £1790, and two wings have since been added; the room used for assemblies is elegantly finished with Corinthian columns and pilasters, and a richly-carved ceiling: at one end of this edifice the sessions are held, and at the other the corporation transact public business; in the rear are very extensive shambles.

The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £21. 5. 2½; present net income, £325; it is in the patronage of the Crown; impropriators, Duke of Newcastle and Earl of Winchilsea. The church is one of the largest and most elegant parochial churches in the kingdom: it exhibits portions in all the styles of English architecture, and is a cruciform structure, consisting of a nave, aisles, transepts, choir, and sepulchral chapels, with a lofty western tower, surmounted by a fine octagonal spire; the base of the tower is Norman, and in the nave are two Norman piers: the choir is of exquisite workmanship, with ancient stone and oak stalls elaborately carved: it is separated from the nave by a richly-carved oak screen, some parts of which becoming decayed, have been successfully imitated by iron castings, the work of a resident artist; in this part of the edifice is one of the largest engraved brasses in the kingdom, elaborately ornamented, to the memory of Allan Flemyng, who died in 1361: a portion of this has also been restored by the same artist. The large east window is in the later style of English architecture, and the corresponding piers and arches of the nave and choir are unusually rich: there are some excellent specimens of stained glass in the windows. The altar-piece, an admirable painting of the "Resurrection of Lazarus," by Hilton, was presented by the artist, whose father was a native of the town. A church called

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Christ Church has lately been erected by subscription in Lombard-street, a great proportion of which has been devoted to free sittings for the poorer classes; the right of appointing a minister is vested in trustees chosen by the subscribers. There are places of worship for General and Particular Baptists, Independents, Calvinistic, Primitive, and Wesleyan Methodists, and Roman Catholics.

The free grammar school was founded in 1530, by Dr. Thomas Magnus, Archdeacon of the East Riding of Yorkshire, and a native of Newark, who, by will in 1550, bequeathed certain lands in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, and York, for the support of a "school of grammar and a school of song." It is under the management of the charity trustees, and the present annual income, amounting to nearly £2400, is thus appropriated: namely, to the master of the grammar school, £220 per annum; to the usher, £50; to the master of the song school, £105; to ten singing boys, £37. 16.; to the National schools for boys and girls, £150; to the dispensary, £150; to the commissioners for lighting, paving, and improving the town, £290; to the churchwardens for the repair of the church, clerk's and sexton's salaries, &c., £750; besides incidental disbursements. The school is open to all boys of the town and neighbourhood; the present number of scholars on the foundation is 22. There are two exhibitions of £80 per annum each, connected with the school, which are continued for three years to those who are elected to them, if they remain so long resident members of any college at Oxford or Cambridge. The National school was erected in 1829, and affords instruction to about 130 boys and 120 girls. Henry Stone, by will dated July 6th, 1688, bequeathed to the corporation £700, directing the produce to be appropriated to the foundation and support of a Jersey, or working school, the master of which has a salary of £28 per annum. Almshouses, for fourteen decayed tradesmen and ten widows, were respectively founded and endowed under the wills of William Phillipott, merchant, dated March 18th, 1556, and George Lawrence, dated Dec. 1st, 1797; the present amount of income is £789. 13. St. Leonard's hospital was founded by Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, about 1125, and endowed with lands now producing a rental of £1246. 16.: the present building is situated in a paddock, of which part is laid out in gardens, and the remainder let off for £15 per annum; it contains four upper and four lower rooms, with one upper room fitted up as a chapel: each inmate has two rooms. Various other charitable benefactions, amounting to about £500 per annum, are applied under the direction of the charity trustees. The poor law union of Newark comprises 48 parishes or places, containing a population of 25,854, according to the census of 1831, and is under the care of 51 guardians. The ruins of the ancient castle consist of the outer walls, which enclose a spacious area; and the elegant crypt, with its light groined arches nearly perfect, which is used as a coal wharf and stables: at the north-east angle of the western front is a square tower, and another in the centre of the elevation; the remains of an ancient portal are visible in the north front. Of the conventual buildings there are no vestiges, except the walls of the Augustine friary, which has been converted into a dwelling-house: the site of the house of the chantry priests is now occupied by a small but elegant mansion. Six entire Roman urns of baked earth, filled with calcined bones and ashes, were found in digging for the foundation of a house in 1826; and on the site of the castle more than 100 skeletons have been dug up. It is conjectured that these bodies were buried during the different sieges, and at the time of a destructive pestilence, in 1646, which carried off many of the garrison previous to its surrender. The great Roman road from London to Lincoln passed through Newark: in a straight line near the church are the remains of ancient military works. Amongst the eminent natives of this town may be enumerated, in addition to Dr. Magnus, its munificent benefactor, John Ardern, a learned writer on medicine and surgery in the fifteenth century; Dr. Thomas White, Bishop of Peterborough; Dr. Lightfoot, the celebrated Hebraist; and Dr. William Warburton, Bishop of Gloucester, born in the year 1698. Newark confers the inferior title of Viscount upon Earl Manvers.

NEWBALD (St. *Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of Beverley, and within the liberty of St. Peter's, though locally in the Hunsley-Beacon Division of the wapentake of Harthill, East Riding of the county of York; containing 769 inhabitants, of which number, 575 are in the township of North Newbald, 4 miles (S. E.), and 194 in that of South Newbald, 4½ miles (S. E. by S.), from Market-Weighton. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Prebendary of North Newbald in the Cathedral Church of York (the appropriator), valued in the king's books at £4; present net income, £102. The church is a cruciform structure, principally in the Norman style, with a tower rising from the intersection, and several enriched doors and arches; the font is early English, curiously formed and ornamented. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Six poor children are educated for a small sum paid from the poor's estate.

NEWBALL, a hamlet, in the parish of Stainton-by-Langworth, Western Division of the wapentake of Wraggoe, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 4½ miles (W. S. W.) from Wragby: the population is returned with the parish.

NEWBIGGIN, a township, in the parish of Dacre, Leath ward, Eastern Division of the county of Cumberland, 3¾ miles (W. by S.) from Penrith: the population is returned with the parish.

NEWBIGGIN, a township, in the parish of Middleton-in-Teesdale, union of Teesdale, South-Western Division of Darlington ward, Southern Division of the county palatine of Durham, 12½ miles (N. W.) from Barnard-Castle; containing 507 inhabitants. This township is bounded on the south by the river Tees, which separates it from Yorkshire. A smelting-mill, for refining lead-ore found in the neighbourhood, has been established. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; and a charity school is partly supported by endowment.

NEWBIGGIN, a chapelry, in the parish of Newburn, union and Western Division of Castle ward, Southern Division of the county of Northumberland, 4 miles (N. W.) from Newcastle; containing 64 inhabitants. There are 24 acres of extra-parochial land within the chapelry.

NEWBIGGIN, a chapelry, in the parish of Woodhorn, union of Morpeth, Eastern Division of Mor-

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PETH ward, Northern Division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 8½ miles (E. by N.) from Morpeth; containing 519 inhabitants, who are principally fishermen for the Carlisle, Ilexham, and Newcastle markets. The chapel, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is an ancient edifice with a spire steeple, situated near the sea-shore, a fine smooth beach about a mile in length, which is much resorted to for bathing. There is a suite of warm, cold, and shower baths at the chief inn, which contains excellent accommodations for visiters, who may also provide themselves with private lodgings, at several well-built houses in the village. The bay affording tolerable security and anchorage for small vessels, much corn is shipped from the granaries erected for its reception from the interior. Five boats and nineteen men were lost in a violent tempest which happened here, in Jan. 1805, upon which upwards of £1700 was subscribed at Newcastle and the neighbourhood, for the relief of the families of the sufferers.

NEWBIGGIN, a township, in the parish of SHOTLEY, union of HEXHAM, Eastern Division of TINDALE ward, Southern Division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 9½ miles (S.) from Hexham; containing 60 inhabitants.

NEWBIGGIN (*ST. EDMUND*), a parish, in EAST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, 7½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Appleby; containing 140 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 14. 2.; present net income, £113; patron, W. Crackenthorpe, Esq. The church is an ancient building, repewed in the year 1804. Newbiggin Hall is a fine old castellated mansion, erected in the year 1533, upon the site of the previous manor-house. Some rocks near it are represented to have formerly borne various Roman inscriptions.

NEWBIGGIN, a hamlet, in the parish of KIRKBY-LONSDALE, LONSDALE ward, county of WESTMORLAND, 1½ mile (S. W. by W.) from Kirkby-Lonsdale: the population is returned with Hutton-Roof.

NEWBIGGIN, a township, in the parish of AYSGARTH, wapentake of HANG-WEST, North Riding of the county of YORK, 8¾ miles (W. by S.) from Middleham; containing 122 inhabitants.

NEWBIGGIN, EAST and WEST, a township, in the parish of BISHOPTON, union of SEDGEFIELD, South-Western Division of STOCKTON ward, Southern Division of the county palatine of DURHAM, 4¾ miles (W.) from Stockton-upon-Tees; containing 35 inhabitants.

NEWBOLD, a hamlet, in the parish and union of CHESTERFIELD, hundred of SCARSDALE, Northern Division of the county of DERBY, 1½ mile (N. W.) from Chesterfield; containing, with Dunstan, 1140 inhabitants. A school-house was erected by the executors of George Milnes, Esq., who endowed it with land producing an annual income of £23. 8., for which about fifteen children are instructed. An almshouse was founded in 1781, by Mrs. Elizabeth Tomlinson, who endowed it with £400 four per cents., for the maintenance of three poor women.

NEWBOLD, a hamlet, in the parish of OUSTON, hundred of GARTREE, Northern Division of the county of LEICESTER, 7 miles (S. by E.) from Melton-Mowbray: the population is returned with the parish.

NEWBOLD, a liberty, in the parish of BREEDON, hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, Northern Division of the county of LEICESTER, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Ashby-de-la-Zouch: the population is returned with the chapelry of Worthington.

NEWBOLD, a parish, in the Upper Division of the hundred of OSWALDLOW, Blockley and Eastern Divisions of the county of WORCESTER, though locally in the Kington Division of the hundred of Kington, county of Warwick, 4 miles (N. by W.) from Shipston-upon-Stour; containing, with Armscott, 430 inhabitants. It was formerly a hamlet in the parish of Tredington, from which, with Armscott, it was separated pursuant to an act passed in 1833, and constituted a distinct parish: this act also ordained that a church should be erected, and a churchyard and parsonage-house provided at Newbold. The church contains 320 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £250 in aid of the expense. One of the free schools established under the will of Thomas Eden is in this parish; the mistress has a salary of £12 for teaching poor children, who are admitted at four years of age.

NEWBOLD-GROUNDS, a hamlet, in the parish of CATESBY-ABBEY, hundred of FAWSLEY, Southern Division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 3¾ miles (W. S. W.) from Daventry: the population is returned with the parish.

NEWBOLD, LEA, county of CHESTER.—See LEA-NEWBOLD.

NEWBOLD-PACEY (*ST. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union of STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, Warwick Division of the hundred of KINGTON, Southern Division of the county of WARWICK, 5¾ miles (N. W. by N.) from Kington; containing, with Ashorn, 341 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 3. 9.; present net income, £639; patrons, Provost and Fellows of Queen's College, Oxford.

NEWBOLD-REVEL, a hamlet, in the parish of MONKS-KIRBY, Kirby Division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, Northern Division of the county of WARWICK, 5½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Rugby: the population is returned with Stretton-under-Foss.

NEWBOLD-UPON-AVON (*ST. ROTOLPH*), a parish, in the union of RUGBY, Rugby Division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, Northern Division of the county of WARWICK, 2¾ miles (N. W. by N.) from Rugby; containing 1063 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £14. 12. 1.; present net income, £382: it is in the patronage of Mrs. Leigh; impropriators of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The rivers Avon and Swift, and the Oxford canal, run through the parish, in which are very extensive lime-works. A National school has been established.

NEWBOLD-VERDON (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of MARKET-BOSWORTH, hundred of SPARKENHOE, Southern Division of the county of LEICESTER, 2¾ miles (E. by N.) from Market-Bosworth; containing 590 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 8. 11½.; present net income, £500; patron, G. Greenway, Esq. The church has been enlarged, and 225 free sittings provided, the Incorporated Society having granted £200 in aid of the expense. Nathaniel, Lord Crewe, in 1720, bequeathed a rent-charge of £20, for teaching poor children.

NEWBOROUGH, a parish, in the union and soke of PETERBOROUGH, Northern Division of the county of

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NORTHAMPTON, 5 miles (N. E. by N.) from Peterborough; containing 340 inhabitants. This place, formerly a tract called Borough-Fen common, has lately been elevated into a parish, and a church has been erected, the living of which is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Crown; net income, £252.

NEWBOROUGH, a chapelry, in the parish of HANBURY, union of UTTOXETER, Northern Division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 3½ miles (E.) from Abbot's-Bromley; containing 757 inhabitants, several of whom are employed in weaving linen and checks. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £91; patron, Vicar of Hanbury. The chapel, dedicated to All Saints, is a neat white-washed building, with a tower, erected about a century since. There are several small bequests, producing about £8 a year, for the instruction of children: about 30 boys and 90 girls are taught in a school conducted on the National plan.

NEWBOROUGH, a township, in the parish of COXWOLD, union of EASINGWOULD, wapentake of BIRDFORTH, North Riding of the county of YORK, 8 miles (S. W.) from Helmsley; containing, with the extra-parochial district of Morton, 104 inhabitants. A priory of Black canons, in honour of St. Mary, was founded here in 1145, by Roger de Mowbray, which at the dissolution had a revenue of £457. 13. 5. William de Newburgh, the celebrated Monkish historian, was a member of this establishment.

NEWBOTTLE, a township, in the parish and union of HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING, Northern Division of EASINGTON ward, and of the county palatine of DURHAM, 8 miles (N. E. by N.) from Durham; containing 2198 inhabitants, who are principally employed in the various collieries and potteries in the vicinity. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

NEWBOTTLE (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of BRACKLEY, hundred of KING'S-SUTTON, Southern Division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 4½ miles (W.) from Brackley; containing 366 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 0. 10.; present net income, £120; patron and impropriator, W. R. Cartwright, Esq. A school is supported by subscription. At Charlton Hill, in this parish, is an ancient fortification, called Rainsborough Camp.

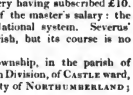
NEWBOURN (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WOODBRIDGE, hundred of CARLFOLD, Eastern Division of the county of SUFFOLK, 4 miles (S. by E.) from Woodbridge; containing 176 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 4. 2.; present net income, £192; patron, Sir Joshua R. Rowley, Bart.

NEWBROUGH, a parochial chapelry, in the union of HEXHAM, North-Western Division of TINDALE ward, Southern Division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 4½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Hexham; containing 494 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Warden. The chapel is dedicated to St. Peter. A school-room has been erected by subscription, in which twelve children are instructed for £10 per annum, the gift of the Rev. H. Wastell, who also built a house for the master.

NEWBURN (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union, and chiefly in the Western Division, of CASTLE ward, but partly in the Eastern Division of TINDALE ward, Southern Division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND; containing 4639 inhabitants, of which number, 966 are in the township of Newburn, 5½ miles (W. by N.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne. In the reign of John, Newburn was styled a borough town. At this place Lord Conway, in 1640, at the head of the royalists, disputed the passage of the Tyne with the Scots under General Leslie; but the latter, after a violent conflict, at length succeeded. The parish, which abounds with coal, stretches along the northern bank of the Tyne where are some coal-staiths, iron-foundries, crown glass and brick and tile manufactories, chymical works, and a paper-mill. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16; present net income, £230; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Carlisle. The church was partly rebuilt and considerably enlarged in 1827, at an expense of about £1200, and contains 60 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £100 in aid of the expense: it is a neat cruciform structure of stone, containing some ancient monuments to the Delavals, and the east window exhibits, in stained glass, the figure of St. James, and the arms of those who contributed to the renovation of the building. A school-room was erected in 1822, by the Duke of Northumberland, who endowed it with £10. 10. per annum: the number of children has been lately increased to 30, the Glass Company and the lessees of Wallbottle colliery having subscribed £10. 10. a year, in augmentation of the master's salary: the school is conducted on the National system. Severus' Wall passed through the parish, but its course is no longer traceable.

NEWBURN-HALL, a township, in the parish of NEWBURN, union, and Western Division, of CASTLE ward, Southern Division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND; containing 636 inhabitants.

NEWBURY (*St. NICHOLAS*), a market-town and parish, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of Faircross, county of BERKS, 17 miles (W. by S.) from Reading, and 56 (W. by S.) from London, on the road to Bath; containing 5977 inhabitants. This place which is said to have risen from the ruins of the ancient *Spine*, a Roman station, the site of which is occupied by the village of Speen, was, in contradistinction to the old town, called *Newburig*, of which its present name is only a slight modification. It is a town of considerable antiquity, having been of some importance at the time of the Conquest, and bestowed by the Conqueror on Ernulph de Hesdin, whose grandson was killed in the battle of Lincoln, in the reign of Stephen. In the reign of Edward I. Newbury returned two members to parliament, and in the 11th of Edward III. it sent three deputies to a grand council of trade held at Westminster. In the reign of Henry VIII. it was one of the most flourishing towns in the kingdom, and was particularly distinguished for its extensive manufacture of woollen cloth. At this period lived the celebrated John Winchcombe, commonly called Jack of Newbury, said to have been the most eminent clothier in England, and to have sumptuously entertained Henry VIII. and his queen



Corporation Seal.

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Catherine, on their visit to the town. When the Earl of Surrey marched against James IV., King of Scotland, who was ravaging the borders of the kingdom, this spirited individual, at his own expense, armed and clothed 100 of his workmen; and at the head of this little band, accompanied the earl to Flodden Field, where he greatly signalized himself by his intrepid conduct. On the termination of the war, he returned to his native place, and at his own charge built the greater part of the parish church, in which he was interred in 1519. His descendants possessed large estates for many years, and the last of them was united in marriage to Lord Bolingbroke. Part of the house in which he lived was, about a century since, converted into an inn, bearing the sign of Jack of Newbury. During the parliamentary war, two battles took place in the vicinity, in both which the king commanded in person: the first was fought on September 18th, 1643, on the common called the Wash; the second on October 27th, 1644, in the fields between Newbury, Speen, and Shaw. In this battle the king, though he kept possession of the field, suffered the Earl of Essex to march with his army to London, and the royal cause sustained so irreparable loss in the deaths of many distinguished officers, among whom were the Earls of Sunderland and Caernarvon, and the celebrated Lord Falkland. The parliamentarians in the following year obtained possession of the town, which they fortified, and retained till the close of the war.

The town is pleasantly situated on a fertile plain, on the banks of the river Kennet, over which was an ancient wooden bridge of one arch, rebuilt of stone, at the expense of the corporation, in 1770: it is one of the largest towns in the county: the houses are mostly of brick, generally well built and of modern appearance; the streets, diverging obliquely from the market-place, are spacious, well paved under the powers of an act recently obtained, and lighted with gas by a company, whose works being neatly and scientifically constructed, are much admired: the inhabitants are amply supplied with water from springs in the neighbourhood. In the hamlet of Speenhamland, adjoining the borough, is a small theatre, which is open for about two months during the season. The environs are pleasant, and afford many agreeable walks on the banks of the Kennet, and in the vicinity of the village of Speen. The trade is principally in malt and flour, for the latter of which are many large mills on the banks of the river: there are also a small paper-mill, and a mill for throwing silk; and in the parish of Speen, about a mile from the town, is a manufactory for ribands and galloons. The river Kennet, which was made navigable to Reading in the reigns of George I. and George II.; and the Kennet and Avon canal, which commences at this place, afford great facilities to the trade. The market is on Thursday, and is one of the largest in the country for corn, which is pitched in the market-place for sale: for nearly a century the corporation took toll of all grain brought into the town for consumption, or merely passing through it, and that whether bought and tolled in any other market, or not; they also took toll of corn exposed in the market-place for sale, which practice continued until the year 1818, when proceedings at law were commenced, and a verdict given against the corporation, as regarded "toll-thorough and toll-traverse," leaving the question of market-toll undecided: the corporation, however, discontinued the taking of toll altogether, with the exception of some members of their own body allowing their corn to be tolled for about two years after the decision, and since then no toll has been demanded, although the corporation a few years since issued notice of their intention to resume the practice. The fairs are on Holy Thursday, for horses and cattle; July 5th, for horses, cows, and hogs; Sept. 4th and Nov. 8th, for horses and cheese; and on the first Thursday after Oct. 11th is a statute fair for hiring servants.

Newbury is said to be a borough by prescription. The earliest charter known to the corporation is that bestowed by Elizabeth in 1596, and in which the place is styled an "ancient and populous borough, which had enjoyed divers liberties, franchises, and privileges by the charters of many of her ancestors and predecessors, kings of England." This charter was confirmed by Charles I. and II., and another was granted in the 1st of James I., by which the corporation consisted of a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 12 capital burgesses, assisted by a high steward, recorder, town-clerk, chamberlain, and two sergeants-at-mace. The mayor, late mayor, high steward, and one of the aldermen, were magistrates. The corporation now consists of a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 11 councillors, under the provisions of the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, for an abstract of which see the Appendix, No. I. The recorder presides at quarterly courts of session for the borough; and the corporation have the power to hold a court of record for the recovery of debts, which is now in abeyance, the council not deeming it prudent to pay the recorder an additional sum for presiding at this court. Petty sessions are held as often as cases require; and a court leet once a year, at Michaelmas. The mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, with four others. The police force consists of a chief constable and ten officers. The Easter quarter session for the county is held here, and the petty sessions for the division every Thursday. The town-hall, called the mansion-house, is a substantial modern brick building, erected in 1740, and supported on piers and arches: the lower part affords an area for the market, and the upper part consists of a handsome suite of rooms, in the largest of which the courts are held, and assemblies during the season. Part of the workhouse has been converted into a borough gaol, containing nine wards for the classification of prisoners, and used also as a bridewell, or house of correction; but the inhabitants having been deemed liable to the payment of the county rate, all prisoners committed by the magistrates for the borough are sent to the county gaol at Reading. This town has been made a polling-place for the county.

The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £38. 16. 10½.; present income, £550: it is in the patronage of the Crown. The church is a spacious edifice, in the later style of English architecture, with a lofty square embattled tower crowned with pinnacles: the tower and the western part of the nave were the portions built by John Winchcombe, whose effigy on a brass plate removed from over his tomb, is placed against the east wall of the north aisle, and above the altar is some beautiful screen-work. A handsome chapel of ease, in the later style of English architecture, has been erected in Speenhamland. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Indepen-

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dents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Unitarians. A Blue-coat school was founded in 1706, by the corporation, to whom, in 1624, John Kendrick gave the sum of £4000, for the purchase of a house and garden for the employment of the poor, and for other charitable uses, of which £350 was laid out in the purchase of an estate, called the Hospital Estate, let on lease, at £106 per annum, to the Kennet Navigation Company, at the expiration of which it is expected to produce £400 per annum, the rental being appropriated to the clothing and instruction of twenty poor boys. To this several augmentations were made for the clothing and instruction of additional scholars, by Mr. Richard Crowslade, in 1715; Mr. Nicholas Clement, in 1722; Mr. Thomas Stockwell, in 1736; and by Mr. John Kimber, who in 1790 gave funds for the instruction of ten more scholars, to be clothed in green, and on their leaving school to be apprenticed with premiums of £10 each. There are 40 boys on the foundation, who are now instructed by the master of a National school, established by subscription in 1811, in which are educated about 190 boys and 180 girls. There are also Lancasterian schools for boys and girls, supported by voluntary contributions. The parish has, under the will of Mr. John West and Francis his wife, the privilege of sending several children to Christ's Hospital, London, who are elected by the vestry. St. Bartholomew's hospital, supposed to have been founded by King John, and comprising fourteen houses for the reception of men and women, was, by charter of Elizabeth, vested in the corporation: ten other houses have been added to the original establishment, the endowment of which exceeds £700 per annum. Opposite to St. Bartholomew's are twelve almshouses, erected and endowed in 1676, with £600 to be laid out in the purchase of land, by Philip Jemmett, Esq. Lady Raymond, in 1709, bequeathed £400 for the same purpose. The income of this charity is £379. 10. In 1828, ten additional almshouses were erected. Thomas Pearce, in 1690, and Mr. Francis Coxead, each built two almshouses, which have been consolidated, for the maintenance and support of aged persons: the residue of the endowment, which is about £112 per annum, is appropriated to the instruction of poor children in reading and writing. In 1727, Mr. Thomas Hunt bequeathed lands at Greenham, which have been exchanged for an estate at Ashmoor Green, producing a rental of £70, and £270 in money, for the support of three aged widows; the residue of the income is appropriated to the instruction of fourteen poor children in the Lancasterian school. In Cheap-street are twelve more almshouses, erected in 1793, and endowed by Mr. John Kimber. Twelve almshouses, which formerly stood near the church, have been rebuilt near St. Bartholomew's hospital; they are endowed by Mr. Henshaw, for six aged men and six aged women of the parish. There are three for poor weavers, founded by Mr. Robinson, in 1764; six for aged women, at St. Mary's Hill; and two erected by Mr. John Childs, in 1824 for two of his old workmen. The poor law union of Newbury comprises 18 parishes or places, containing a population of 19,054, according to the census of 1831, and is under the care of 23 guardians.

On both sides of the Kennet, extending 16 miles in length, are strata of peat half a mile in breadth, and varying in depth from one foot to eight feet, which being dug sells for ten shillings per load: in digging for it have been found oaks, alders, willows, and firs, indiscriminately mixed, which appear to have been torn up by the roots; the horns, skulls, and bones of several kinds of deer; the horns of the antelope, the heads and tusks of boars, and the heads of beavers. In rebuilding the bridge, in 1770, a leaden seal of Pope Boniface IX., a pix, some knives of singular construction, and several coins from the time of Henry I. to William III., were discovered. Some years since, an urn of a light brown colour, of the size of a gallon, was found in the peat-moss, at the distance of from eight to ten feet from the river, but being broken by the workmen, the contents were lost. Within a mile and a quarter of the town is the hamlet of Sandleford, where a small Augustine priory was founded, about the year 1200, by Geoffrey, Earl of Perche, and dedicated to St. John the Baptist, which was given by Edward IV. to the Collegiate Church of Windsor, and the revenue of which, in the reign of Henry VIII., was valued at £10. Newbury gives the title of Baron to the Marquess of Cholmondeley.

NEWBY, a township, in the parish of Irthington, union of Brampton, Eskdale ward, Eastern Division of the county of Cumberland, 6 miles (E. N. E.) from Carlisle; containing 110 inhabitants.

NEWBY, a township, in the parish of Morland, West ward and union, county of Westmorland, 8 miles (S. E. by S.) from Penrith; containing 300 inhabitants. Coal and limestone are obtained here, and there are limekilns at Towcett, within the township.

NEWBY, a joint township with Rainton, in the parish of Topcliffe, wapentake of Hallikeld, North Riding of the county of York, 6 miles (N. by W.) from Boronghbridge: the population is returned with Rainton. Christopher Coulson, in 1640, bequeathed certain land, directing the income to be applied in teaching and clothing poor children.

NEWBY, a township, in the parish and union of Stokesley, Western Division of the liberty of Langbaurgh, North Riding of the county of York, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Stokesley; containing 152 inhabitants. A small free school was founded here in 1640.

NEWBY, a township, in the parish of Scalby, union of Scarborough, Pickering lythe, North Riding of the county of York, 3 miles (N. W. by W.) from Scarborough; containing 55 inhabitants.

NEWBY, a joint township with Clapham, in the parish of Clapham, union of Settle, Western Division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross, West Riding of the county of York, 7½ miles (N. W.) from Settle: the population is returned with Clapham.

NEWBY, a joint township with Mulwith, in the parish and liberty of Ripon, West Riding of the county of York, 3½ miles (S. E.) from Ripon; containing, with Mulwith, 39 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Ure, which occasionally inundates and enriches the adjacent lands. Newby Hall was built by Sir Edward Blacket, from a design by Sir Christopher Wren.

NEWBY, a joint township with Mulwith, in the parish and liberty of Ripon, West Riding of the county of York, 3½ miles (S. E.) from Ripon; containing, with Mulwith, 39 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Ure, which occasionally inundates and enriches the adjacent lands. Newby Hall was built by Sir Edward Blacket, from a design by Sir Christopher Wren.

NEWBY-WISK, a township, in the parish of Kirby-Wisk, union of Thirsk, wapentake of Gilling-East, North Riding of the county of York, 4½ miles (S.) from North Allerton; containing 254 inhabitants. There is a stone bridge of five arches over the river Wiske. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here.

NEWCASTLE, a township, in the parish of Clun,

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hundred of PURSLOW, Southern Division of the county of SALOP; containing 321 inhabitants.

Seal and Arms.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME (*St. GILES*), a borough, market-town, and parish, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the Northern Division of the hundred of PIREHILL, Northern Division of the county of STAFFORD, 16 miles (N. N. W.) from Stafford, and 149 (N.W. by N.) from London; containing 8192 inhabitants. It is supposed that this was a place of some note before the Conquest, but if so it must have been known by a different name, its present appellation of *Newcastle* being derived from a castle built here by Ranulph, Earl of Chester (which title afterwards merged in that of Earl of Lancaster, in the person of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, second son of Henry III.), probably about the year 1180, and so called to distinguish it from an older castle, (then fallen into decay), at Chesterton, within two miles thereof. The origin of its descriptive affix of "*Under Lyme*," distinguishing it from Newcastle in Northumberland, has given rise to some debate; but there seems little doubt of its being derived from its proximity to the ancient and very extensive forest of Lyme (so called from being on the "*limes*" or borders of Cheshire), mentioned by Lucius the monk, and again by Camden, as shutting in and separating Cheshire from the rest of England, and which extended from "Lyme," or "Lyme Handley," in Cheshire, the seat of the Leigh family (contiguous to Macclesfield forest), by the high grounds of Cloud Hill, Mole Cop, Linley (probably *Lymeley*) Wood, Chesterton, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Madeley, and Whitmore (both formerly called "Under Lyme"), Norton, in the county of Salop (described in the Cartulary of St. Peter's abbey, Shrewsbury, as "Juxta Nemus quod *Lima* dicitur"), and Betton *under Lyme* in the same county, to Audlem, or Old Lyme, in Cheshire. A charter, now lost, was granted to this place by its present name by Henry II. In the reign of John, the town had a market, and in 1203 was amerced for changing its market from Sunday to Saturday. It suffered much in the barons' wars, and the demolition of the castle dates from that period.

The town is situated on a small stream tributary to the neighbouring river Trent, on the great road from London and Birmingham to Liverpool and Manchester, and consists of several principal, with other smaller, streets, which are paved (the foot-paths with brick), and lighted with gas, under the provisions of an act passed in 1819. The inhabitants are supplied with water by means of pipes leading from an ancient well, called Browning's Well, near the castle pool, the water being raised by a steam-engine. Under the provisions of an act passed in the year 1816, for enclosing the open town fields, by which the town was then surrounded, extensive public walks or promenades, for the use of the inhabitants, were laid out and planted, which are under the management of trustees appointed under the act. The streets are wide, and the houses generally good, but being mostly built of blue brick, have rather a dull appearance. There is a small but handsome theatre, a concert or assembly-room, a permanent subscription library, and a reading society, both well supported; and in the year 1836, a Literary and Scientific Institution was established, with such success that rooms are about to be built for the accommodation of its members and for the establishment of a museum. The races are held annually in the first week in August, on an excellent course about two miles from the town, and are well attended. The staple manufacture of the place is that of hats: but silk-throwing and weaving, cotton-spinning, tanning, malting, brewing, and the manufacture of tissue paper for the use of the potteries, are also carried on. Considerable business is done in the corn trade, and in the vicinity are extensive iron and coal works. Its commercial prosperity has been much promoted by the neighbouring potteries, which occupy a district of above eight miles in length, of which the centre is within a mile and a half of Newcastle. A branch canal, about four miles in length, connects this town with the Trent and Mersey canal at Stoke-upon-Trent; and another branch canal, communicating with a private canal of Richard Edensor Heathcote, Esq., is chiefly used for the conveyance of coal for the supply of the town from the collieries of that gentleman, at Apedale. The Grand Junction railway passes within five miles of Newcastle, and there are conveyances daily to and from Whitmore, which is the nearest station. The Manchester and Birmingham railway, when completed, will have a station near Stoke-upon-Trent, about two miles from this place, and will communicate with the Grand Junction railway near Stone, in this county. The markets are on Monday and Saturday. Fairs are held on the 1st Monday after Twelfth-day (or New Market), Shrove-Monday (for cattle), Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, the Monday before July 15th (for wool), Monday after Sept. 13th, and the first Monday in November; and five additional fairs have been lately established, which are fixed annually by the mayor on such days, being Mondays, as with the above regular fairs make them, as near as may be, monthly throughout the year.

The first charter of incorporation which has been preserved, was granted in the 19th of Henry III., and was confirmed and enlarged by several subsequent monarchs. The principal charters now in force are those of the 32nd of Elizabeth and 16th of Charles II., except so far as they are controlled by the Municipal Reform Act, under which act the borough has been divided into two wards, called the east and west wards, and the corporation or town council consists of six aldermen and eighteen common-councilmen, out of whom the mayor is elected annually, and of whom three aldermen and nine common-councilmen are elected in each ward. The town council is assisted by a town-clerk, elected by the council, and holding office during its pleasure; two sergeants-at-mace, elected annually by the council, on the nomination of the mayor; and a town crier. The freedom, since the Municipal Reform Act, is confined to the sons of resident sworn burgesses, and to persons serving an apprenticeship of seven years within the borough. This borough has returned members to parliament from the 27th of Edward III. The right of election was formerly in resident freemen, in number about 800; but by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, it has

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been extended also to the £10 householders, who by the registration of 1838 amount to 251, of whom 77 are also freemen. The total number of electors, in 1838, was 989, classed as follows; 815 freemen (of whom 77 are also £10 householders), and 174 £10 householders, who are not freemen. The limits of the elective borough were enlarged by the act of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., and are described in the Appendix, No. II.: the mayor is the returning officer. The borough has a court of quarter sessions, of which the recorder is sole judge, with a clerk of the peace appointed by the council: but its jurisdiction does not extend to capital offences, although by the lost charter of Henry II., before referred to, the town had a right of "*an Fewg thief*," viz., of trying and executing criminals caught in the fact, and the site of the ancient place of execution, on the south-west side of the town, is still known by the name of Gallows Tree Hill. It has also five magistrates, viz., three permanent magistrates appointed by government, with the mayor for the time being, and the last preceding mayor, who continues a magistrate one year after his mayoralty expires, and a coroner appointed by the council, and acting within the limits of the borough. It has also a very active and well-regulated police, established on a permanent footing since 1834. This town has been made one of the polling-places for the northern division of the county.

Newcastle-under-Lyme was formerly a chapelry in the rectory of Stoke-upon-Trent, but the livings were divided by an act of parliament passed in 1807. The living is a rectory, not in charge, in the patronage of the Trustees of the late Rev. Charles Simeon; net income, £285. The old church, prior to the dissolution of monasteries, had a chantry annexed to it: the body of the church is a modern edifice of brick, having been rebuilt in 1720; the tower is of red sandstone, and very ancient. A handsome new stone church, dedicated to St. George, was completed in 1828, the parliamentary commissioners having granted £4400 towards defraying the expense, and the remainder being raised by subscription, towards which the Rev. Charles Simeon contributed £1000, and the corporation of Newcastle £500: this church has been made a district benefice: the patronage is the same as the mother church. There are places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, Methodists of the New Connection, Primitive Methodists, Independents, Particular Baptists, and Unitarians; and a very large and handsome Roman Catholic chapel, to all of which, with the exception of the Baptist and Unitarian meeting-houses, Sunday schools are attached.

The free grammar school originated in a benefaction from Richard Cleyton, Esq., in 1602, augmented by bequests from John and William Cotton, Esqrs., and others: the income is about £90, and the nomination of the head-master is now vested alternately in the Cotton family and in the town council, the former having two turns, and the latter one; it is free for all the sons of burgesses, and of poor inhabitants of the town. The school-house has lately been rebuilt. An English school was founded in 1704 by means of a bequest from the Rev. Edward Orme, for the instruction of the children of the poor: the income is about £160 per annum, with a residence for the master. This school has not been in operation for some years, but a suit has lately been instituted, and is now pending in the court of chancery, having for its object its re-establishment. The corporation are chargeable with two benefactions of £8 and £3 a year to a schoolmistress for the education of poor children. A handsome National school, in the Elizabethan style, was erected about fifteen years ago, at an expense of about £1400, capable of containing 800 children: and a commodious British school, capable of containing 500 children, has been recently erected on a spacious piece of land presented by the Duke of Sutherland, at an expense of about £1000, of which £350 was a grant by the Lords of the Treasury, under an act passed in 1833. There is a well-conducted infants' school for about 140 children of the poor inhabitants; the school-room, with the spacious play-ground annexed, was the gift of the Rev. Charles Stephen Hassells. Almshouses for twenty poor aged widows were erected and endowed under the will of Christopher Monk, Duke of Albemarle, dated July 4th, 1687, the patronage of which is now vested in the families of the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Carteret, and Court Granville, Esq., of Calwich Hall, Derbyshire, as the representatives of the founder by a female branch. The poor law union of this place comprises nine parishes or places, containing a population of 16,476, according to the census of 1831, and is under the care of eighteen guardians. John Goodwin, an eminent non-conformist divine and controversialist, much admired for the erudition and elegance of his pulpit compositions, and who is said to "have made more noise in the world than any other person of his age, rank, and profession," was born here about 1593; and Elijah Fenton, the coadjutor of Pope in his translation of Homer's Odyssey, was a native of Shelton, near this town, where the house in which the poet was born exists, and is now occupied as a farm-house. This place also gave birth to the republican Major Gen. Harrison, who was tried as one of the regicides soon after the Restoration: the house in which he was born yet stands on the west side of the market-place. During the protectorate of Cromwell, General Harrison had a grant of the manor of Newcastle-under-Lyme, which of course was resumed at the Restoration. The famous John Bradshaw, who presided at the trial of Charles I., was recorder of the borough at the same period, and resided at Congleton, where he then practised as a barrister. There was formerly a small monastery or priory, situate at the bottom of what is still called the "Friars'-Lane," near a part of the town called the "Friars' Wood," but no vestige of it can be traced: its site forms part of the south-eastern corner of a street called the Lower Street. This place confers the title of Duke on the family of Clinton.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, an ancient borough, port, and market-town, a county of itself, and the head of a union, on the northern bank of the river Tyne (10½ miles from its mouth), locally in Castle ward, Southern Division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 276 miles (N. N. W.) from London, and 117 (S. E.) from Edinburgh; comprising the parochial districts of St. Nicholas, All

Seal and Arms.

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Saints, St. Andrew (except the townships of Cramlington and Fenham), and St. John, except the township of Benwell; and containing, exclusively of those townships, 53,613, and including the environs, about 60,000 inhabitants. This place was anciently called *Pons Ælii*, from a bridge erected by the Emperor Adrian, on his return from an expedition against the Picts and Scots, to whose incursions this part of the island was particularly exposed, and as a barrier against which the Emperor Severus, in the year 207, constructed the wall called after his name, which, reaching from Wallsend, three miles to the east, to Browness on the shore of Solway Firth, passed through this town, and was defended by numerous forts and exploratory towers, of which one at Pandon-gate was remaining till the year 1796, when it was removed for the purpose of widening the passage. During the Heptarchy the kings of Northumbria held their court here; and, in 653, Peada, King of Mercia, on a visit to Osweo, whose daughter he obtained in marriage, was converted, with all his retinue, to the Christian faith, and baptized by Finan, Bishop of Lindisfarn. From being a fortified place, and from having afforded protection to numerous ecclesiastics from the neighbouring convents of Tynemouth, Jarrow, Lindisfarn, and Wearmouth, which had been ravaged by the Danes, it obtained the name of *Monkchester*; but, in return, it experienced the devastations of those barbarians, who destroyed its sacred edifices, and massacred the monks and nuns who had found an asylum within their walls. From the union of the several kingdoms of the Heptarchy under Egbert till the Conquest, it was the residence of the Earls of Westmorland and Northumberland; and on the partition of the kingdom between Edmund Ironside and Canute, it fell, together with the rest of Northumbria, East Anglia, and Mercia, into the possession of the latter. In 1068, Edgar Atheling, and Malcolm, King of Scotland, with a numerous retinue of native insurgent and foreign auxiliaries, marched from this town to oppose the sovereignty of William the Conqueror, who, hastening to crush the conspiracy formed against him, met the insurgents at Gateshead Fell, and, entering the town after the defeat of his opponents, levelled it nearly with the ground. Robert Curthose, eldest son of the Conqueror, built a fortress here in 1080, which, in contradistinction to the old Roman *castrum* of *Pons Ælii*, was called the *New Castle*, and hence the present name of the town. The barons, who under the conduct of Earl Mowbray had conspired to dethrone William Rufus, took possession of this castle, which was besieged by that monarch and taken by storm, in 1095. After the death of Henry I., the town was seized by David, King of Scotland, in support of the claims of Matilda, and continued in the possession of the Scots till 1157, when it was restored by treaty to Henry II.; against whom in 1173, William of Scotland, surnamed the Lion, marched into England, with an army of 80,000 men, but was made prisoner by a small number of troops under the command of Ralph de Glanville, sheriff of Yorkshire, and brought into this place.

Newcastle, from its situation as a frontier station, participated largely in all the border feuds, and was frequently selected as the place of rendezvous for troops designed for the invasion of Scotland, and of interview between the contending monarchs. Baliol, King of Scotland, in 1292, did homage for that crown to Edward I. in the hall of the castle, before a numerous assembly of nobles of both countries. To arrest the progress of the Scots under Wallace, who had pillaged the neighbourhood, the parliament assembled at York, in 1298, summoned the military force of the country, and collected here in eight days an army of 100,000 men, which, marching into Scotland, defeated the enemy at Falkirk. During this reign the town was erected into a borough, and fortified with strong walls, which were begun by an inhabitant who had been carried off by an incursion of the Scots, and completed by his fellow-townsmen, who, stimulated by his efforts, joined with him in the work. Edward II., in 1311, retired hither with his favourite Gavestone, from the pursuit of the exasperated barons, where they remained till the arrival of the baronial troops headed by the Earl of Lancaster. In 1322, the town was besieged by the Scots, who, renewing their attempts a few years afterwards, were vanquished by Edward III., who, marching hence, obtained a signal victory over them in their own territory. It was again attempted by David II., King of Scotland, during the absence of Edward in France; but his queen Philippa, assembling at Newcastle a body of 16,000 forces, marched against the assailants and defeated them at Neville's Cross, near Durham, with the loss of 15,000 of their men and the capture of their king. In the reign of Richard II., a grand rendezvous of the military was appointed here, in 1388: and in the same year, the Scots having again advanced to Durham, encamped on their return before this town, from which, after several skirmishes, they were compelled to retreat. In the reign of Henry IV., an army of 37,000 men assembled at this place, in 1405, to oppose an insurrection under the Earl of Northumberland; and in that of Henry VI., commissioners met in the church of St. Nicholas, to arrange the terms of a treaty of cessation from hostilities between the English and the Scots, which was signed in August 1451. Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry VII., was sumptuously entertained here, in 1503, on her way to Scotland, to celebrate her nuptials with James IV., to whom she had been affianced; and, in 1513, the Earl of Surrey passed through the town, with an army of 26,000 men, on his way to Flodden Field, where a sanguinary contest took place, in which the Scottish king and the chief of his nobility were slain; the royal corpse having been embalmed at Berwick, was brought through Newcastle on its way for interment at Richmond, in Surrey.

The town continued to maintain its importance as a frontier till the union of the two kingdoms in 1603, by the accession of James of Scotland to the English throne. In the insurrection of the Covenanters, during the reign of Charles I., it was surprised and taken possession of by the Scottish army, under Leslie, Montrose, and other disaffected leaders, who are said to have destroyed most of the public documents. When the war broke out between the king and the parliament, the inhabitants declared for the former; and the town, having been put into a state of defence, was besieged by the Earl of Leven, and after a gallant resistance was taken, in October 1644, and continued in the possession of the parliamentarians till the conclusion of hostilities. In the beginning of 1646, King Charles having surrendered himself to the Scots at Newark, was conveyed to

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Newcastle, where he continued till the arrival of the parliamentary commissioners, to whose custody he was transferred in 1647, on the departure of the Scots, and by whose directions he was conducted to London. The castle, which occupies a lofty eminence, was a building of great strength, and, with its outer works, comprised an area of more than three acres: the walls were of a thickness varying from fourteen and a half to seventeen feet. After being dismantled it was used as a prison during the time of holding the assizes for the county; and, though the town has been made a county of itself, the castle and its precincts still form part of the county of Northumberland: the site and remains of this ancient building were purchased from the grantee of the Crown by the corporation in 1812, since which time considerable repairs have been made, but not in harmony with its original character, which was in the early Norman style of architecture; cannon are placed on the top of it, and are fired on days of rejoicing. In the rebellion of 1745, Newcastle was the head-quarters of the king's forces under General Wade, prior to their advance into Scotland, where the insurgents were defeated at Culloden, in April 1746.

The town is situated on the summits and declivities of three lofty eminences rising abruptly from the northern bank of the Tyne, and extends nearly two miles along the banks of the river from east to west. The river is crossed by an elegant stone bridge of nine elliptic arches, connecting Newcastle with the borough of Gateshead: it was finished in 1781, at an expense, with subsequent alterations, of £60,000, the former bridge having been carried away by a great flood on the 17th of Nov., 1771. The streets in the more ancient part are inconveniently narrow, and the houses irregularly built, chiefly in the Dutch and Elizabethan styles; but in the modern parts are spacious streets containing handsome and uniform ranges of elegant buildings, among which are Mosley, Dean, Collingwood, and Blackett streets; Leazes-terrace, and Eldon-square, which have been erected within a few years; and the splendid new streets commenced by Mr. Grainger in 1834, chiefly on a plot of ground previously a grass field in the centre of the town, which are the most magnificent of all the modern improvements of the place. The principal is Grey-street, in the lower part of which is a magnificent range of buildings of the crescent form, having two central elevations and two wings slightly projecting from the front. The principal central elevation, intended for the Branch Bank of England and the Northumberland and Durham District Bank, consists of a rusticated basement supporting nine splendid Corinthian columns and two pilasters, with a gorgeously enriched entablature surmounted by a balustrade, behind which rises a perforated battlement: the other, intended for the Newcastle Joint Stock Bank, is of similar character but less extensive, having four Corinthian columns and two pilasters. Contiguous to the angle forming the northern extremity of Grey-street and Grainger-street is a beautiful Roman-Doric column, now in course of erection by public subscription, in honour of Earl Grey. On the eastern side of Grey-street, between Market-street and Shakspeare-street, is the new theatre, a highly ornamental and very imposing building, in the Italian or Roman style. The new markets, constituting one of the most distinguished features in these improvements, occupy an area of more than two acres, and are the most extensive in the kingdom. They are enclosed within a square of beautiful stone-fronted erections, facing Clayton-street, Grainger-street, Nuns-street, and Nelson-street, 410 feet in length, and 312 feet in breadth, and replete with every convenience as shops and dwellings. The Butcher Market consists of four spacious avenues, containing in each about 48 butchers' shops, well lighted and ventilated; and in one of the arcades is a very commodious weigh-house, fitted up with apparatus and machinery of the most approved kind. The avenues are connected by four rows of lofty arcades, by a continuation of which this market is connected with the Green or Vegetable Market, which is entered from the surrounding streets by four other arcades or passage-ways, over each of which is a dome light, and consists of a magnificent hall 318 feet long, by 57 wide, within the fronts of the fruit-shops, which surround the interior. In this market are two fountains, of the finest stone, and richly carved masonry, designed and constructed by Mr. Dobson, and in form and dimensions resembling the beautiful fountain in the gardens of the Borghese palace at Rome. The total expense of erection was £38,000. The stone is procured in abundance from the numerous freestone quarries near the town. In addition to the improvements already made, it is in contemplation to remove an unsightly mass of old houses on the north side of St. Nicholas'-square, and to erect on the site a noble pile of buildings, consisting of shops and houses at the north and south ends and the middle, and in the centre an extensive corn exchange, which will occupy an area of 1100 square yards: the expense of carrying the plan into effect is estimated at upwards of £40,000; active measures are in progress for its immediate execution.

The town is well paved, and was first lighted with gas on Sept. 1st, 1818. The inhabitants were supplied with water by pipes from Spring-gardens, Coxlodge, the Town Moor, Carr Hill, and other places in the vicinity: in 1834 an act was obtained for procuring a better supply, under which works have been erected for drawing water from the river Tyne and distributing it through the town to small additional "pants." A Literary and Philosophical Society was instituted in 1793; a part of the funds is appropriated to the maintenance of a lectureship, commenced in 1802, under the title of the New Institution, and a course of lectures is periodically delivered on subjects of natural and experimental philosophy. The buildings were erected in 1825, and are in the Grecian style: the library presents a chaste façade towards the street, in which is the principal entrance leading to a spacious stone staircase, adorned with casts from some of the Elgin marbles: it contains about 13,000 volumes, and is ornamented with a marble statue of the late James Losh, Esq., recorder of Newcastle, and a statue of Milo, both by Lough, a native artist; also with marble busts of Dr. Charles Hutton, by Chantrey; Lord Brougham and Thomas Bewick, both by Bailey; a bust of James Losh, Esq.; and a cast from the bust of Mr. James Watt, presented by his son. Below the library is a very spacious lecture-room, where courses of lectures on scientific subjects are regularly delivered; and there are also rooms appropriated for the Law and Medical Societies (the former established in 1826, and the latter

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in 1834.) apparatus-rooms, &c. The museum of the Natural History Society, established in 1829, is at the west end of the library, and connected with it: the larger room is about 100 feet long, and contains a numerous collection of British and foreign birds, shells, minerals, &c. Below are two rooms, one fitted up in the Gothic and the other in the Egyptian character, occupied by the Antiquarian Society, which was established in 1813, and for some years held its meetings in the old castle. An institution for the Promotion of the Fine Arts was formed in 1822, and rooms of elegant proportions have lately been erected in Blackett-street, where annual exhibitions of paintings, &c., take place. In 1824 a Mechanics' Library, the members of which hold their meetings in Blackett-street, was established; also a Botanical and Horticultural Society, which holds six meetings in the year, when prize medals are awarded for the best fruits and flowers. In addition to these libraries there are various others, containing valuable collections, among which are those of St. Nicholas, the Trinity House, Hanover-square Chapel, besides numerous congregational libraries: there are several subscription news-rooms, billiard-rooms, a bowling-green, and similar sources of amusement. A circus, for equestrian exercises and the performance of pantomimes, was opened in 1789, but is now disused. The Assembly Rooms, an elegant edifice, in the Grecian style of architecture, with a lofty Ionic portico rising in the centre of the front to a considerable height above the wings, and supporting a triangular pediment, form a handsome suite of apartments. A Philharmonic and Choral Society holds occasional meetings; and it is intended to erect a building in Nelson-street for a music-hall. Races take place annually in June: the course is well adapted to the purpose, and the grand stand, a handsome building of stone, erected by subscription, in 1800, affords good accommodation to the numerous visiters. Public baths were erected in 1781, near the West-gate; but, under the recent Improvement Act, new baths on an extensive scale are about to be built at the east end of Ridley-place. A large plot of ground eastward will be laid out as a pleasure-ground and public promenade. The artillery barracks and depôt, situated at the south-west corner of the Leazes, north-west of the town, form an extensive range of building, enclosed within a stone wall: they were erected in 1806, at an expense of £40,000, and are chiefly occupied by cavalry. The environs are pleasant, and contain much diversified and romantic scenery, particularly Jesmond and Heaton denes. Bridges have been constructed across the deep dells in several parts, which have a picturesque appearance: the bridge over Pandon dean was erected in 1812, at an expense of £7448. 12. 10. At Scotswood, about three miles above the town, a beautiful suspension bridge was first opened to the public on April 12th, 1831.

Newcastle has been one of the principal seats of trade from a very early period: the extensive mineral districts abounding with coal, of which prodigious quantities are exported, not only to London and every part of Great Britain, but also to France, Holland, Germany, and other parts; and the numerous foundries and manufactories, for the establishment of which the abundance of that mineral has afforded the greatest facility, have contributed materially to the increase of the trade. The harbour, which is deep and affords secure shelter, is accessible to ships of 400 tons' burden. The quay is at present 450 yards in length, and under the recent Improvement Act is about to be extended eastward, so as to reach from the bridge to the Ouseburn, a distance of 1540 yards: the old houses to the east of the present quay will be removed, and warehouses and shops of a superior description erected fronting the new quay; the old quay wall will be rebuilt, and the river deepened at its base to ten feet at low water, to allow the approach of vessels of large burden. The principal exports are coal, of which (including coke) 2,392,494 tons were sent coastwise and to foreign parts, in 1837; and the produce of the various manufactories in the town and neighbourhood, namely, lead, cast and wrought iron, glass, pottery, chemical productions, copperas, soap, colours, grindstones, salt, and salmon from the fisheries; the annual produce of the lead mines is estimated at 20,000 tons, at the least: the value of glass manufactured, in its different varieties, is about £500,000 annually. The coal trade affords employment to about 75,000 persons; and prior to the remission of the duty on coal carried coastwise, and the reduction on that shipped for foreign parts, the duties amounted to nearly £500,000 per annum. The chief imports are wine, spirituous liquors, and fruit from the southern parts of Europe; corn, timber, flax, tallow, and hides from the Baltic, and various other commodities from the opposite coasts: a considerable trade is also carried on with North America, and a few vessels sail annually to Davis' Straits on account of the whale fishery. The amount of duties paid at the custom-house, for the year ended January 5th, 1838, was £413,796. Including those connected with North and South Shields, the number of vessels in the foreign trade which entered inwards with cargoes, in 1836, was 430; and that cleared outwards, 2381: in the coasting trade, 2703 vessels entered inwards with cargoes, and 13,465 cleared outwards. At the close of that year there were 1080 registered vessels belonging to the port, of an aggregate burden of 213,907 tons. An extensive tobacco warehouse, erected about ten years since by Mr. Sorshie, at an expense of about £7000, is rented by government as a bonded warehouse: the building is 220 feet in depth by 60 feet in width, and underneath it is a range of bonded cellars for wine and spirits. It is in contemplation to construct a quay and warehouse for West India produce at St. Peter's, about two miles below the bridge. The Newcastle Association, in connection with the "Royal National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck," have ten stations along the coast, extending from South Shields to Berwick-upon-Tweed, at each of which life-boats and apparatus are placed in constant readiness to render assistance to vessels in distress. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent: there are large manufactories for ropes and sail-cloth: fire-bricks, coal-tar, and brown paper, are made in large quantities; and there are numerous tanneries, breweries, iron-foundries, and various other works. At Lower Elswick is a shot tower, built in 1797; it is 195 feet high, and forms a conspicuous object on the banks of the river. The salmon fishery, for which the town was distinguished, has materially declined, which is attributed to the construction of locks at Bywell, on the Tyne, and Winlaton mills, on the Derwent (a tributary to the

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Tyne), whereby the fish are prevented ascending the smaller streams during the spawning season; to the pollution of the Tyne, by the discharge of fœtid mineral and other deleterious water from the great number of manufactories upon its banks; and to the agitation of the river by the steam-boats which daily ply between this town and Shields. The custom-house, built in 1765, nearly in the centre of the quay, having become insufficient for the increased trade of the port, has been lately enlarged and improved in its external appearance: the property, which was formerly rented by the crown, has been purchased, and the building much altered and enlarged under the direction of Mr. Sydney Smirke, at an expense of about £12,000; it now presents a handsome stone front, embellished with the royal arms executed by a London artist. A chamber of commerce was established in 1815. The inland trade is also very considerable, and has been greatly extended by the railroad from Newcastle to Carlisle, which was opened on the 18th of June, 1838. The Newcastle, North Shields, and Tynemouth railway begins at Pilgrim-street, and proceeds along the left bank of the Tyne. The Brandling Junction railway to South Shields and Monk-Wearmouth has also its western terminus at Gateshead, near the bridge. The market-days are Tuesday and Saturday: the market for wheat and rye is held in Nicholas'-square, and for oats and barley in the Bigg Market; the grain is pitched in sacks. The fish-market is held in a handsome and commodious building, supported on a circular range of Doric columns, at the east end of the guildhall, and general markets for provisions of every kind are held daily. The fairs commence on August 12th and October 29th, for woollen cloth, hardware, and toys, and continue nine days, on the first of which horses and cattle are sold; August 13th and October 30th, for leather; and November 22nd, which is called the Stone's fair, and is chiefly for fat cattle.

Newcastle, which is a borough by prescription, was first incorporated by Henry II., and was separated from the county of Northumberland, and made a county of itself by Henry IV., under the designation of "The Town and County of the Town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne." Queen Elizabeth, in 1589, granted a new charter, under which, ratified by succeeding sovereigns, the borough continued to be governed until the passing of the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76 (for an abstract of which see the Appendix, No. I.), by which the corporation is styled the "Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses," and consists of a mayor, 14 aldermen, and 42 councillors, forming the council of the borough, which is divided into seven wards, each having six councillors: the council appoint a sheriff, town-clerk, treasurer, and other officers, annually; the recorder is appointed by the crown, and is *ex officio* a justice of the peace. The freedom of the borough is inherited by all the sons of freemen, and is obtained by servitude to a resident freeman: the old freemen are divided into several companies or fraternities, which have separate halls or meeting-houses. The borough first exercised the elective franchise in the 23rd of Edward I., since which time it has returned two members to parliament: the right of election was formerly vested in the free burgesses, whether resident or not, in number about 3500. The new electoral borough is now co-extensive with the county of the town, comprising an area of 5730 acres, of which the limits are minutely described in the Appendix, No. II.: the old borough contained 2700 acres. The number of registered electors is about 4200, of which 1850 are freemen: the sheriff is the returning officer. Courts of assize and quarter session for the town and county of the town are held for the trial of all offenders; also two courts of record, for actions of all sorts and to any amount; one held every Monday, at which the mayor presides, and in which the old burgesses or freemen only are sued; and the other on the Wednesday and Friday in every week, at which the sheriff presides, in causes relating to such inhabitants of the town or county of the town as are not free burgesses: in both these courts the recorder sits as judge, or assessor. A court of requests is held on the last Tuesday in each month, by commissioners, under an act passed in the 1st of William and Mary, for the recovery of debts under 40s., the jurisdiction of which extends over the town and liberties. A guild is held thrice a year, for the purpose of proclaiming the means and trades of persons seeking admission to the freedom of the borough. This town has been made one of the polling-places for the southern division of the county. The guildhall, situated on the Sandhill, fronting the river, at the west end of the quay, is an old building, erected in 1658, but was newly fronted in 1809, in the Italian style. At the east end of the guildhall stood a Maison Dieu, built in 1412, over which was the merchants' court: the whole has been removed, and on the site has been erected the fish-market, and above it the merchants' court, on a level and communicating with the guildhall, and corresponding in style; adjoining are offices for the town-clerk. The Newcastle gaol and house of correction is a massive pile of building, of hewn stone, surrounded by a strong and high wall, of similar masonry: it comprises 48 separate cells, and 22 apartments for debtors, with day-rooms and airing-yards for the different classes of prisoners; the gateway tower is appropriated for convicted females. The court-houses for the county of Northumberland, in which the assizes and Epiphany quarter sessions are held, erected on that part of the precincts of the castle which though nearly in the centre of the town, is by a special act of parliament included within that county, were commenced in 1810, and form a handsome range of building of the Doric order, erected at an expense of £52,000, of which the Duke of Northumberland whose portrait is in the grand jury room, contributed £3000. In digging for the foundation, two Roman altars, some coins, and other relics of antiquity were found.

The town, originally comprising but one parish, is now divided into four parochial districts, *St. Nicholas'* (the original parish), *All Saints'*, *St. Andrew's*, and *St. John's the Baptist*. The living of St. Nicholas' is a vicarage, with that of Gosforth annexed, valued in the king's books at £56; present net income, £733; patron, Bishop of Carlisle, who, with the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, is the appropriator. The church, which was rebuilt in 1359, is a spacious cruciform edifice, principally in the decorated style of English architecture with a steeple in the later style. From the battlements of the tower rise octagonal turrets crowned with crocketed pinnacles, of which the central are lower than those at the angles; from these spring four flying buttresses of graceful curve, meeting in a point, and supporting an

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elegant lantern turret, surmounted by a small crocketed spire terminating in a vane, forming altogether a structure rarely equalled for its light and beautiful proportions. The interior of the church retains many vestiges of its former antiquity. During the occupation of the town by the Scottish army, several of the ancient monuments were defaced, and others were removed in the modernizations which took place in 1783. Of those at present, the principal are to the memory of Sir M. W. Ridley, M.P., Vice-Admiral Collingwood, the Rev. Hugh Moises, A.M., Calverley Bewicke, Esq., and several others: a beautiful marble monument to the late R. H. Williamson, Esq., recorder, has been recently erected. On the southern side of the church is a building erected, in 1736, by Sir Walter Blackett, Bart., who bequeathed a salary for a librarian, for the preservation of a very ancient collection of books, the library of works on divinity bequeathed by Dr. Thomlinson: the lower part is used as a vestry-room, and the upper for Thomlinson's library. The living of All Saints' is a perpetual curacy; net income, £33; patron, the Vicar. The church, situated on the summit of an eminence rising abruptly from the river, was founded prior to 1286, and rebuilt in 1786: it is a handsome edifice, in the Grecian style of architecture, with a lofty tower surmounted by a light and elegant spire. A new church is about to be built at Byker, in the parish of All Saints. The living of St. Andrew's is a perpetual curacy; net income, £227; patron, the Vicar. The church is a very ancient structure with a low square embattled tower of large dimensions: it displays portions in various styles of architecture, from the early Norman to the later English; it suffered much in the siege of the town, in 1644, and has undergone repeated alterations and repairs; the interior contains numerous ancient monuments. The living of St. John's the Baptist is a perpetual curacy, with the chapel of St. James; net income £244; patron, the Vicar. The church is a spacious and ancient cruciform structure, founded prior to 1286, in the early style of English architecture, with a square embattled tower: there are several ancient monuments, and an ancient font; the churchyard contains the remains of John Cunningham, the pastoral poet, who died here in 1773. The pious Robert Rhodes, who died about 1490, was a liberal benefactor to this, as well as to most of the other churches in the town. St. Anne's chapel was built in the year 1768, by the corporation, who endowed a lectureship in it, and also made an annual voluntary payment of £110 to the minister, who is appointed by the vicar, but the payment being at the will of the corporation, their nomination of a candidate is always attended to. The ancient chapel near the bridge, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, and annexed to the hospital of St. Mary Magdalene, after being repeatedly curtailed in its dimensions, was taken down, and a handsome edifice in the early English style erected in the Magdalene meadows, at the north end of the town, at the cost of £7500: it is a beautiful structure, with a lofty tower of elegant design and proportion: the master of the hospital, who is appointed by the corporation, is the incumbent. Fronting the south side of St. Thomas's chapel is a handsome range of buildings in the Tudor style, called St. Mary's place, forming a terrace designed to harmonise with the chapel in picturesque effect. There are two places of worship for Baptists, one for the Society of Friends, three for Independents, two for Wesleyan and one each for Independent and Primitive Methodists and those of the New Connection, five for members of the Scottish Kirk, and one each for the Scots relief congregation, the Seceders, and Separatists from them, and one each for Burghers, Antiburghers, Sandemanians, Swedenborgians, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics. St. James's chapel, in Blackett-street, for Presbyterians, is a handsome stone building, with a Grecian Doric front; and in the adjoining new-street, called Hood-street, there is also a handsome new dissenting chapel. At Jesmond, in the vicinity of the town, a new cemetery was completed in 1836, at a cost of £7090: it encloses about ten acres of ground neatly planted, and has a handsome entrance, with a chapel on each side, in the Roman or Italian style; one of the chapels is for members of the Established Church, and the other for dissenters.

The free grammar-school was founded by Thomas Horsley, mayor in 1525 and 1533, and made a royal foundation in the 42nd of Elizabeth. Part of the buildings of the hospital of St. Mary the Virgin are rented for its use by the corporation, by whom it is entirely supported, and who appoint a head-master, with a salary of £150; an usher, who has £120; a mathematical master, with a salary of £100; and a writing-master, who has £60 per annum. Sons of freemen pay £2, and of non-freemen £4 per annum, without any extra charge. Of these annual payments, £1 is given to the mathematical master for each scholar under his care; and of the remainder, two-thirds are paid to the head-master, and one-third to the usher; the three first masters have each a residence, and are allowed to take boarders. This school has, in common with the other schools in the diocese, an interest in twelve exhibitions, of £20 per annum each, to Lincoln College, Oxford, founded by Bishop Crewe; two exhibitions, of £10 per annum each, to either of the Universities, founded by Dr. Hartwell, for boys from this town and Durham; and a scholarship in Emanuel College, Cambridge, founded for boys from the same schools by Dr. Michael Smith. Bishop Ridley, the Protestant martyr, is said to have received the rudiments of his education in this school, though more probably in some similar establishment in the town prior to its foundation; since which period Lords Eldon and Stowell, Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood, Sir Robert Chambers; William Elstob, an eminent antiquary and divine; the poet Akenside; the Rev. George Hall, Bishop of Dromore; and the Rev. John Brand, author of a History of Newcastle, and Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries of London, received the early part of their education in this school. The Trinity House school was established in 1712, and rebuilt in 1753, for the instruction of children of members of that fraternity, in writing, arithmetic, and the mathematics; the master has the privilege of taking 20 boarders, or instructing 20 scholars not on the foundation. A charity school was founded in the parish of St. Nicholas, in 1705, by Mrs. Eleanor Allen, who endowed it with a certain sum, which being afterwards augmented, was appropriated to the clothing and instruction of 40 boys and 40 girls. It was afterwards incorporated with the Clergy Jubilee school, founded in 1819, to commemorate the attainment of the 50th year of his prelacy by the Hon. and Rt. Rev. Shute Barrington, Bishop of Durham, and for the instruction

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of an indefinite number of children: there are in this school 400 boys and 100 girls, of which number, 40 of each are clothed. St. Andrew's school was founded in 1705, by Sir William Blackett, Bart., who endowed it with £1000, which was augmented by his son, in 1728, with a rent-charge for clothing the children, of whom the number has been augmented to 34 by subsequent benefactions. A similar school for girls was founded in 1792, and is similarly supported. St. John's school was founded in 1705, by John Ord, John Hewitt, and others, and endowed for the clothing and instruction of 20 boys; the endowment, aided by subscriptions, produces at present an income of £143; there are 25 boys in the school, who are clothed. All Saints' charity school, founded in 1709, for the clothing and instruction of poor children of both sexes, has an annual income of £162, arising from bequests of George Whinfield and others, aided by subscriptions. St. Anne's chapel school was built in 1682, at the expense of the corporation, by whom it is supported. Hanover-square school, in which 15 boys are clothed and instructed, is chiefly supported by subscription. All these schools are conducted on the National system. The Royal Jubilee school was established in 1810, to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the accession of George III.: a handsome stone-fronted building, in the Roman style, was erected for it in 1814, at an expense of £2195, and a good library was annexed to it in 1822: the school is conducted on the Lancasterian plan. The improved girls' school was established in 1812, and is supported by subscription; the building, erected in 1814, is neat and commodious. The Clergy school, near the gaol, is a plain building, erected in 1818, for the accommodation of about 650 children. The Carpenters' Tower school, established in 1822, is chiefly supported by the Wesleyan Methodists; a Catholic school, in Carliol-street, was built in 1836; in Bathlane is a school for the children of dissenters, a stone-fronted edifice in the later English style: the Union day school affords instruction to 100 girls; and there are numerous similar establishments. Sunday schools, in connection with the established church and the several dissenting congregations, have also been established, and are under the superintendence of the Sunday school union, formed in 1815. Infants' schools have, since 1825, been established in various parts of the town, and are liberally supported and numerously attended.

The Infirmary was instituted in 1751, and an extensive and handsome stone-fronted building, with a chapel attached, was erected in 1752, at an expense of £3700, on a piece of ground given by the corporation, who also subscribe £100 per annum towards its support. The chapel which is dedicated to St. Luke, was consecrated in 1754, and in 1801 a plan for enlarging the buildings was adopted by the Governors, and the sum of £5329 was subscribed for the purpose. The building, which is situated on the west side of the town, is a plain but neat and substantial edifice of stone, four stories in height, with a wing of brick of equal height. It is principally supported by subscription and a fund arising from benefactions, among which is a sum bequeathed by Mrs. E. Davison, of Durham, for the relief of patients dismissed as incurable: the average number of in-patients is about 150, and the annual expenditure about £3000. An addition to the infirmary was built for the reception of the patients of the Lock hospital, which was instituted in 1814, and has been abolished. The dispensary was established in 1777, and an appropriate building was purchased and adapted to its use in 1790; a department for the recovery of persons apparently drowned was added to the institution: it is supported by subscription, and is gratuitously visited by members of the medical profession resident in the town and neighbourhood. A new dispensary is about to be erected in Nelson-street, adjoining the new market. The lying-in hospital was founded in 1760, and the present building, a neat edifice in the Tudor style, was erected in 1829, at an expense of £1550: it is supported by subscription, and is open to the poor married women of the town and neighbourhood, of whom it can accommodate about 30. A society also for the relief of pregnant women at their own houses was instituted in 1760, and is liberally supported. The house of recovery from fever, and other contagious diseases not admissible into the infirmary, is a plain stone building, erected in 1804, at an expense of £1800, on a site granted by the corporation: it is liberally supported by subscription, and is open to persons not objects of charity, on payment of a moderate remuneration. The infirmary for diseases of the eye, established in 1822, is supported by subscription. The lunatic asylum was built by subscription upon part of the Warden Close, which was granted for that purpose, in 1767, by the corporation, who greatly improved and enlarged the building in 1824, at cost of £3000: it contains a complete suite of wards for the classification of the patients, who are provided with every accommodation requisite for their health and consistent with their safety; and is furnished with warm, cold, and shower baths.

The hospital of St. Mary Magdalene was founded, but when or by whom is unknown, for a master, who must have taken the degree of M.A., three brethren, chosen from single, aged and decayed free burgesses of the town, and a chaplain to perform service in the chapel of St. Thomas à Becket, previously noticed as annexed to this hospital. After the dissolution of religious houses it remained in the crown till the reign of James I., who incorporated the brethren and vested the government and the appointment of the master in the mayor and burgesses; the present income is £983. 11. 6., of which, after payment of the chaplain, one-third is appropriated to the master, whose annual average income is £280, and the remainder is divided among the brethren, who receive each £186 per annum; there is now no residence for the brethren. The hospital of St. Mary the Virgin was founded for a master, who must have taken the degree of M.A., and six brethren appointed by the master from decayed, single and aged men. Like the former, the brethren were incorporated in the reign of James I., and the government and appointment of the master were vested in the mayor and burgesses. The reserved rents of the lands belonging to this hospital, which, like those of the Magdalene hospital, are let on leases for three lives, renewable by a fine on each life, are about £42, and the average annual amount of renewal fines is about £328: there are no remains of the ancient building, and the brethren reside each in a separate apartment of a building in Pudding Chare. The hospital of the Holy Jesus was founded by the mayor and burgesses in 1682, for the relief of decayed freemen, and of their widows, sons, and daughters, and was incor-

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porated under the designation of the "Master, Brethren, and Sisters of the Holy Jesus," the founders being constituted special visiters; the inmates receive each £13 per annum from the corporation, with an allowance of coal and other necessaries. Miss Mary Buck bequeathed £600, and Mr. John Orde, in 1720, gave a rent-charge of £1. 13. 4. towards the support of this hospital. Mrs. Davison's hospital was founded in 1715, by that lady, who bequeathed the residue of her property, amounting to £840, towards the support of a governess and five sisters, widows of Protestant clergymen, merchants, or freemen of the town, to which was added £100, the gift of Dr. Robert Tomlinson; it was incorporated and the nomination vested in the common council, who erected the building in 1725, and endowed it with a rent-charge of £55. Another hospital was founded by Mr. Thomas Davison and his sisters, who gave £1200 in trust to the corporation, for the maintenance of six unmarried daughters or widows of burgesses, for which purpose an appropriate building was erected by the corporation. Sir Walter Blackett's hospital was founded in 1754, for six unmarried and decayed burgesses, and endowed with £1200 given by that gentleman in trust to the corporation, by whom the building was erected. The four last-named hospitals form a continuous range of building in the Manor Chare, of handsome appearance.

The Westgate hospital, containing 20 apartments, arranged in a quadrangular building of stone, in the ancient style of English architecture, was founded by the corporation, to celebrate the peace with France, in 1814; and in 1617 it was augmented by 20 additional rooms, for a governor and 20 brethren and sisters. The Trinity almshouses were founded by the guild or fraternity of the Blessed Trinity, originally incorporated in 1492, and refounded in the reign of Elizabeth, in 1584, for the regulation of the pilotage of the harbour, and the erection of lighthouses on the coast: the buildings comprise a hall for the transaction of business, a chapel, and two ranges of dwellings for thirteen aged men and thirteen widows: the total number of brethren, including out-pensioners, is about 340. The chapel is a fine example of the Dutch style, sometimes called the "Grotesque Italian." The Association for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck was instituted under the patronage of this Society, in 1825. The Keelmen's hospital was founded in 1788, and is under the management of 21 guardians, who are empowered to levy one penny per chaldron on the freight of all keels laden with coal at the port; these funds are augmented by the payment of one farthing per chaldron on all coal exported from the Tyne, by the owners or lessees of the mines, according to agreement, confirmed by act of parliament in 1820: the buildings, which were erected in 1701, on ground granted by the corporation, at an expense of £2000, comprise an office, a club-room, and 60 dwellings for the reception of poor keelmen. The Society of the Sons of the Clergy of the Diocese of Durham and Hexhamshire was instituted in 1709, and, in 1725, united with a similar institution for the deaneries of Alnwick and Bamborough; the anniversary meetings are held alternately at Durham and at Newcastle. There are very considerable sums arising from various bequests, which are appropriated to the apprenticing of children, and as loans of money to young tradesmen; numerous Societies for the relief of the poor and indigent of every class; and benefit societies, consisting in the aggregate of about 16,000 members. The poor-law union of Newcastle consists of the four parochial districts of the town and the two townships of Benwell and Fenham contiguous; containing altogether a population of 54,991, according to the census of 1831, and under the care of 34 guardians.

Of the various monastic establishments existing here at a very remote period of antiquity, there are scarcely any vestiges; and of several, the memorial is preserved only in the names which they have given to different parts of the town. Among these, in addition to the two hospitals of St. Mary Magdalene and St. Mary the Virgin, already noticed, was a small Benedictine nunnery, founded in the reign of William the Conqueror, and dedicated to St. Bartholomew, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was £37. 4. 2.; a convent of Dominican friars, founded in 1260, by Sir Peter Scot and his son; a convent of Franciscans, founded in the reign of Henry III.; a priory of brethren of the order De Penitentia Jesu Christi, of which the first notice occurs in the year 1268; a priory of Carmelites, supposed to have been founded here in the reign of Henry III.; an establishment of Augustine friars, said to have been founded in 1290, by Lord Ros, Baron of Wark-upon-Tweed; and the priory of St. Michael, founded in 1360, for brethren of the order of the Holy Trinity, associated for the redemption of captives.

Newcastle has been distinguished as the birth-place of many eminent characters, among whom are the celebrated Dr. John Scot, usually called "Duns Scotus," who received his education in the Franciscan convent in this town; and his disciple and panegyrist, Hugh of Newcastle, a native of the town, and a friar of the same convent; Dr. Nicholas Durham, a resident in the convent of the White Friars, in 1360, and a zealous opponent of Wickliffe; William Elstob, a learned antiquary and divine, who was born in 1673; and his sister Elizabeth Elstob, born in 1683, and eminent for her knowledge of Saxon literature; Dr. Richard Grey, author of the *Memoria Technica*, who was born in 1694; Mark Akenside, poet and physician, born in 1721; the Rev. Henry Bourne, historian of the town, who died in 1733; Sir Robert Chambers, Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta, born in 1737; Dr. Charles Hutton, born in the same year, an eminent mathematician, author of the Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary, Tables of Logarithms, a Course of Mathematics, and numerous other works, and one of the compilers employed in the abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society; John Scott, Earl of Eldon, and late Lord High Chancellor of England, born in 1751; and Cuthbert, late Baron Collingwood, Vice-Admiral of the Red, born in 1748. The Rev. John Brand, the historian of Newcastle, was born at Washington, on the banks of the Wear, in 1744, and was brought up and educated in this town; as also was William Scott, Baron Stowell, brother to the Earl of Eldon, and Judge of the Court of Admiralty, who was born at Heworth, 3½ miles from Gateshead, in 1745. Mr. Thomas Bewick, the celebrated engraver on wood, a native of Cherryburn, fourteen miles from Newcastle, resided in this town from 1767 till his decease.

NEWCHURCH, or WHITEGATE, county of Chester.—See WHITEGATE.

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NEWCHURCH (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union and liberty of Romney-Marsh, though locally in the hundred of Newchurch, lathe of Shepway, Eastern Division of the county of Kent, 5 miles (N.) from New Romney; containing 241 inhabitants. The living comprises a rectory and a vicarage, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury; the rectory is valued in the king's books at £8. 4. 2., and the vicarage at £19. 16. 0½.; present net income, £450. The church, a somewhat handsome building, has lately undergone repair.

NEWCHURCH, a chapelry, in the parish of Winwick, hundred of West Derby, Southern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster, 6 miles (E. by S.) from Newton-in-Makerfield: the population is returned with the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £101; patron, Rector of Winwick. The chapel contains 365 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £100 in aid of the expense.

NEWCHURCH, a parish, in the union of Chepstow, Upper Division of the hundred of Caldicott, county of Monmouth, 6 miles (N. W. by W.) from Chepstow; containing 723 inhabitants, of which number, 550 are in the East, and 173 in the West, division. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £166; patron and impropriator, Duke of Beaufort. There is a chapel of ease at Devandean; and a school is supported by subscription.

NEWCHURCH (*All Saints*), a parish, in the liberty of East Medina, Isle of Wight Division of the county of Southampton, 4½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Newport; containing, with the North and South divisions and the town of Ryde, 4928 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 6. 8.; present net income, £150; patron, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. St. James's chapel, at Ryde, has been purchased by the Rev. R. W. Sibthorp, who has applied to Her Majesty's commissioners for the perpetual patronage. A school is supported by subscription.

NEWCHURCH-IN-PENDLE-FOREST, a chapelry, in the parish of Whalley, Higher Division of the hundred of Blackburn, Northern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster, 4½ miles (W.) from Colne. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £135; patrons, Trustees of Hume's Charity; impropriators, the Landowners. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

NEWCHURCH-IN-ROSSENDALE-FOREST, a chapelry, in the parish of Whalley, union of Haslingden, Higher Division of the hundred of Blackburn, Northern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster, 3½ miles (E. S. E.) from Haslingden; containing, with Baeup, Deadwin-Clough, Tunstead, and Wolfenden, 9196 inhabitants. The river Irwell passes through the chapelry, in which cotton and woollen goods are manufactured to a considerable extent, in their various branches. Coal mines, and quarries of freestone, slate, &c., abound here. A fair for cattle is held on April 29th, and one for cattle, clothing, and pedlery, on June 29th. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £231; patron, Vicar of Whalley. The chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, has been enlarged, and contains 220 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £300 in aid of the expense. The Wesleyan Methodists and Unitarians have each a place of worship here. A free grammar school was founded in 1701, by Edward Ashworth and John Hoyle, who surrendered an estate, now producing an annual income of £52, in support of the master, for teaching 35 children.

NEWDIGATE (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Dorking, partly in the First Division of the hundred of Reigate, but chiefly in the Second Division of the hundred of Copthorne and Effingham, Eastern and Western Divisions of the county of Surrey, 5½ miles (S. S. E.) from Dorking; containing 519 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 18. 4.: it is in the patronage of the Crown. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £580, subject to the payment of rates. A school is endowed with lands now producing £20 per annum; the school-house was rebuilt in 1838, at the expense of J. S. Broadwood, Esq. There is a small exhibition for four years to Trinity College, Cambridge. The parish derives benefit from Henry Smith's charity.

NEWENDEN LIBERTY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Tenterden, Lower Division of the lathe of Scray, Western Division of the county of Kent, 5½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Tenterden; containing 158 inhabitants. Part of the parish is in the hundred of Selbrittenden, but the remainder is exempt from any hundred. This place, now an inconsiderable village, but still governed by a bailiff and underbailiff, independent of the hundred, was formerly a large city and sea-port, and is said to have contained 52 taverns. The Roman station *Anderida* has by some been fixed near this spot, where large remains of earthworks, many Roman coins, foundations, and other antiquities have been from time to time discovered. The river Rother, which is crossed by a modern brick bridge of three arches, on the high road from Kent to Sussex, runs through the parish, and is navigable for barges, by which coal, corn, and timber, are conveyed from Rye. A fair, principally for pedlery, is held on July 1st. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 13. 4.; present net income, £216; patron, Archbishop of Canterbury. A few years since, a vessel, supposed to be Roman, was discovered in one of the streams tributary to the Rother, imbedded a considerable depth in the mud; it was dug out, and, with the urns, tools, &c., brought to the port of London for exhibition, where it excited much curiosity.

NEWENT (*Virgin Mary*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of Botloe, Western Division of the county of Gloucester; containing 2859 inhabitants, of which number, 1346 are in the town of Newent, 8½ miles (N. W.) from Gloucester, and 112 (W. N. W.) from London. The name of this place, according to Leland, was derived from a new inn erected for the accommodation of travellers, when the communication to Wales was first opened this way; other houses were successively built, until it became a town: the site of the old inn is now called the Boothall. A Benedictine priory, a cell to the abbey of Corneille in Normandy, was founded here soon after the Conquest; and on the suppression of alien priories it was given to the college of Fotheringhay. The town, which is situated westward of the river Severn, in the Forest of Dean, is small and irregularly built. Near it are some mineral springs, which possess the same qualities as the

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Cheltenham water. The Hereford and Gloucester canal passes through the parish, and at the end of the town, on the road to Ledbury, a very commodious wharf has been constructed. The market is on Friday; and fairs are held on the Wednesday before Easter, the Wednesday before Whitsuntide, and August 12th, and a statute fair on the Friday after September 8th. The town, which was formerly more extensive and populous than it is at present, consisting of nine streets or lanes, was governed by a bailiff, whose office became obsolete about the end of the seventeenth century. It has been made a polling-place for the western division of the shire. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £23: it is in the patronage of Miss Foley. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £1541. 15., subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £142; the glebe comprises one acre, valued at £3 per annum. The church is a spacious fabric, the work of different periods; over the porch is a tower with a lofty spire, built in 1679, as was also the roof of the nave, which is supported without pillars: the old church fell down in 1673, a few minutes after the congregation had been dismissed from evening service. There are two places of worship for dissenters; and a small school is supported by subscription. Here is an unendowed almshouse for twenty poor persons.

NEWFIELD, a township, in the parish of ST. ANDREW-AUCKLAND, union of AUCKLAND, North-Western Division of DARLINGTON ward, Southern Division of the county palatine of DURHAM, 3½ miles (N.) from Bishop-Auckland; containing 8 inhabitants.

NEW-FOREST, a township, in the parish of KIRKBY-RAVENSWORTH, union of RICHMOND, wapentake of GILLING-WEST, North Riding of the county of YORK, 11 miles (W. N. W.) from Richmond; containing 73 inhabitants.

NEWHALL, a township, in the parish of ACTON, union and hundred of NANTWICH, Southern Division of the county of CHESTER, 5½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Nantwich; containing 1011 inhabitants.

NEWHALL, a township, in the parish of DAVENHAM, union and hundred of NORTHWICH, Southern Division of the county of CHESTER, 3½ miles (E. S. E.) from Northwich; containing 22 inhabitants.

NEWHALL, a joint township with Clifton, in the parish of OTLEY, Upper Division of the wapentake of CLARO, West Riding of the county of YORK, ¾ of a mile (N. N. W.) from Otley; containing, with Clifton, 203 inhabitants. This was the residence of Edward Fairfax, Esq., a celebrated poet in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.

NEWHAM, a township, in the parish of BAMBROUGH, union of BELFORD, Northern Division of BAMBROUGH ward and of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 7 miles (S. E.) from Belford; containing 324 inhabitants.

NEWHAM, a township, in the parish of WHALTON, union and Western Division of CASTLE ward, Southern Division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 11½ miles (N. W.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne; containing 83 inhabitants.

NEWHAVEN, otherwise MEECHING (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish and sea-port, and the head of a union, in the hundred of HOLMSTROW, rape of LEWES, Eastern Division of the county of SUSSEX, 7 miles (S.) from Lewes, 9 (E. S. E.) from Brighton, and 58 (S.) from London; containing 904 inhabitants. The ancient name of this place was Meeching, and its present appellation was probably given about 1713, on the formation of the harbour, on which its importance chiefly depends. In 1713, an act of parliament was obtained to empower commissioners to repair the piers, and to cleanse and enlarge the harbour, which during the last 30 years has been progressively improving. It is one of the best tide harbours in the channel between the Downs and the Isle of Wight, and the bay forms one of the finest roadsteads on the southern coast. The piers are 120 feet distant from each other; the west pier is 700 feet in length, and the east 600. Skilful pilots are constantly stationed on the piers; and in the day time a flag is hoisted, as soon as the depth of water in the harbour reaches ten feet, and whilst it continues so long on the ebb as it is safe for vessels to enter. At the mouth of the harbour is a small fort, and here also is moored H.M. frigate Hyperion, with three attendant cutters, to prevent smuggling along the coast: two steam-packets sail hence to Dieppe twice a week.

The town, which is about half a mile distant from the sea, is situated near the mouth of the Ouse, over which, about 40 years since, a drawbridge was erected leading towards Sleaford, in lieu of the ferry: the streets are of neat and clean appearance, and are lighted by subscription; the houses are respectable, many of them being of modern erection. A new and more commodious turnpike-road to Brighton has been formed. In the early part of the last century the inhabitants were extensively engaged in trade, which afterwards declined, owing to the decay of the old wooden piers that protected the harbour; but from its improvement, and its having been constituted, under a licence from the Lords of the Treasury, a bonding port for all kinds of timber, as it was previously for wine and spirits, the commercial interests of the inhabitants have considerably improved; commodious bonding warehouses have been constructed on the quay, on a principle similar to those at the West India docks. The importation of coal has been extensive and progressive for several years: it is conveyed by the navigable river Ouse to Lewes (of which Newhaven is the port) and other parts, the navigation extending 20 miles inland. There is likewise a considerable trade in the importation of foreign timber, and the exportation of English oak for the dock-yards: the coasting trade in flour, butter, and corn, is also considerable. Many of the poor are employed in collecting boulders, which are shipped for the potteries in Staffordshire, and otherwise used in building walls. There are two extensive breweries, and the town is noted for the excellence of its beer. Here is a custom-house; and a collector, comptroller, and harbour-master, are stationed at the port. The amount of duties paid at the custom-house for the year ending Jan. 5th, 1837, was £13,250. 13. 9. A fair for pedlery is held on Oct. 10th. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 3. 4.; present net income, £186: it is in the patronage of the Crown. The church has some traces of Norman architecture, and a tower at the east end, with a small semicircular recess for the chancel beyond it; the body, which is divided into two aisles by small octagonal pillars, has been modernized; and galleries

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were erected in 1825: it contains 120 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £50 in aid of the expense. On the northern side of the churchyard is an obelisk, erected to commemorate the wreck of the Brazen sloop of war on the Ave rocks, near this town, during a violent storm on the morning of Jan. 26th, 1800, when Captain Hancock and 103 men were drowned and only one was saved. A National school is partly supported by an endowment of £500 by Edward Dean, Esq., in 1826. The poor law union of Newhaven comprises 16 parishes or places, containing a population of 4400, according to the census of 1831, and is under the care of 18 guardians.

NEWHOLM, a joint township with Dunsley, in the parish and union of WHITBY, liberty of WHITBY-STRAND, North Riding of the county of YORK, 2¼ miles (W.) from Whitby; containing, with Dunsley, 347 inhabitants.

NEWICK (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of CHAILEY, hundred of BARCOMB, rape of LEWES, Eastern Division of the county of SUSSEX, 4½ miles (W.) from Uckfield; containing 724 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 17. 8½.; present net income, £327; patron, Rev. T. B. Powell. George Venables Vernon and Louisa Barbara, his wife, in 1771, founded and endowed with a rent-charge of £50, a school now conducted on the National plan, for the education and clothing of poor girls.

NEWINGTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of MILTON, Upper Division of the lathe of SCRAY, Eastern Division of the county of KENT, 3½ miles (W.) from Milton; containing 730 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14; present net income, £250; patrons and impropriators, Provost and Fellows of Eton College. The church is a handsome structure, principally in the early English, with some windows in the decorated, style: the tower is constructed of square flints, and embattled. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a school partly supported by the parish. The village, which had formerly a market, is supposed to occupy the site of a town inhabited by the Britons, and after them by the Romans: the ancient Watling-street crosses the parish. In a field, called Crock-field, an abundance of Roman urns and other vessels has been found, which has induced an opinion that this was only the site of a Roman pottery, though eminent antiquaries have here fixed the station *Durolevum*, and supposed this field to have been a burial-place for the Romans stationed at the adjacent military works, numerous vestiges of which may still be traced, such as Julius Cæsar's hill, Standard hill, Key-street, anciently *Cuis Stratum*, &c.

NEWINGTON (*ST. GILES*), a parish, in the union of WALLINGFORD, hundred of EWELME, county of OXFORD, 4 miles (N.) from Bensington; containing 470 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, valued in the king's books at £18. 13. 4.; present net income, £360. The church has a spire steeple, and on the south side of the nave is a Norman doorway with enriched mouldings. There is a chapel of ease at Brightwell-Prior. A school is supported by the rector. Archbishops Shelden, Potter and Cornwallis were rectors of this parish.

NEWINGTON (*ST. MARY*), or NEWINGTON-BUTTS, a parish, in the Eastern Division of the hundred of BRIXTON and of the county of SURREY, 1¾ mile (S.) from London; containing 44,526 inhabitants. This parish obtained the adjunct by which it is distinguished from other parishes of the same name from the shooting butts anciently erected in it. It has, by the recent addition of numerous ranges of building in various parts, become one of the most populous parishes in the suburbs of the metropolis. Among the more ancient of the buildings are a few which still preserve considerable vestiges of their original character; but by far the greater part of the parish consists of wide and extended ranges of modern erection and appearance. The principal roads leading through the village, from the metropolis to Camberwell and Clapham, and the streets which generally diverge from them at right angles, are partially paved, and well lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water by the Lambeth and South London water works. Among the more recent improvements which have contributed to extend the parish are the handsome ranges of houses on the north and east sides of Kennington common, Doddington-grove, Surrey-square, and several lines of houses on the Kent-road, together with those which have been erected in the vicinity of Trinity-square, in the centre of which a new district church has been built. The Dover and the Brighton roads diverge from a point in this parish, at the Elephant and Castle, where the number of coaches stopping and passing is estimated at about 500 daily. There is a manufactory for oil of vitriol on the east side of Kennington common, which occupies three acres of ground; and between that and the Kent road are a smelting-house for lead and antimony, a tannery, a manufactory for glue, another for tobacco-pipes, with manufactories for floor-cloth and earriages, and several nursery-grounds. The parish is within the jurisdiction of the court of requests for the borough of Southwark, the authority of which was extended, by an act passed in the 46th of George III., to the recovery of debts under £5. The sessions-house, in which the quarter sessions for the county of Surrey are held regularly, is situated in that part of the parish which adjoins the borough of Southwark; and the common gaol in Horsemonger-lane is a spacious building, containing ten wards for the classification of prisoners, with airing-yards, &c., and affording room for the reception of 156 prisoners in separate cells.

The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16; present net income, £1300; patron, Bishop of Worcester. The church is a neat modern edifice of brick, with a small cupola and campanile turret surmounted by a dome; the interior is well arranged, and there are several handsome mural tablets: the churchyard, which is spacious, contains numerous ancient tombs and several very handsome and interesting monuments. Two district churches were erected in this parish, in 1824 and 1825, by aid of the parliamentary commissioners, who granted one moiety of the expense, and lent the other moiety for eight years without interest, to be repaid by a rate on the inhabitants. The church dedicated to the Holy Trinity, in Trinity-square, is a handsome edifice, in the Grecian style of architecture, with a portico of six fluted Corinthian columns, supporting a triangular pediment, and having a square tower ornamented with pillars of the Doric order, and

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surmounted by a campanile turret surrounded with pillars of the Corinthian order: the expense of its erection was £13,316. 4. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, in the hamlet of Walworth, was erected at an expense of £19,126. 13.: it is a spacious and handsome edifice of brick, ornamented with stone, having at the western entrance a receding portico of four Ionic columns, supporting a cornice and central balustrade, with a slender square tower, ornamented at the quoins with pilasters of the Corinthian order, and surmounted by an open campanile turret of graceful elevation, surrounded with Corinthian pillars, and crowned with a conical dome. The livings are perpetual curacies, in the patronage of the Rector of Newington. There are two places of worship for Baptists, two for Independents, one for Wesleyan Methodists, and one for the followers of Johanna Southcote. The parochial charity, National, and Sunday schools, supported partly by endowment and partly by subscription, were united in 1816, and in 1820 a handsome and commodious building was erected for their use, by aid of a grant of £900 from the Society. The female charity school, established in 1723, and a school of industry, opened in 1796, previously separate institutions, were united in 1818, and a neat and commodious school-house erected in Mount-street, by subscription; there are 100 girls who are clothed. The female school in South-street, established in 1810, is supported by subscription: there are 100 girls in this establishment, who are instructed on the plan of the British and Foreign Society. The school for boys, in Flint-street, conducted on the same system, was established in 1816, and a spacious school-room, capable of receiving 400 boys, with a dwelling-house for the master, was erected by subscription: there are at present 320 boys in this institution. The York-street female charity school, founded in 1810, chiefly by the congregation of Independents, is conducted under the superintendence of a committee of ladies, with a view to qualify the scholars for service in respectable families: there are 50 girls, 30 of whom are annually clothed. The southern quadrangle of the Fishmongers' almshouses, consisting of 20 additional tenements, founded in 1731, by James Hulbert, whose statue is placed on a pedestal in the centre of the area, is within the parish; the older portion of the almshouses, erected by that company about a century before, is in the parish of St. George the Martyr: the more ancient part consists of an outer and an inner quadrangle, comprising 23 tenements, of two rooms each, for the residence of decayed members of the company. There are also some almshouses in Cross-street, under the superintendence of the Drapers' Company. Under the New Poor Law Amendment Act, this parish has a board of guardians of its own, for managing the affairs of the poor, consisting of eighteen members. Of the hospital of our Lady and St. Katherine, which existed here till the middle of the sixteenth century, there are no vestiges.

NEWINGTON-BAGPATH (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of Tetbury, Upper Division of the hundred of Berkeley, Western Division of the county of Gloucester, 4½ miles (W. N. W.) from Tetbury; containing 258 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with Owlpen annexed, valued in the king's books at £14; present net income, £319; patron, Robert Kingscote, Esq. Here is a National school.

NEWINGTON-NEXT-HYTHE (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of Elham, hundred of Folkestone, lathe of Shepway, Eastern Division of the county of Kent, 2¼ miles (N. E. by N.) from Hythe; containing 491 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, united to the rectory of Cheriton, and valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 6.; impropriator, Rev. W. Broekman. The church is an embattled structure, partly in the decorated style of architecture. The ancient chapel of St. Nicholas, every vestige of which has disappeared, was once famous for the resort of fishermen to make offerings at the shrine of their patron saint, on escaping imminent dangers at sea. A school is supported by subscription. The South-Eastern railway passes through the parish; and the Grand Military canal crosses a detached portion of it. From an eminence near the fine mansion of Beachborough is a noble prospect over the country, and across the channel to the coast of France. Roman coins have been dug up in the village, and in 1760, three human skeletons, with beads of agate, pebbles, glass, coral, and red earth, were discovered in levelling a fence.

NEWINGTON, NORTH, a hamlet, in the parish of Broughton, union of Banbury, hundred of Bloxham, county of Oxford, 2¾ miles (W. by S.) from Banbury; containing 318 inhabitants.

NEWINGTON, SOUTH (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Banbury, hundred of Wootton, county of Oxford, 5 miles (W. N. W.) from Deddington; containing 462 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8; present net income, £231; patrons, Rector and Fellows of Exeter College, Oxford. The church, which is situated on an acclivity, has a stately embattled tower crowned with pinnacles, which were restored by the Rev. W. E. Honey, who also renovated and beautified the interior: it has a south porch, embattled and pinnacled, and some painted glass in the windows. A school is conducted on the National plan.

NEWINGTON, STOKE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Hackney, Finsbury Division of the hundred of Ossulstone, county of Middlesex, 3 miles (N. by E.) from London; containing 3480 inhabitants. The village consists principally of a long street, extending from Kingsland-road to Stamford-hill, and on the high road from the metropolis to Cambridge, and has within the last few years been increased by additional houses erected in Park-street, Albion-road, and other parts. The eastern side of this street is within the parish of Hackney; and from the western side, near the centre, branches off a street leading to the parish church. These streets are paved and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are supplied with water from the New River, which pursues a serpentine course through the parish, in which are a continuous line of respectable private houses, and several detached handsome residences. Among the latter the ancient manor-house is particularly worthy of notice; as also a modern mansion near the church, the grounds around which are laid out with much taste, and the New River winding through them gives to the whole an agreeable and pleasing effect. Here are several extensive nursery gardens, but no distinguishing manufacture, the trade of the place depending on the resident population, and on its situation as a thoroughfare on a great public road. The New River Company have constructed a large reservoir, and erected a steam-engine in the parish. Courts leet and baron for the manor are held annually. The living is a

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rectory, valued in the king's books at £10; present net income, £438; patron, Prebendary of Newington in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul. The church is a low building, re-erected by William Patten, Esq., lessee of the manor in 1563, and since repeatedly enlarged. Considerable alterations have recently been made, and a new gallery erected; a spire has also been added to the tower: it contains several handsome monuments. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, and Unitarians. A new cemetery near the manor-house is being constructed, to be called the Abney cemetery, the entrance to which is opposite to Abney chapel, erected in 1838. A Lancasterian school has been lately erected, and 30 boys and 25 girls are clothed. A school for the education and clothing of fourteen poor girls is supported by dissenters. There is also an infants' school. In the park, and near the Friends' meeting-house, which is a handsome modern building, are almshouses for ten widows, founded and endowed under the will of Michael Yoakley; the building was erected in 1835, and is remarkably neat. A brick gateway, with a pointed arch, on the north side of Church-street, is the only part now standing of the buildings belonging to the old manor-house. Near the church is a walk between trees, called Queen Elizabeth's walk: and at Newington resided her favourite, Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, and his cotemporary, Edward Vere, Earl of Oxford. Dr. Isaac Watts, an eminent dissenting divine and poet, after having passed the last 30 years of his life at the mansion of Sir Thomas Abney, died here Nov. 25th, 1748. Among the other distinguished residents in this parish were, the republican general, Fleetwood; Daniel Defoe, author of Robinson Crusoe; Adam Anderson, who wrote a valuable "History of Commerce;" Thomas Day, the author of the History of Sandford and Merton, and other popular productions; Howard, the philanthropist; Dr. John Aikin, compiler of the "General Biography;" and his sister, the celebrated Mrs. Barbauld.

NEWLAND, a liberty, in the parish of Hurst, union of Wokingham, hundred of Sonning, county of Berks, 3¾ miles (W. by S.) from Wokingham; containing 252 inhabitants.

NEWLAND (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Monmouth, hundred of St. Briavell's, Western Division of the county of Gloucester; containing 4046 inhabitants, of which number, 674 are in the tything of Newland, 4 miles (S. E. by S.) from Monmouth. The navigable river Wye forms the western boundary of the parish, through which run several rapid rivulets, and the rail-road from Colford to Monmouth. Iron and coal mines abound, and limestone may be obtained in the neighbourhood. Redbrook, where there is now a considerable manufactory for tin plates, was formerly the site of the earliest copper-smelting furnaces in England. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18. 6. 10½; present net income, £453; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Llandaff. The church is a large structure, with a handsome western tower ornamented with pinnacles and open-worked battlements. There are chapels of ease at Clearwell and Redbrooke. Adjoining the churchyard is a free school, also an almshouse for four poor persons of each sex, both founded by Edward Bell, who, in 1651, endowed them with an annuity of £20: the annual income, with subsequent donations, has been raised to upwards of £180, of which £40 is paid for teaching fifteen children, the schoolmaster having also apartments in the school-house: £104 a year is received by the eight alms-people, and the residue expended in fuel and clothing for them, and in repairing the premises of both establishments. There are also two schools, conducted on the National system. The remains of High Meadow House, which was garrisoned by the troops of Charles I., when the parliament had possession of Gloucester, are still visible. There is a spring of water in Birchamp, which in purity is not inferior to St. Ann's well at Malvern.

NEWLAND, a township, in the parish and union of Ulverstone, hundred of Lonsdale, north of the sands, Northern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster, 1½ mile (N. N. E.) from Ulverstone; containing 491 inhabitants. A large furnace for smelting iron-ore has been established here for centuries.

NEWLAND (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Upton-upon-Severn, Lower Division of the hundred of Pershore, Upton and Western Divisions of the county of Worcester, 5½ miles (S. W.) from Worcester; containing 130 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £78; patron, Vicar of Great Malvern; the impropriation belongs to Lady Gresley. This place was formerly a grange, or farm, belonging to the priory of Great Malvern.

NEWLAND, a hamlet, in the parish of Cottingham, Hunsley-Beacon Division of the wapentake of Harthill, East Riding of the county of York, 2 miles (N. N. W.) from Hull: the population is returned with the parish. At this place, which consists chiefly of small dairy farms, a chapel of ease was erected, at an expense of £1650, and consecrated by the Bishop of the diocese, on the 7th of November, 1833; it is a neat building, containing 500 sittings, half of which are free, the Incorporated Society having granted £240 in aid of the expense. There is a place of worship for Methodists, also a school with a small endowment.

NEWLAND, an extra-parochial liberty, in the Lower Division of the wapentake of Agbrigg, West Riding of the county of York, 3 miles (N. E.) from Wakefield; containing 46 inhabitants. There was formerly an old chapel near the mansion-house, but it was taken down about 50 years ago. Courts leet and baron are annually held here, under the styles of "the Court Leet of our Sovereign Lady the Queen," and "the Great Court Baron of the Manor of Newland cum Woodhouse Moor," which was parcel of the possessions of the Knights Hospitallers, who, in the reign of John, established here a preceptory of their order, valued at the dissolution at £202. 3. 8. per annum.

NEWLAND, a township, in the parish of Drax, union of Selby, Lower Division of the wapentake of Barkstone-Ash, West Riding of the county of York, 4½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Snaith; containing 282 inhabitants.

NEWLANDS, a chapelry, in the parish of Crosthwaite, union of Cockermouth, Allerdale ward above Derwent, Western Division of the county of Cumberland, 5 miles (S. W. by W.) from Keswick; containing 113 inhabitants. This place was formerly celebrated for its valuable mines of copper, which, from the great proportion of gold and silver they contained, were claimed as royal property in the reign of Elizabeth, who instituted against the Earl of Northumberland, on whose lordship they were discovered, a suit at

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law, which was decided in favour of the Crown. The original works were destroyed, and most of the miners killed, during the parliamentary war, since which time the mines have been worked only upon a very limited scale: the ruins of smelting-houses and other buildings connected with the ancient works may still be traced on the banks of the river Bure. Immense quantities of lead-ore have also been raised in the neighbourhood, but the mines are at present comparatively unproductive; a quarry of fine slate for roofing has recently been opened, and at Stairs is a mill for carding wool. The village of Little Town is seated under a mountainous elevation, which from Nov. till Feb. precludes it from the rays of the sun. A fair for sheep is held in the village on the first Friday in Sept. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £51; patron, Vicar of Crosthwaite. The chapel is situated near the village. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

NEWLANDS, a township, in the parish of BYWELL-ST.-PETER, union of HEXHAM, Eastern Division of TINDALE ward, Southern Division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 12¾ miles (S. E. by E.) from Hexham; containing 161 inhabitants.

NEWLAND-SIDE, a township, in the parish of STANHOPE, North-Western Division of DARLINGTON ward, Southern Division of the county palatine of DURHAM, 1½ mile (S. W.) from Stanhope; containing 847 inhabitants. There is a smelting house for lead-ore at Bollihope.

NEWLYN (*ST. NEWLYN*), a parish, in the union of ST.-COLUMB-MAJOR, hundred of PYDER, Western Division of the county of CORNWALL, 2¼ miles (W. N. W.) from St. Michael or Midshall; containing 1218 inhabitants. This place was anciently the occasional residence of the bishops of Exeter, who had an episcopal palace at Cargol, and one of whom obtained for it, in 1312, the grant of a market, which is now discontinued, also a fair, which is still held on Nov. 8th. The parish is rich in mineral wealth, and a lead mine is worked, in which about 40 ounces of silver are found in one ton of ore. The petty sessions for the Western Division of the hundred are held in the village. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16. 13. 4.; present net income, £380; patron, Bishop of Exeter; impropriator, J. Hawkins, Esq. The church is a spacious structure, with a lofty embattled tower crowned with pinnacles. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a National school with a small endowment. In the parish are several chalybeate springs; and a fine old mansion of Trerice, built in 1572, and once the seat of a branch of the Arundel family, is still remaining. On the downs in the vicinity are several barrows.

NEWLYN, a hamlet, in the parish of PAUL, Western Division of the hundred of PENWITH and of the county of CORNWALL, ½ a mile (S. W.) from Penzance; containing 2345 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the western shore of Mount's bay in the English channel, is of great antiquity, and was of considerable importance previously to its being burnt by the Spaniards in 1595. It is now a very considerable village, consisting of one principal street nearly half a mile in length, from which several smaller streets branch off in various directions. The harbour is small but commodious, and is accessible to vessels of 100 tons' burden, which may ride here in safety; it is chiefly frequented by the boats and seans employed in the pilchard and mackarel fisheries, which are carried on here and at Mousehole, in the same parish, to a greater extent than on any other part of the coast of Cornwall. There are 300 boats and seans employed in the fisheries belonging to this port, and not less than 200 cellars for the curing of pilchards, of which immense numbers are taken during the season, which begins in July and ends in October. The mackarel found at this place are in high repute, and the London market is supplied with them during the early part of the season, by way of Portsmouth. The coast abounds with turbot, dories, mullet, cod, ling, haddocks, pullings, whitings, soles, plaice, bream, congers, crayfish, lobsters and crabs. Not far from the village, on the road to Mousehole, is a four-gun battery for the defence of the coast, and near it is a furnace for heating shot. A large brewery is carried on here. There are places of worship in the village for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists.

NEWMARKET, a market-town, and the head of a union; comprising the parish of *St. Mary*, in the hundred of LACKFORD, Western Division of the county of SUFFOLK, and the parish of *All Saints*, in the hundred of CHEVELEY, county of CAMBRIDGE, 13 miles (N. E. by E.) from Cambridge, and 61 (N. N. E.) from London, on the road to Norwich; and containing 2548 inhabitants. The earliest account of this town has reference to the year 1227, when it is supposed to have derived its name from a market then recently established, which is said to have been removed hither, on account of the plague raging at Exning, a village about two miles distant, where was probably the parochial church: and in the time of Edward III. it gave name to Thomas Merks, or de novo Mercato, Bishop of Carlisle, who was probably a native of the place. A house, called the King's house, was originally built here by James I., for the purpose of enjoying the diversion of hunting; and the subsequent reputation of this town for horse-racing seems to have arisen from the spirit and swiftness of some Spanish horses, which, having been wrecked with the vessels of the Armada, were thrown ashore on the coast of Galloway and brought hither. Its celebrity greatly increased in the reign of Charles II., the grand patron of the turf, who rebuilt the King's house, which had fallen into decay during the civil war, and frequently honoured the races with his presence. On the 22nd of March, 1683, being the time of the races, the King, Queen, and Duke of York were present, but a sudden conflagration compelled them to return hastily to London, to which event some writers have attributed the defeat of the Rye-house plot: by this disaster a great part of the town was destroyed, and the damage was estimated at £20,000. A second conflagration happened about the beginning of the last century. At the close of the civil war, Charles I. was removed from the house of Lady Cutts, of Childerley, to Newmarket, on the 9th of June, 1647, and remained here about ten days.

The town consists principally of one street, the north side of which is in the county of Suffolk, and the south in that of Cambridge: it is neither lighted nor paved; the houses are modern and well built, and some, erected for the occasional residence of visiters, are handsome:

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the inhabitants are supplied with water from springs. Coffee-houses, and billiard and other rooms, furnish appropriate accommodation for persons attending the races. The race-course and training-grounds are the finest in the kingdom; the former is on a grassy heath near the town, and extends in length four miles: the training-ground is more than a mile and a half long, on a gentle acclivity, admirably adapted to keep the horses in wind. The races are held seven times in the year, and are distinguished as the Craven meeting, commencing on the Monday in Easter-week; the first and second spring meetings, the former on the Tuesday fortnight following, and the latter a fortnight afterwards; the July meeting; the first and second October meetings, and the third October, or Houghton meeting, the first of these commencing on the Monday preceding the first Thursday in that month: the queen gives two plates annually. The palace erected by King James has been sold, and part of it converted into shops: the additional structure by King Charles is standing, and part of it was the residence of the late Duke of York during the meetings, and is now occupied by the Duke of Rutland; the remainder, with its extensive stables, is occupied under the autbority of the crown. The training of race-horses is a source of extensive profit, several of them, among which are some of the finest horses in the world, being constantly exported, at exceedingly high prices: about 400 are here during the greater part of the year; and it is computed that the weekly consumption of oats in the town alone amounts to the amazing quantity of 500 quarters. The market, which was granted or confirmed in 1227, is held on Tuesday; and there are fairs on Whit-Tuesday and Nov. 8th, the latter being extensively supplied with cattle, horses, corn, butter, cheese, hops, &c. The county magistrates hold petty sessions here every Tuesday; and a court leet is held occasionally. This town has been made a polling-place for the county of Cambridge.

The living of St. Mary's is a discharged rectory, with the vicarage of Wood-Ditton consolidated, valued in the king's books at £4. 15. 2½; present net income, £375; patron and impropriator, Duke of Rutland: the church is a handsome structure, with a tower and spire. The living of All Saints' is a perpetual curacy; net income, £60; patron, Bishop of Ely. There is a place of worship for Independents. Free schools are supported by a donation of £50 per annum from Queen Anne, which is equally divided, after the deduction of fees of the Exchequer, between the master and the mistress, for which they are required to teach 21 boys and 21 girls. A National school having been established, the 21 boys on Queen Anne's foundation are instructed there as free scholars; and a girls' school is partly supported by the Marchioness of Exeter. The poor law union of Newmarket comprises 29 parishes or places, containing a population of 24,590, according to the census of 1831, and is under the care of 36 guardians. About a mile and a half from the town is a remarkable embankment raised by means of excavation at one side, called the "Devil's Dyke," extending nearly in a straight line for seven miles, and being in some places above 100 feet in width: this work, unquestionably of very remote antiquity, has been attributed to the Britons anterior to the time of Cæsar, and by some to Uffa, the first king of the East Angles: but notwithstanding that much pains has been taken in the research, no authentic account has ever yet appeared of this remarkable monument of human industry and perseverance: it formerly served for the boundary between the dioceses of Norwich and Ely, and is the boundary of the several parishes that touch upon it. Several Roman coins were found near Newmarket heath, in 1750; and, in 1836, three urns, evidently of Roman workmanship, containing the ashes of the dead, were discovered by the Rev. G. Otter, placed above several skeletons, which appeared to have been inclosed in a wooden coffin, the nails of which remained entire.

NEW-MILLS, a manufacturing district, in the parish of GLOSSOP, hundred of HIGH PEAK, Northern Division of the county of DERBY, 41 miles (N.W.) from Derby, and 170 (N. W. by N.) from London; containing about 5000 inhabitants. This place, of which the original name was Bowden-Middle-Cale, is situated along the north bank of the Guyt, and reaches from Kinder-Scout to Mellor: it formerly comprised seven hamlets, but about a century ago it was subdivided, three of the hamlets remaining attached to Hayfield, and the other four, Beard, Oldcrest, Whitle, and Thornset, being formed into a township. Formerly the whole of the inhabitants of the hamlets included in Bowden-Middle-Cale were accustomed to grind their corn at a common mill in Hayfield, but upon their subdivision, a new mill was erected upon the river Kinder, in the hamlet of Oldcrest, and the name of New Mills was, in consequence, conferred on the four above-mentioned hamlets, the inhabitants of which ground their corn here. The Kinder derives its source from the mountain of Kinder-Scout, and, separating the county of Derby from that of Chester, falls into the river Guyt at a place called the Tor. The appellation of New Mills is yet more definitely applied to a cluster of factories and houses, which rise one above another from the brink of the river to the summit of the Crags, a height of several hundred feet, and also extend along the turnpike-road, as far as London Place, the whole of which is lighted with gas. The original branches of manufacture in this district were those of paper and cloth, which have been superseded by cotton, calico-printing, and bleaching works, &c.: coal mines abound in the neighbourhood, which contains also some veins of lead-ore. In the year 1821, Mr. John Potts conceived the idea of adapting the method used by engravers in the potteries to the purposes of calico printing, with the view of producing a more durable and brilliant effect than had hitherto been obtained in that branch of the art; his experiment was crowned with complete success, and proved the origin of a style of engraving which has been adopted by every calico engraver in that branch, not only in Great Britain and Ireland, but throughout the whole of Europe and the United States: the engraving establishment, belonging to the firm of Potts, Oliver and Potts, is a neat and spacious fabric of red brick, tastefully decorated with various statues and vases, and affords employment to about 100 artists. A local subscription, amounting to £1000, was raised towards the erection of a new church; the sum of £2500 was granted by the parliamentary commissioners, in aid of the work; and a piece of ground was given by Lord George Cavendish, for the site of the edifice, which contains 500 free sittings. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income,

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£9; patron, Vicar of Glossop; impropriator, Earl Fitzwilliam. There are places of worship for Independents and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists.

NEWMINSTER-ABBEY, a township, in the parish and union of MORPETH, Western Division of CASTLE ward, Southern Division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND; containing 121 inhabitants. An abbey of Cistercian monks from Fountains, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, was founded here, in 1138, by Ranulph de Merlay and Julian his wife, which at the dissolution had a revenue valued at £140. 10. 4.: of this once magnificent structure only a part of the gateway remains.

NEWNHAM (*ST. PETER*), a market-town and parish, in the union and hundred of WESTBURY, Western Division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 11½ miles (W. S. W.) from Gloucester, and 116 (W. by N.) from London; containing 1074 inhabitants. This town appears to have originated in a ford over the river Severn, formed by a ridge of rocks and a sand-bank, the shifting of which latter, in 1802, rendered the river no longer fordable. Here was anciently a castle, which in the time of our Norman kings constituted one of the fortresses on the Welsh frontier, but there are no traces of it. The town had a considerable share in the military events of the seventeenth century: it is situated on the western bank of the river, which is navigable, and across which there is a ferry to Arlingham. A harbour for vessels of 150 tons' burden was constructed about 80 years since, and some coasting trade is carried on, though the difficult navigation of the river near the town has contributed to lessen its commerce, much of which has been transferred to the port of Gatcombe, a few miles to the south. Ship-building affords employment to some of the inhabitants; and in the neighbourhood are extensive iron and coal mines; the carriage of the produce of which is facilitated by the Bullo Pill railway, which passes by the marble works on the Severn, southward of the town, into the Forest of Dean, through a tunnel 1060 yards in extent, and also by the Berkeley canal: some of the coal, which is of very superior quality, is exported. The market, now very inconsiderable, is on Friday; and fairs are held on June 11th and Oct. 18th. The government of the town was vested in a mayor and burgesses in the reign of Edward I., but there are now few relics of its former importance, except a sword of state, said to have been the gift of King John: two constables, locally termed *Beams*, are appointed; but, until the beginning of the present century, the inhabitants annually elected a mayor and six aldermen. The lord of the manor holds a court leet annually; and petty sessions for the Forest of Dean are held here every fortnight. Newnham was returned as one of the five boroughs in Gloucestershire, on a mandate from the Crown, in the reign of Edward I., and, with the other boroughs, is said formerly to have sent members to parliament. It has been made a polling-place for the western division of the shire. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £140: it was in the patronage of the Mayor and Corporation of Gloucester, the impropriators, who by the Municipal Reform Act were directed to dispose of the advowson. The church, which stands on a cliff close to the river, contains some portions of Norman architecture, especially the arched entrance into the chancel, ornamented with zigzag mouldings, and supposed to have belonged to a more ancient edifice: a tower has been recently added, at the expense of the parishioners. There is a place of worship for Independents; also a Sunday National school. Fifteen poor boys are annually clothed from the funds of a charity, called "Jocham's charity;" James Jocham having, by will dated Dec. 21st, 1764, given the interest of £1000 for this and other benevolent purposes. There is also a savings' bank.

NEWNHAM (*ST. VINCENT*), a parish, in the union of HITCHIN, hundred of CASHIO, or liberty of ST. ALBAN'S, county of HERTFORD, 3 miles (N.) from Baldock; containing 157 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5; present net income, £97; patron and impropriator, S. Mills, Esq.

NEWNHAM (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union and hundred of FAVERSHAM, Upper Division of the lathe of SCRAY, Eastern Division of the county of KENT, 4½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Faversham; containing 436 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 12. 6.; present net income, £128; the patronage and impropriation belong to Mrs. Pincker and Mrs. Hill. The church is principally in the early English style of architecture. A fair is held here on the festival of St. Peter. There is a small school partly supported by the parish.

NEWNHAM (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of DAVENTRY, hundred of FAWSLEY, Southern Division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 2½ miles (S. S. E.) from Daventry; containing 581 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Badby. The church exhibits portions in the various styles of English architecture. The business of lace-making has been introduced into this parish. A Sunday school is endowed with the interest of £140 in the three per cent. Bank annuities, and is further supported by the vicar. Thomas Randolph, the poet and dramatist, was born here, in 1605.

NEWNHAM (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BASINGSTOKE, Basingstoke and Northern Divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 4½ miles (E. by N.) from Basingstoke; containing 329 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of Mapledere well annexed, valued in the king's books at £17. 17. 1.; present net income, £400; patrons, Provost and Fellows of Queen's College, Oxford. There is a school in which 16 children are instructed at the expense of the parish. The London and Southampton railway passes within a very short distance of the church.

NEWNHAM, a hamlet, in the parish of LINDRIDGE, union of TENBURY, Lower Division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, though locally in the Upper Division of the hundred of Doddingtree, Hundred-House and Western Divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 4 miles (E.) from Tenbury: the population is returned with the chapelry of Knighton-upon-Teame.

NEWNHAM, KING'S (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of RUGBY, Rugby Division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, Northern Division of the county of WARWICK, 4½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Rugby; containing 139 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, united to the rectory of Church-Lawford, and valued in the king's books at £5. The Oxford canal

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crosses the north-eastern angle of the parish; and on the bank of the river Avon is a once celebrated bath, to which the water is conveyed from a chalybeate spring, about a mile distant.

NEWNHAM, MURREN (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of WALLINGFORD, hundred of LANGTREE, county of OXFORD, 1 mile (S.) from Wallingford; containing 249 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the vicarage of North Stoke. A school is partly supported by a gentleman.

NEWNTON, LONG (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of TETBURY, hundred of MALMESBURY, Malmesbury and Kingswood, and Northern, Divisions of the county of WILTS, 3½ miles (N. N. W.) from Malmesbury; containing 307 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 5.; patron, Thomas G. B. Estcourt, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £365, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £34; the glebe comprises 23 acres, valued at £38. 10. per annum. A school is supported by subscription.

NEWNTON-LONGVILLE (*St. Faith*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT-PAGNELL, hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3 miles (S. W. by W.) from Fenny-Stratford; containing 473 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 9. 7.; present net income, £273; patrons, Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford, by whose predecessors the church was erected about 1415. In the chancel are two *piscinæ*, one of them bearing the arms of William of Wykeham, and of others. An alien priory of Clunine monks, subordinate to the abbey of St. Faith, at Longueville in Normandy, was founded here in the reign of Henry I., and suppressed in the year 1415, when it was granted to New College, Oxford. The learned Grocyn, tutor to Erasmus, and one of the revivers of classical literature in the sixteenth century, was rector of this parish. The Grand Junction canal passes within three miles of this place.

NEWPARKS, a liberty, in the parish of THURLASTON, hundred of SPARKENHOE, Southern Division of the county of LEICESTER, 6½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Leicester; containing 25 inhabitants.

NEWPORT, formerly a representative borough, in the parish of ST. STEPHEN, union of LAUNCESTON, Northern Division of the hundred of EAST, Eastern Division of the county of CORNWALL, adjoining to the town of Launceston, and 214 miles (W. S. W.) from London: the population is returned with the parish. This place is separated from Launceston only by a small rivulet, and it appears to have been joined with that borough in the parliamentary representation, under the name of Dunheved. It has separately returned two representatives since the time of Edward VI.; but it was deprived of this privilege by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, and by the Boundary Act subsequently passed was incorporated with the borough of Launceston, the right of election being vested in the £10 householders. The elective franchise under the old right was in the burgage-holders, and inhabitants paying scot and lot, in number about 60: and two viaiders, appointed at the court leet held for the manor, were the returning officers.

NEWPORT, a populous hamlet, in the parish of BISHOP'S-TAWTON, union of BARNSTAPLE, hundred of SOUTH MOLTON, Brannton and Northern Divisions of the county of DEVON, ½ of a mile (S. by E.) from Barnstaple: the population is returned with the parish. This village is beautifully situated near Barnstaple bay, of which, with the bridge of Barnstaple and the river Taw, it commands some plesing views, and is surrounded by handsome villas and the seats of opulent families. It has been greatly improved, and within the last few years a range of seven handsome houses, with spacious lawns in front, called Trafalgar Place, has been erected. The manufacture of lace is carried on, and a mill has been built, in which about 40 persons are employed; there are also a brewery and a foundry. A chapel was erected in 1828, at an expense of £1300: it is a neat building, containing 600 sittings, half of which are free, the Incorporated Society having granted £400 in aid of the expense. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £87; patron, Dean of Exeter. At the cross is a large hollow oak, in the trunk of which six persons might dine together.

NEWPORT (*St. Mary*), a parish (formerly a market-town), in the union of SAFFRON-WALDEN, hundred of UTTLESFORD, Northern Division of the county of ESSEX, 3½ miles (S. S. W.) from Saffron-Walden; containing 914 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the high road from London to Cambridge, is about three miles in length and about a mile and a half in breadth. After the Conquest the lands were held in royal demesne by the Conqueror, and continued in the crown till the time of Edward VI. The present village was formerly a town of importance, and from an early period had the privilege of a market and fairs. There were formerly a castle and an ancient market cross; and at the northern extremity of the village is a spacious prison and Bridewell. In the hamlet of Birchanger is a handsome residence, erected on the site and incorporated with a considerable portion of the ancient hospital of St. Leonard. Fairs are held here on the Thursday in Easter week, and on the 17th of November. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 10.; present net income, £143: it is in the patronage of the Crown; the impropriation belongs to Mrs. Cranmer. The church is a fine structure, in the later English style, having a lofty western tower crowned with embattled turrets; it contains 130 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £100 in aid of the expense. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. A free grammar school was founded in 1586, by Joyce Frankland and William Saxie, her son, who endowed it with the great tithes of part of the parish of Banstead, in Surrey, and other property, now producing an annual income of about £230: there is also a National school. Ten small tenements, with gardens, were left by Colonel Wyndham for the use of the poor.

NEWPORT, a village, in the parish, and Upper Division of the hundred, of BERKELEY, Western Division of the county of GLOUCESTER. It is a well-known posting-place on the high road from Bristol to Gloucester, distant 18 miles from the former and 16 from the latter; and contains two good posting-inns, besides smaller ones. There is a place of worship for Independents.

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Corporation Seal.

NEWPORT, a sea-port and incorporated market-town, and the head of a union, partly in the parish of St. Woollos, and partly in that of Christchurch, Upper Division of the hundred of Wentlloogg, county of Monmouth, 24 miles (S.W.) from Monmouth, and 146 (W.) from London: the population is returned with the parish. This place, called by Giraldus *Novus Burgus*, or *New Town*, in contradistinction to the ancient city of Caerleon, arose out of the declining greatness of that celebrated station. Here Robert, Earl of Gloucester, natural son of Henry I., erected a castle for the defence of his possessions, whence it was denominated *Castell Newydd*, or *New Castle*; from him it descended through several noble families, till, on the execution of Edward, Duke of Buckingham, it was, together with the lordship, seized by Henry VIII. The town is pleasantly situated on the river Usk, which is navigable for vessels of large size, and crossed by an elegant stone bridge, about four miles from its junction with the Severn: it consists of several streets, and is on the mail-road from Bristol to Milford Haven; the streets are paved and lighted with gas; and the inhabitants are supplied with water under an act of parliament obtained in the 7th of George IV. Several new and handsome buildings evince the rapid improvement of the town. Book-clubs and a reading-room have been established; and races are held in the first week in September. Newport possesses a good haven, and, by means of its river and a canal which communicates with it, has become a place of great trade. A dock is now in course of formation on a grand scale, sufficiently large to admit the Great Western steam-ship, or any other vessel of extraordinary size. A harbour act has recently been passed, and several officers are appointed under it. Two iron-foundries and one iron-factory have been established; several sail-lofts have been erected on the side of the canal, also three or four large anchor and chain cable manufactories. Five or six ship-yards are in full work, and several vessels are now on the stocks. There are several very large timber-yards in different parts of the town. The chief articles of export are iron and coal from the counties of Monmouth and Brecknock, and tin-plate from the neighbouring districts, which, with other commodities, are shipped here for Bristol, Liverpool, London, and the adjacent counties, also for Ireland, France, the Mediterranean, Spain, Holland, India, and America: the imports consist of provisions and other articles of general consumption, and of very large quantities of timber from America. Two branches diverge from the main canal, which passes through the town, one of which unites with the Brecon and Abergavenny canal: a rail-road, consisting of three lines, leads hence to the iron-works, which are about 24 miles distant. Here is a custom-house, and a collector and a comptroller of the customs are stationed at the port: the amount of duties paid for the year ending January 5th, 1837, was £11,183. The markets are on Wednesday and Saturday; and a market for the sale of cattle and sheep is held on the third Monday in every month. The fairs, which are held in the principal streets (there being no cattle market), are on Ascension-day, April 30th, September 19th, and November 6th, for cattle of all kinds. A large pleasure fair, called Stow fair, is held every Whit-Thursday. The first charter appears to have been granted by Edward II. and confirmed by Queen Elizabeth: another was obtained in the 21st of James I., under which the corporation consisted of a mayor, 13 aldermen, a steward, recorder, town-clerk, two bailiffs, and subordinate officers. The mayor, steward, and two senior aldermen were justices of the peace. The government is now vested in a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, by the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76 (for an abstract of which see the Appendix, No. I.): the borough is divided into two wards, and the municipal boundaries are made co-extensive with those for parliamentary purposes. The mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, with two others. The police force consists of a superintendent and four officers. The freedom is obtained by apprenticeship within the borough. Newport returns one member to parliament, conjointly with Monmouth and Usk: the right of election was formerly in the resident burgage inhabitants of the three boroughs. A district has been added to the borough, the limits of which, comprising by estimation 1007 acres, are minutely described in the Appendix, No. II.: the old borough contained only 252 acres: the mayor of Monmouth is the returning officer at elections, but the mayor of Newport sits as his deputy in this town. The borough court has been revived lately and is now regularly held: prisoners are committed for trial at the county sessions or assizes. Petty sessions are held every Monday and Thursday before the borough magistrates. Ground has been taken by the council for erecting a council-house, but the building has been stopped for want of funds: it will, however, soon be finished, the council having applied to parliament to enable them to borrow money on mortgage. The sheriff's county court is held here, alternately with Monmouth, every month; and this town has been made a polling-place for the shire. The burgesses are entitled to about £90 per annum, the produce of a piece of land called the Marshes, which is annually divided among them.

The parish church of St. Woollos is situated at the outskirts of the town; the tower is said to have been built by Henry III., as a reward for the successful resistance of the inhabitants to Simon Montfort, Earl of Leicester, and was formerly ornamented with the statue of that monarch, part of which is still preserved: the church exhibits specimens of various styles of architecture; the nave is Norman, and is entered by a fine arch of that style. A mariners' church, for the accommodation of seamen entering the port, has been constructed on the side of the canal; and a new church, dedicated to St. Paul, has been erected in Commercial-street, and was consecrated November 3rd, 1836; it is a handsome structure, containing 1600 sittings, half of which are free, the Incorporated Society having granted £500 in aid of the expense. There are two places of worship for Baptists, one for the Society of Friends, four for Independents, four for Wesleyan Methodists, and a Roman Catholic chapel on a magnificent scale is in course of erection, on the site of the old chapel. A Lancasterian school for boys, and a National school for girls, are

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supported by subscription. In 1824, another school for boys, on the National system, was erected by Rowley Lascelles, Esq., for the instruction of the children of Pillgwenlly; it is under the superintendence and management of the directors of the Tredegar Wharf Company, and is also supported by subscription. A dispensary is supported in like manner. The poor law union of Newport comprises 40 parishes or places, and contains a population of 24,252, according to the census of 1831; the number of guardians is 43. A new union workhouse has recently been built on a very extensive scale. The only vestiges of the ancient castle, now converted into a large brewery, are the external walls and three strong towers: this fortress was evidently intended as a protection to the inhabitants of the surrounding country, from the incursions of the Normans and the English, when Monmouthshire formed a part of the principality of Wales.

NEWPORT (*St. Nicholas*), an incorporated market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the Newport Division of the hundred of South Bradford, Northern Division of the county of Salop, 19 miles (E. N. E.) from Shrewsbury, and 139 (N. W. by N.) from London; containing 2745 inhabitants. This town is situated near the line of the Roman Watling-street, on the north-east border of the county, and contains some respectable dwelling-houses: it sustained a loss, estimated at £30,000, from a fire in the year 1665. The inhabitants are supplied with water from large cisterns, which are filled from a neighbouring spring, by means of a water-course and pipes, kept in repair from the proceeds of some property vested in the corporation: in the vicinity are mines of coal and iron, and quarries of limestone. A branch canal, which connects the Birmingham and Liverpool with the Shrewsbury canal, passes a little to the north of this town. The market is on Saturday; and fairs are held on the first Tuesday in February, the Saturday before Palm-Sunday, May 28th, July 27th, September 25th, and December 10th, principally for live stock. The earliest municipal privileges were granted by Henry I., and confirmed by charters of succeeding sovereigns, until the time of Edward VI.: the corporation consists of a high steward, deputy-steward, two bailiffs and about twenty-five burgesses. Courts leet are held by the joint lords of the manor, as are also petty sessions for the Newport Division of the hundred; and the town has lately been made a polling-place for the northern division of the county. Under the provisions of an act passed in the 4th of George III., a trust was formed for the purpose of enclosing a tract of waste land, 112 acres in extent, on which each householder had the right of pasturage for one milch cow, directing the rental to be appropriated to the repairs of the street, market-hall (which was erected at the expense of William Adams, Esq.), and the market cross. A bridge trust was formed in 1750, having the control of funds arising from enclosures, which are applied to general improvement.

The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £275: it is in the patronage of the Crown. The church anciently belonged to the abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul, in Shrewsbury, and was alienated, by permission of Henry VI., to Thomas Draper and his heirs, by whom it was made collegiate, for a warden and four lay chaplains: the structure is principally in the ancient style of English architecture, with a square tower; the side aisles were cased with brick on the outside many years ago. In 1838 the church was repaired and repewed, at a cost of above £2000, by subscription and grants from the Incorporated and Diocesan Societies; it contains 255 free sittings. The churchyard has been enlarged at a great expense by pulling down many old houses. There is a place of worship for Independents, also a Roman Catholic chapel at Salters Hill. The free grammar school was built at the expense of William Adams, Esq., a native of this place, who by indenture dated November 27th, 1656, assigned certain lands for the support of a master and an usher, for the endowment of four exhibitions at any of the colleges in Oxford or Cambridge, for the erection and endowment of four almshouses for as many poor persons, for annually apprenticing three poor children, and for other purposes: this grant was confirmed by two acts of parliament, obtained in 1660 and 1661, by which the master and four wardens of the Company of Haberdashers were incorporated governors; and the property thus appropriated was exempted from the payment of all taxes and assessments, parochial and parliamentary. The land belonging to the charity, in 1820, comprised about 883 acres, yielding an annual income of £957. 3. 6., which, by the dividends on stock, was increased to £1330 per annum. In consequence of applications made to the court of Chancery, in 1797 and 1808, for an extension of the plan of this charity, a decree was issued, pursuant to which the master receives an increased salary of £150 per annum, the usher one of £75, each of the four exhibitioners £22. 10., the resident minister £60, each of the four alms-people £19. 10., each of the three apprentices £18, twenty poor persons free of the Company of Haberdashers £3. 15. each, a writing-master £45, the receiver £21, various incidental charges increasing the expenditure to about £815 per annum. By the statutes of the founder, the number of boys was limited to 80, to be chosen from the town and its vicinity; these being inadequate to supply the number, boys are admitted indiscriminately from other parts, and are instructed in the usual course of classical and English literature, preparatory to entering the university. The master and usher are respectively appointed by the governors, each possessing a rent-free residence. This school also enjoys the benefit of four exhibitions founded by Mr. Careswell, for an account of which see Bridgenorth. An English school, originating in a free grammar school founded prior to the time of Edward VI., was endowed by subsequent benefactions, producing an annual income of £49. 1.; about 80 boys are educated. Almshouses for the residence of four poor aged persons, who receive weekly allowances, were also founded by Mr. Adams. The Town's almshouses, for four poor females, were built in 1446, at the expense of William Glover, of this town, and are endowed with £70 per annum. Various other charitable benefactions, amounting to nearly £200 per annum, are distributed amongst the poor. The poor law union of Newport comprises 16 parishes or places, containing a population of 15,371, according to the census of 1831, and is under the care of 22 guardians. Tom Brown, a witty but licentious poet of the seventeenth century, was educated at the free school, and born here, or at Shifnall.

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Seal and Arms.

NEWPORT (*St. Thomas à Becket*), a borough and market-town, in the liberty of West Medina, Isle of Wight Division of the county of Southampton, 18 miles (S. S. E.) from Southampton, and 84 (S. W.) from London; containing 4081 inhabitants. The situation of the town of Newport on the principal branch of the Medina river being considered more advantageous for commercial purposes than that of Carishrooke, which was formerly a market-town, has caused it to supersede the latter as the capital of the island. The town is situated on a gentle ascent, and is bounded on the east by the chief branch of the river, and on the west by a small stream which unites with the latter at the quay, where it becomes navigable hence to the Solent sea channel at Cowes: the old town consists of five parallel streets, crossed by three others at right angles, which are well paved, lighted with gas under an act of parliament, and kept in excellent order; several other streets have been added within the last 30 years. The inhabitants are abundantly supplied with water, by means of pumps which have been recently erected, as well as from the Carisbrooke stream. Here is a small theatre; and assemblies are held occasionally. A library and news-room, called the "Isle of Wight Institution," was established in 1810: monthly meetings are held, during the winter, by a Philosophical Society, in a room adjoining the library, which also contains a museum of natural and artificial curiosities; and a mechanics' institute has been established, to which is annexed a library. The town has been much improved of late years, and new sewers have been constructed. The manufacture of thread-lace occupies a considerable number of persons, and furnishes an article for exportation: some commerce is carried on in timber, iron, and malt, and large quantities of wheat and flour are exported. The market for corn and provisions is on Saturday; there is likewise a cattle market every alternate Wednesday: fairs are held on Whit-Monday and the two following days; and there is a statute fair at Michaelmas.

The first charter was granted about 1193, by Richard de Redvers, second Earl of Devon, and a more important grant was made by the Countess Isabella de Fortibus, in which the town is styled "The New Borough of Medina," and its burgesses invested with all the market tolls and other privileges. Henry VII. granted the petty customs within all ports and creeks of the island, which charter was confirmed and extended by Edward VI. and Elizabeth. The borough was first incorporated by James I. Charles I., in the 13th year of his reign, granted a charter, under which the officers were a mayor, 11 aldermen, 12 chief burgesses, a recorder, deputy-recorder, town-clerk, two sergeants-at-mace, water-bailiffs and other officers. The mayor, late mayor, two senior aldermen, and the recorder and his deputy were justices of the peace. The government is now vested in a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, by the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76 (for an abstract of which see the Appendix, No. I.): the borough is divided into two wards, and the municipal and parliamentary boundaries are co-extensive. This borough first returned members to parliament in the 23rd of Edward I.; its privileges then ceased until the 27th of Elizabeth. The right of election was formerly vested in the corporation, the number of voters being 24. A district has been added to the borough, the limits of which are minutely described in the Appendix, No. II.: the number of voters now registered is upwards of 600; the mayor is the returning officer. The mayor, the late mayor, and four other gentlemen appointed by royal commission, are justices of the peace. A court of requests for the Isle of Wight, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £5, is held before the commissioners appointed by act of parliament passed in the 46th of George III. A Knighton court (*Curia Militum*), of unknown origin, the jurisdiction of which extends over the whole island, excepting the borough of Newport, is seldom used, except on occasion of the annual appointment of constables; it is held under the presidency of the governor's steward, or his deputy, and has the same jurisdiction as a county court. A court of pie-powder is held annually. Sessions for the island are held quarterly, and a petty session of magistrates weekly. The police force consists of an inspector and four men, besides sergeants-at-mace, water-bailiffs, and constables. This town has been made a polling-place for the election of parliamentary representatives for the isle. The guildhall, a very handsome edifice of the Ionic order, with corresponding pillars on the west front, was erected about 25 years ago, from a design by Mr. Nash, at an expense to the corporation of more than £10,000: the upper part comprises the town-hall, council-chamber, and other offices, and the base forms an excellent market-place; in the interior is a fine portrait of the late Sir L. T. W. Holmes, Bart., by Owen, presented to the corporation by the inhabitants. There is a common gaol and house of correction for the borough, which is also a bridewell for the whole island: it is divided into seven departments, and will contain 60 prisoners.

Newport is annexed, with Northwood, to the vicarage of Carisbrooke. The church is a spacious building, in different styles of architecture, with an embattled tower at the west end: in the interior were interred the remains of the Princess Elizabeth, second daughter of Charles I., who died a prisoner in Carisbrooke castle, at the early age of fifteen. The burial-ground was first appropriated to this church in the reign of Elizabeth, in consequence of a plague, the ravages of which were so great, that the churchyard at Carisbrooke was too small to receive the dead. A handsome church, called St. John's, has recently been erected at the southern part of the borough. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Unitarians, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The free grammar school was founded originally by subscription, in 1619, and endowed with a grant of land to the extent of 34 acres, by the bailiffs and burgesses; also with land given by Sir Thomas Fleming, and augmented by several subsequent benefactors: the income is about £78 per annum: the schoolmaster is appointed by the corporation, and there are fifteen boys on the foundation, some of whom are instructed in classical literature: in the school-room the negociations between Charles I. and the parliamentary commissioners were conducted,

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in 1648. The Blue school was founded by subscription, in 1761, for the clothing and instruction of a number of poor girls, to which, in 1764, Benjamin Cooke, Esq., devised land; it is otherwise supported by voluntary contributions: the annual income is £84. 8. 2., and 20 girls are educated and clothed, some of them being also boarded. A National, a Lancasterian, and an infants' school are supported by subscription. An almshouse was founded pursuant to the will of Giles Kent, by Sir Richard Worsley, Bart., in 1618, for five or more poor aged persons; and another, founded by the corporation, is inhabited by four poor families, each of which receives a small sum annually. About a mile northward of the town is the house of industry, erected under an act of parliament obtained about the year 1770, the management of which is vested in a corporation, styled "The Guardians of the poor within the Isle of Wight." The house consists of several ranges of building, of sufficient magnitude for the reception and employment of about 750 persons: attached to the edifice are extensive workshops, a chapel, and an infirmary: the sum borrowed for the erection was £20,000, of which £1200 only remains as a debt; the number of inmates varies from 500 to 750. A little towards the north-west are the Parkhurst barracks and military hospital, erected in the year 1798, and capable of receiving upwards of 3000 soldiers: they consist of parallel ranges of building, the principal of which is 163½ feet in length.

NEWPORT-PAGNELL (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of Newport, county of Buckingham, 15 miles (N. E. by E.) from Buckingham, and 51 (N. W.) from London; containing 3385 inhabitants. The distinguishing addition to its name is derivable from the family of Pagenell or Pagnell, to whom the manor descended from William Fitzaneulf, a powerful baron, who held it at the time of the Conquest. Their castle had fallen to decay previously to the time when Camden wrote: it was a place of great strength, but probably suffered in the great civil war, in the early part of which Newport was garrisoned by Prince Rupert: this garrison was withdrawn after the first battle of Newbury, in 1643, when the parliamentary troops, under the Earl of Essex, entered the town. Sir Samuel Luke, supposed to have been the Hudibras of Butler, was the governor in 1645. The town, one of the largest in the county, is pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence; it is well built, particularly the principal street, but badly paved and not lighted. Water is supplied from wells, and, by means of an hydraulic machine, from the small river Levet, which runs through the town, and falls into the Ouse. Coal is brought from Staffordshire by a branch of the Grand Junction canal. Over the Levet, at its junction with the Ouse, in 1810, an elegant bridge of cast-iron, having one arch 58 feet in the span, was constructed; and about the same time, a very handsome stone one was erected over the Ouse: the expense of both was about £12,000. The races, which had been discontinued for 40 years, were revived in 1827, and are held regularly in the month of August. The assizes for the county were occasionally held here, from the reign of Henry III. to that of Henry VI.: the petty sessions for the three hundreds of Newport are still held here; and a manorial court is held once in two years, at which constables are appointed. The manufacture of bone-lace here and in the neighbourhood was formerly carried on to a very considerable extent, the market for its sale being on Wednesday; but of late years the trade has very much declined. There are a few wool-sorters; and a paper-manufactory affords employment to a considerable number of individuals. A grant of a market and a fair was made, or confirmed, to Roger de Somery, in 1270; and a renewal of the charter for the market, which is held on Saturday, was obtained by John de Botetort, in 1333. Six fairs are now held, viz., on February 22nd, April 22nd, June 22nd, August 29th, October 22nd, and December 22nd. By the act of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., cap. 64, this town has been made a polling-place for the county.

The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; present net income, £230: it is in the patronage of the Crown; the impropriation belongs to Miss Osborn and others. The church is an ancient and spacious edifice, with a square tower, standing on an eminence which affords a fine view of the surrounding country: the sum of £6000 has been expended in repairing it: and 280 free sittings have been provided, the Incorporated Society having granted £300 in aid of the expense. In 1619, in the north aisle of this church, the body of a man was disinterred, whose skull and other hollow bones had been filled with lead: that taken from the skull is preserved in the library of St. John's College, Cambridge. In the churchyard is a fine epitaph, written by Cowper, on Thomas Abbott Hamilton, who died in 1788. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. Here is a school for 20 girls, founded and endowed with £10 per annum, from a bequest by Dr. Lewis Atterbury, brother of the celebrated Bishop of Rochester. A Lancasterian school, supported by voluntary contributions, was built in 1824; and a National school, supported in a similar manner, was erected two years afterwards. In 1280, John de Somery founded an hospital, dedicated to St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist, which was refounded by Anne of Denmark, queen of James I., and, in consequence, called Queen's hospital; the vicar of the parish is always the master: its revenue is about £70 a year, which is divided amongst three poor men and three poor women. Two other hospitals, called St. Margaret's and the New hospital, were founded so early as 1240, but they have fallen to decay. Mr. John Revis, citizen and draper of London, founded and endowed an almshouse, in 1763, for four poor men and three women. A close in North Crawley was given, by a person unknown, to the widow of any vicar of this parish; when there is no widow, the rental is applied to the apprenticing of poor children. The poor law union of Newport-Pagnell comprises 45 parishes or places, containing a population of 22,057, according to the census of 1831, and is under the superintendence of 48 guardians. Fulk Paganell, in the reign of William Rufus, founded a convent of Cluniac monks at Teckford, adjoining this town, which was a cell to the abbey of Marmoutier, in Normandy; and the monastery and lands, valued at £126. 17., were given, in the 17th of Henry VIII., to Cardinal Wolsey. Dr. Francis Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, was born at Middleton, near this town, in 1662: he was tried as one of the principal conspirators in a design to subvert the government, in the reign of George I.,

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and was condemned to perpetual exile; he died at Paris, in 1731.

NEWPORT-WALLINGFEN, a township in the parish of EASTRINGTON, union of HOWDEN, wapentake of HOWDENSHIRE, East Riding of the county of YORK, 6 miles (W. by S.) from South Cave; containing 367 inhabitants. About half a century ago, this was an uncultivated morass, called Walling Fen; but a bed of clay, of very superior quality, having been discovered, which is dug to the depth of 30 feet from the surface, it became noted for the manufacture of bricks, tiles, and coarse earthenware, to a very great extent, whereby the value of the land was amazingly increased, and a thriving village sprang up. The Market-Weighton canal passes in the vicinity. There is a place of worship, erected in 1814, for Wesleyan Methodists, in connection with which is a large Sunday school.

NEW QUAY, a hamlet, in the parish of ST.-COLUMB-MINOR, hundred of PYDER, Eastern Division of the county of CORNWALL: the population is returned with the parish. This place, which is situated on the shore of the Bristol Channel, has a small harbour, which is secured by a pier, recently enlarged in proportion to the increasing importance of the pilchard fishery, which is carried on here to a considerable extent, employing at present about 40 boats averaging a burden of ten tons each. There are seven large cellars or warehouses for curing fish, which is sent to different ports in the Mediterranean. A coast guard is stationed here. The cliffs on this part of the coast are lofty and of interesting appearance, and the beach is a firm smooth sand. There are places of worship for Bryanites and Wesleyan Methodists.

NEWSHAM, a township, in the parish of EAGLESCLIFFE, union of STOCKTON, South-Western Division of STOCKTON ward, county palatine of DURHAM, 3 miles (W.) from Yarm; containing 58 inhabitants. Here was anciently a chapel, dedicated to St. James.

NEWSHAM, a township, in the parish of KIRKHAM, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, Northern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from Preston: the population is returned with the chapelry of Goosnargh.

NEWSHAM, an extra-parochial liberty, in the Eastern Division of the wapentake of YARBOROUGH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 9½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Great Grimsby; containing 19 inhabitants. According to Bishop Tanner, the first monastery of the Premonstratensian order in England was established here, by Peter de Gousla or Gousel, in 1143, according to some, or in 1146, according to others: it was dedicated to the honour of St. Mary and St. Martial, and the establishment at the dissolution consisted of an abbot and eleven canons, whose yearly revenue amounted to £99. 2. 10., Dugdale; and £114. 1. 4., Speed: it was granted to Charles, Duke of Suffolk.

NEWSHAM, a joint township with Brind, in the parish of WRESSEL, union of HOWDEN, Holme-Beacon Division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, East Riding of the county of YORK, 2¼ miles (W. N. W.) from Howden; containing 203 inhabitants.

NEWSHAM, a joint township with Breckenbrough, in the parish of KIRBY-WISK, union of THIRSK, wapentake of BIRDFORTH, North Riding of the county of YORK, 4½ miles (W. N. W.) from Thirsk; containing, with Breckenbrough, 182 inhabitants. Dr. George Hicks, a learned divine, was born here in 1642; he died in 1715.

NEWSHAM, a township, partly in the parish of BARNINGHAM, and partly in that of KIRKBY-RAVENSWORTH, union of RICHMOND, wapentake of GILLING-WEST, North Riding of the county of YORK, 2¾ miles (S. E.) from Greta-Bridge; containing 546 inhabitants.

NEWSHOLME, a township, in the parish of GISBURN, union of CLITHEROE, Western Division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, West Riding of the county of YORK, 9½ miles (S. by E.) from Settle; containing 70 inhabitants.

NEWSTEAD, a township, in the parish of BAMBROUGH, union of BELFORD, Northern Division of BAMBROUGH ward and of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 5½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Belford; containing 110 inhabitants.

NEWSTEAD, a liberty, in the parish of PAPPLEWICK, union of BASFORD, Northern Division of the wapentake of BROXTOW and of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 5½ miles (S.) from Mansfield; containing 159 inhabitants. A priory of Black canons, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, was founded here in 1170, by Henry II.: at the dissolution its revenue was valued at £219. 18. 8., and the site was granted to the then lieutenant of Sherwood Forest, Sir John Byron, in whose family the estate continued until it was sold by the late Lord Byron, the poet. The present mansion, in which his lordship resided but a short period, exhibits considerable remains of the venerable monastic buildings; the cloisters and the west end of the abbey church are in the early style of English architecture, and in excellent preservation.

NEWSTEAD-ON-ANCOLM, an extra-parochial liberty, in the Southern Division of the wapentake of YARBOROUGH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 1½ mile (S.) from Glandford-Bridge. It was given by Henry II. to St. Gilbert and the canons of Sempringham, who here founded a priory of their order, in honour of the Holy Trinity, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was valued at £55. 1. 8.

NEWTHORP, a township, in the parish of SHERBURN, partly in the liberty of ST. PETER'S, East Riding, and partly in the Upper Division of the wapentake of BARKSTONE-ASH, West Riding, of the county of YORK, 6½ miles (N. N. W.) from Ferry-Bridge; containing 63 inhabitants.

NEW-TIMBER (*ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST*), a parish, in the union of UCKFIELD, hundred of POYNINGS, rape of LEWES, Eastern Division of the county of SUSSEX, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from Hurst-Pierrepoint; containing 172 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 8. 4.; patron, Charles Gordon, Esq.

NEWTON (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of CHESTERTON, hundred of TRIPLOW, county of CAMBRIDGE, 6¾ miles (S.) from Cambridge; containing 161 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to that of HAUXTON; appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Ely.

NEWTON (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, in the union and hundred of WISBEACH, Isle of ELY, county of CAMBRIDGE, 3¾ miles (N. N. W.) from Wisbeach; containing 431 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with St.-

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Mary-in-the-Marsh, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely, valued in the king's books at £18. 14. 9.; present net income, £1135. A school is partly supported by the parish and the rector. A college, or chantry, in honour of St. Mary, was founded here in the reign of Henry IV., by Sir John Colville, Knt., consisting of a warden, four chaplains, four clerks, and ten poor brethren, whose lands at the dissolution were annexed to the rectory of Newton.

NEWTON, a township, in the parish of MOTTRAM-IN-LONGDEN-DALE, union of ASHTON-UNDER-LYME, hundred of MACCLESFIELD, Northern Division of the county of CHESTER, 6 miles (N. E.) from Stockport; containing 5997 inhabitants, about two-thirds of whom are employed in the manufacture of cotton and hats, and in the printing of calico. The Peak Forest canal passes through the township, which abounds with stone of a good quality and is rich in coal-mines, several of which are worked; there are also ironworks, for smelting the ore of which a large furnace has been erected. A chapel was built in 1836, containing 800 sittings, half of which are free, the Incorporated Society having granted £500 in aid of the expense. There is a place of worship for Methodists, with a Sunday school attached.

NEWTON, a township, in the parish of PRESTBURY, union and hundred of MACCLESFIELD, Northern Division of the county of CHESTER, 5½ miles (N. N. W.) from Macclesfield; containing 90 inhabitants.

NEWTON, a township, in the parish of MIDDLEWICH, union and hundred of NORTHWICH, Southern Division of the county of CHESTER, ¼ of a mile (W.) from Middlewich; containing 1649 inhabitants.

NEWTON, a joint township with Larton, in the parish of WEST KIRBY, union, and Lower Division of the hundred, of WIRRALL, Southern Division of the county of CHESTER, 5½ miles (N. N. W.) from Great Neston; containing, with Larton, 56 inhabitants.

NEWTON, a hamlet, in the parish of PONSONBY, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, Western Division of the county of CUMBERLAND, 7 miles (S. E. by S.) from Egremont: the population is returned with the parish.

NEWTON (*ST. PERNOCK*), a parish, in the union of BIDEFORD, hundred of SHEBBEAR, Black Torrington and Shebbear, and Northern, Divisions of the county of DEVON, 7½ miles (S. W.) from Great Torrington; containing 256 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 5. 7½.; present net income, £255; patron and incumbent, Rev. F. D. Lempriere.

NEWTON, a joint tything with Northway, in the parish of ASHCHURCH, Lower Division of the hundred of TEWKESBURY, Eastern Division of the county of GLOUCESTER: the population is returned with Northway.

NEWTON, a township, in the parish of CLONOCK, union of DORE, hundred of EWYASLACY, county of HEREFORD; containing 253 inhabitants.

NEWTON, a joint township with Letton and Walford, in the parish of LEINTWARDINE, union of KNIGHTON, hundred of WIGMORE, county of HEREFORD, 5½ miles (E. S. E.) from Knighton: the population is returned with Walford.

NEWTON, a township, in the parish of CROFT, union of LEOMINSTER, hundred of WOLPHY, county of HEREFORD, 5½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Leominster; containing 95 inhabitants.

NEWTON, a joint township with Scales, in the parish of KIRKHAM, union of the FYLDE, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, Northern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 2 miles (S. E. by E.) from Kirkham; containing, with Scales, 381 inhabitants. The Blue-coat school here was founded and liberally endowed, in 1707, by John Hornby; and James Boys, in 1809, bequeathed £800 in furtherance of this charity, the annual income of which now amounts to £670, and the number of scholars averages about 30, who are clothed, boarded, and educated.

NEWTON, a joint township with Hardhorn, in the parish of POULTON, union of the FYLDE, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, Northern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 2 miles (S.) from Poulton: the population is returned with Hardhorn.

NEWTON, a chapelry, in the parish of MANCHESTER, hundred of SALFORD, Southern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER; containing 11,821 inhabitants, of which number, 4377 are in the township of Newton, 2 miles (N. E. by E.) from Manchester. The manufacture of cotton and silk, and the printing of calico, are carried on to a considerable extent, and silk-weaving on a smaller scale. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £155; patrons and appropriators, Warden and Fellows of the Collegiate Church of Manchester. The chapel, dedicated to All Saints, is a handsome edifice, in the later style of English architecture, erected at an expense of £8000, defrayed by a rate on the inhabitants, on the site of an old chapel, which fell down on the 2nd of May, 1808. There are places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists and Unitarians; and at Fairfield is an establishment of Moravians. A school has been erected by subscription, in which twenty children are instructed for about £10 per annum, the united bequests of William Purnall, in 1766, and Elizabeth Chetham.

NEWTON, a township, in the parish of SWEEPSTONE, hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, Northern Division of the county of LEICESTER, 5½ miles (S. by E.) from Ashby-de-la-Zouch: the population is returned with the parish.

NEWTON, a joint township with Botcheston, in the parish of RATBY, hundred of SPARKENHOE, Southern Division of the county of LEICESTER, 6½ miles (E. by N.) from Market-Bosworth: the population is returned with Botcheston.

NEWTON (*ST. BOTOLPH*), a parish, in the union of SLEAFORD, wapentake of AVELAND, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 2½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Falkingham; containing 176 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10; present net income, £308; patron, Sir William Earle Welby, Bart.

NEWTON, a hamlet, in the parish of TROWSE, union and hundred of HENSTEAD, Eastern Division of the county of NORFOLK, 1½ mile (S. E. by S.) from Norwich: the population is returned with the parish.

NEWTON (*ST. FAITH*), a parish, in the union of KETTERING, hundred of CORBY, Northern Division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 3½ miles (N. by E.) from Kettering; containing 111 inhabitants. The living is a donative; net income, £40; patron and impropriator,

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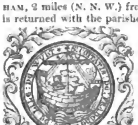
Duke of Buccleugh. This parish was anciently divided into two townships, Great and Little Newton, each of which had a chapel, subordinate to the church of Gedington, and formed part of the possessions of Pippewell abbey.

NEWTON, a township, in the parish of EMBLETON, union of ALNWICK, Southern Division of BAMBROUGH ward, Northern Division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 10 miles (N. N. E.) from Alnwick; containing 271 inhabitants, most of whom are employed in a very productive fishery. There are coal mines in the neighbourhood; and on sinking a pit, a few years ago, cockle shells were discovered, eighteen fathoms below the surface.

NEWTON, a township, in the parish of CHILLINGHAM, union of GLENDALE, Eastern Division of GLENDALE ward, Northern Division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 3½ miles (E. S. E.) from Wooler; containing 141 inhabitants. Near the village is an ancient cross, twelve feet high, called the Hurl Stone.

NEWTON, a township, in the parish of BYWELL-ST.-PETER, union of HEXHAM, Eastern Division of TINDALE ward, Southern Division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 7¾ miles (E. by N.) from Hexham; containing 111 inhabitants.

NEWTON, a township, partly in the parish of BINGHAM, Northern Division, and partly in the parish of SHELFORD, Southern Division, of the wapentake of BINGHAM, Southern Division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 2 miles (N. N. W.) from Bingham: the population is returned with the parishes.



Corporation Seal.

NEWTON, or NEWTOWN, formerly a representative borough, in the parish of CALBOURN, liberty of WEST MEDINA, Isle of Wight Division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 5¾ miles (W. by N.) from Newport, and 92 (S. W.) from London; containing 68 inhabitants. This place was formerly called *Francheville*, which name occurs in a charter granted by Oymer, Bishop of Winchester, who bestowed such liberties and franchises on the burgesses of Newton as were enjoyed by those of Taunton, Alresford, and Farnham. This charter was confirmed by Edward II., by Edward IV., and by Queen Elizabeth. The town, which is situated at the mouth of the river Newton, was anciently of much greater extent than it is at present: it was burned by the Danes in 1001, and by the French in the reign of Richard II., and is now reduced to a very few cottages. The town-hall contains some oaken chairs curiously carved, and supposed to be of the time of Elizabeth: it stands on an eminence overlooking one of the creeks of Newton harbour, which is formed by the junction of the river with the sea; at high water it will admit vessels of 500 tons' burden. It is one of the stations of the preventive service. This borough has a titular mayor, chosen by the burgage-holders: courts leet are held, at which constables are appointed. It first sent representatives to parliament in the 27th year of the reign of Elizabeth, but was disfranchised by the act of the 2nd of William IV. The right of election was vested in the titular mayor and the burgesses, or proprietors of burgage tenements, in number 33: the titular mayor was the returning officer.

NEWTON, a liberty, in the parish of BLITHFIELD, Southern Division of the hundred of PIREHILL, Northern Division of the county of STAFFORD, 3 miles (W. by N.) from Abbot's-Bromley; containing 269 inhabitants.

NEWTON, a joint hamlet with Biggin, in the parish of CLIFTON-UPON-DUNSMOOR, union of RUGBY, Rugby Division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, Northern Division of the county of WARWICK, 3½ miles (N. E.) from Rugby; containing, with Biggin, 239 inhabitants. Edward Cave, the original editor of the Gentleman's Magazine, was born here in 1691; he died in 1754.

NEWTON, a township, in the parish of WINTRINGHAM, wapentake of BUCKROSE, East Riding of the county of YORK: the population is returned with Wintringham.

NEWTON, a township, in the parish of BURNESTON, union of BEDALE, wapentake of HALLIKELD, North Riding of the county of YORK, 3½ miles (E. by S.) from Bedale: the population is returned with Exelby.

NEWTON, a chapelry, in the parish, union, and lythe of PICKERING, North Riding of the county of YORK, 5 miles (N. by E.) from Pickering; containing 211 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Independents. Richard Poad, in 1726, bequeathed £150, directing the income to be applied in teaching poor children.

NEWTON, a township, in the parish of SLAIDBURN, union of CLITHEROE, Western Division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, West Riding of the county of YORK, 7 miles (N. N. W.) from Clitheroe; containing 544 inhabitants. A school is endowed for the instruction of six poor children.

NEWTON-ABBOTT, a market-town and chapelry, and the head of a union, in the parish of WOOLBOROUGH, hundred of HAYTOR, Teignbridge and Southern Divisions of the county of DEVON, 14½ miles (S. S. W.) from Exeter, and 187 (S. W. by W.) from London: the population is returned with the parish. It is probable that Newton-Abbott and Newton-Bushell were formerly included under the name of *Nuietone*, and retained this common appellation till their separate manors became the property of different possessors. Newton-Abbott was so denominated from its being held by the abbot of Tor, to whom it was given by William, Lord Brewer, founder of that monastery. The town appears to have possessed a market and a fair in the time of Edward I. In 1625, Charles I. and his suite, when on their way to and from Plymouth, were entertained at Ford House, near this town. In 1688, the same mansion was occupied by William Prince of Orange, after his landing at Torbay; and from the pedestal of the market-cross, on which is an inscription commemorative of the fact, his declaration to the people of England was first read. The town is situated on the river Lemon, on the high road between Exeter and Plymouth, and consists of two large and several minor streets; the inhabitants are amply supplied with water from pumps and adjacent springs: the surrounding country is beautifully diversified, and the scenery is highly picturesque. Here was formerly an extensive woollen manufactory, but the principal business now is that connected with the tan-yards:

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large quantities of shoes are exported to Newfoundland, with which island the inhabitants formerly carried on a very extensive trade, but it declined during the war in the beginning of the present century, and with the exception of the above-named article, has not since been revived. The river Teign is navigable to its junction with the Stover canal, about three quarters of a mile from the town: lighters and boats come up by this canal from Teignmouth with coal, and return with granite and potters' clay. The markets are on Wednesday and Saturday, and on the last Wednesday in February is a great annual market for cattle: the market-place is new, spacious, and commodiously arranged. Fairs are held on June 24th, September 14th, and November 9th, unless these fall on Wednesday, in which case the fairs take place on that day week. A portreeve, reeve, and inferior officers, are annually elected by a jury, at the borough court; the office of portreeve being always filled by the reeve for the preceding year. A court leet is held annually and a petty session monthly. This town has been made a polling-place for the southern division of the shire. The chapel, dedicated to St. Leonard, has been rebuilt, and contains 600 sittings, half of which are free, the Incorporated Society having granted £200 in aid of the expense. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents: the latter, with a free school, was founded and liberally endowed pursuant to the will of Mr. Bearne, in 1787. A National school is supported by subscription. The Widows' hospital, founded by Lucy, Lady Reynell, in 1638, and situated beyond the precincts of the town, was originally intended for four, but is now occupied by three, clergymen's widows, who receive £10 per annum, and have a pew allotted to them in the parish church; there are likewise some smaller almshouses. The poor law union comprises 39 parishes or places, containing a population of 41,180, according to the census of 1831, and is under the care of 56 guardians. At Milberdown, near this place, are the vestiges of an ancient elliptical encampment, with a triple intrenchment, where the Prince of Orange stationed his artillery, when on his way from Brixham to Exeter. Hacknield ford, in this neighbourhood, is supposed to have derived its name from its situation on the line of the ancient Roman road, called the Ikeneld-way. John Lethbridge, Esq., the inventor of the diving bell, was a native of Newton-Abbott.

NEWTON, ARCHDEACON, a township, in the parish and union of DARLINGTON, South-Eastern Division of DARLINGTON ward, Southern Division of the county palatine of DURHAM, 3 miles (N. W.) from Darlington; containing 50 inhabitants. This estate is held by lease of the Archdeacon of Durham for the time being.

NEWTON-ARLOSH, a hamlet, in the parish of HOLME-CULTRAM, ALLERDALE ward below Derwent, Western Division of the county of CUMBERLAND, 6¾ miles (N. W.) from Wigton. In consequence of the destruction of Skinburness by an irruption of the sea, in 1404, the abbot of Holme-Cultram was licensed to build a small church at this place, and hold here the market and fair, now disused, which had previously been granted him at Skinburness. The church, which was dedicated to St. John the Baptist, has long been desecrated, and was constructed so as to serve the purpose of a fortress, and its thick rugged walls remain in the cemetery, which is still used by the parishioners.

NEWTON, BANK, a township, in the parish of GARGRAVE, union of SKIPTON, Eastern Division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, West Riding of the county of YORK, 6 miles (W. by N.) from Skipton; containing 125 inhabitants.

NEWTON-BEWLEY, a township, in the parish of BILLINGHAM, union of STOCKTON, North-Eastern Division of STOCKTON ward, Southern Division of the county palatine of DURHAM, 5½ miles (N. N. E.) from Stockton-upon-Tees; containing 92 inhabitants. It anciently belonged to the prior of Durham, who resided and had his court-house here.

NEWTON-BLOSSOMVILLE (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT-PAGNELL, hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3 miles (E.) from Olney; containing 237 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 8. 1½; present net income, £156; patron, W. Farrer, Esq.

NEWTON-BROMSHOLD (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of WELLINGBOROUGH, hundred of HIGHAM-FERRERS, Northern Division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 3¼ miles (S. E.) from Higham-Ferrers; containing 122 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 3. 4.; present net income, £119; patron, Major T. Penrice.

NEWTON-BUSHELL, a chapelry (formerly a market-town), in the parish of HIGHWEEK, union of NEWTON-ABBOTT, hundred of TEIGNBRIDGE, Teignbridge and Southern Divisions of the county of DEVON, 14½ miles (S. S. W.) from Exeter, and 187 (W. S. W.) from London: the population is returned with the parish. This town received its distinguishing appellation from Robert Bussell, or Bushell, the foster-child and kinsman of Theobald de English Ville, made lord of the manor by Henry III., in 1246, and who granted to the inhabitants a charter for a market: it is separated from Newton-Abbott by a small stream, and contains three tanyards. A portreeve and two constables are annually chosen at the court held by the lord of the manor. The chapel is a large edifice, in the ancient style of English architecture, with a very fine window of good design, highly enriched with tracery; it contains 170 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £250 in aid of the expense. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Limestone with argillaceous slate, and organic remains, are found in the vicinity of the town.

NEWTON-BY-CASTLEACRE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of SWAFFHAM, hundred of SOUTH GREENHOE, Western Division of the county of NORFOLK, 4¾ miles (N. by E.) from Swaffham; containing 70 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £2. 15.; present net income, £103; patron, Bishop of Ely; impropriator, — Fountaine, Esq. The church is an ancient structure, with a low square tower rising from the centre, and surmounted by a wooden turret.

NEWTON-BY-CHESTER, a township, in the parish of ST. OSWALD, CHESTER, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Lower Division of the hundred of BROXTON, Southern Division of the county of CHESTER, 1½ mile (N. N. E.) from Chester; containing 213 inhabitants. There is a tan-yard at Flookersbrook, in this township.

NEWTON-BY-DARESBURY, a township, in the

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parish and union of RUNCORN, hundred of BUCKLOW, Northern Division of the county of CHESTER, 5 miles (N. E. by E.) from Frodsham; containing 165 inhabitants.

NEWTON-BY-FRODSHAM, a township, in the parish of FRODSHAM, union of RUNCORN, Second Division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, Southern Division of the county of CHESTER, 2¼ miles (S. E. by S.) from Frodsham; containing 130 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for the Society of Friends.

NEWTON-BY-TATTENHALL, a township, in the parish of TATTENHALL, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Lower Division of the hundred of BROXTON, Southern Division of the county of CHESTER, 5½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Tarporley; containing 67 inhabitants.

NEWTON-BY-TOFT (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of CASTOR, Northern Division of the wapentake of WALSHCROFT, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 4½ miles (W. S. W.) from Market-Rasen; containing 82 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 10. 10.; present net income, £60; patron, Lieut.-Gen. Wilkinson. John Holdsworth, in 1741, bequeathed £200 for teaching poor children.

NEWTON-CAPP, a township, in the parish of ST. ANDREW-AUCKLAND, union of AUCKLAND, North-Western Division of DARLINGTON ward, Southern Division of the county palatine of DURHAM, ½ a mile (N. W.) from Bishop-Auckland; containing 156 inhabitants. It is situated on the Wear, which is here crossed by a bridge. On the north bank of the river are the ruins of an unfinished mansion, erected by the Bacon family, who were long proprietors of this place.

NEWTON, COLD, a chapelry, in the parish of LOWESBY, union of BILLESDON, hundred of EAST GOSCOTE, Northern Division of the county of LEICESTER, 9 miles (E. by N.) from Leicester; containing 120 inhabitants.

NEWTON, ST. CYRES, a parish, in the union and hundred of CREDITON, Crediton and Northern Divisions of the county of DEVON, 3½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Crediton; containing 1311 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16. 15. 5.; present net income, £351; patron, J. Quicke, Esq., who, with Sir S. Northcote, Bart., is the impropriator. A school is supported by a salary allowed from the poor's rate. Lead-ore and manganese are obtained in the parish. A fair for cattle is held on the Monday following Midsummer-day.

NEWTON-DIXTON, county of MONMOUTH.—See DIXTON, NEWTON.

NEWTON, EAST, a township, in the parish of ALDBROUGH, union of SKIRLAUGH, Middle Division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, East Riding of the county of YORK, 12½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Kingston-upon-Hull; containing 29 inhabitants. An hospital, in honour of St. Mary Magdalene, was founded here by William, Earl of Albemarle, who died in 1179, which, at the dissolution, possessed a revenue of about £40.

NEWTON, EAST, a joint township with Laysthorpe, in the parish of STONEGRAVE, union of HELMSLEY-BLACKMOOR, wapentake of RYEDALE, North Riding of the county of YORK, 3¾ miles (S. E. by S.) from Helmsley; containing, with Laysthorpe, 79 inhabitants.

NEWTON, ST. FAITH, a hamlet, in the parish of HORSHAM-ST. FAITH, union of ST.-FAITH, hundred of TAVERHAM, Eastern Division of the county of NORFOLK, 5 miles (N.) from Norwich: the population is returned with the parish.

NEWTON-FERRERS (*HOLY CROSS*), a parish, in the union of PLYMPTON, ST. MARY, hundred of ERMINGTON, Ermington and Plympton, and Southern, Divisions of the county of DEVON, 2 miles (S. W. by S.) from Yealmpton; containing 767 inhabitants. The parish, which is situated near the coast, is bounded on the west by the estuary of the Yealm, and the vicinity is remarkable for scenery of great beauty. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £41. 12. 1.; present net income, £456; patron and incumbent, Rev. John Yonge. The church contains three stone stalls. There is a school partly supported out of the parish rates.

NEWTON-FLOTMAN (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of HENSTEAD, hundred of HUMBLEYARD, Eastern Division of the county of NORFOLK, 3½ miles (N. by E.) from St.-Mary-Stratton; containing 384 inhabitants. The living is a rectory in medieties, united to the rectory of Swainsthorpe, and valued in the king's books at £10. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £362. 7., subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £108; the glebe comprises 23 acres, valued at £34. 10. per annum. The church contains memorials of several of the Blundeville family, and an arched monument with a representation of Noah's Ark. This place received the adjunct to its name from the ancient flote, or ferry, over the river Tass, which is now passed by a bridge of brick.

NEWTON-GRANGE, a liberty, in the parish of ASHBOURN, hundred of WIRKSWORTH, Southern Division of the county of DERBY, 4½ miles (N. by W.) from Ashbourn; containing 41 inhabitants.

NEWTON-HALL, a township, in the parish of BYWELL-ST.-PETER, union of HEXHAM, Eastern Division of TINDALE ward, Southern Division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 7¾ miles (E. by N.) from Hexham; containing 84 inhabitants.

NEWTON-HARCOURT, a chapelry, in the parish of WISTOW, union of BILLESDON, hundred of GARTREE, Southern Division of the county of LEICESTER, 6¾ miles (S. E. by S.) from Leicester; containing 279 inhabitants. The Union canal passes through the chapelry. The chapel is dedicated to St. Luke, and contains 65 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £48 in aid of the expense.

NEWTON-IN-CLEVELAND, a parish, in the union of GUILSBROUGH, Western Division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, North Riding of the county of YORK, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from Guilsbrough; containing 148 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £45; patron, T. K. Staveley, Esq.; appropriator, Archbishop of York. The celebrated Roseberry Topping is in this parish; it is a pyramidal mountain, of the altitude of 1488 feet above the level of the sea, the base being composed of an immense stratum of alum rock; near the summit, which commands a wide and beautiful prospect extending over a large part of the

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county of Durham, and including the mouth of the river Tees, is a spring of excellent water.

Seal and Arms.

NEWTON-IN-MACKERFIELD, a chapelry (formerly a representative borough and market-town), in the parish of WINWICK, union of WARRINGTON, hundred of WEST DERBY, Southern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 47 miles (S. by E.) from Lancaster, and 192½ (N. W. by N.) from London; containing 2139 inhabitants. During the parliamentary war, and about the month of August, 1648, some Highlanders, having been defeated and made prisoners by the parliamentary forces, at Red bank, near this place, were hanged in an adjacent field, which still retains the appellation of Gallows Cross. The town consists chiefly of one broad street; and there are an ancient court-house, and a handsome assembly-room. Races are annually held here on a course adjoining the town. An iron-foundry on a large scale has been established here by Mr. Stephenson, engineer, for the making of locomotive steam-engines and iron-work of every description; and another on a smaller scale has been recently erected. Extensive works for the making of crown glass and vitriol have also been established within the last two years. A large hotel has been built adjoining the railway at this place, which is about half-way between Liverpool and Manchester; a viaduct of four arches has been constructed, and in the vicinity is another of nine arches, over the Sankey canal, at an elevation of 63 feet. The Warrington, Wigan, Bolton, and Grand Junction railways form a junction near the town with the Liverpool and Manchester railway, from which branches have been laid down to the race-course. At Park Side station, in this township, the late Right Hon. W. Huskisson met with the accident which caused his death, and a tablet to his memory has been erected near the spot. The market has long been discontinued, but the cross is standing. Fairs are held on May 17th and Aug. 11th, for horned cattle; and on May 18th, and Aug. 12th, for horses. Newton, anciently the head of a barony, and a borough by prescription, returned two members to parliament from the first year of the reign of Elizabeth to the 2nd of William IV., when it was disfranchised: the right of election was in the freeholders to the value of 40*s.* and upwards, in number about 60; and the steward of the borough, and the bailiff of the manor, were the returning officers. Courts leet and baron are held three times a year, at which small debts are recoverable. By the act of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., cap. 64, this town has been made the place of election and a polling-place for the southern division of the shire. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £114; patron, Thomas Legh, Esq. The chapel, which is parochial, and dedicated to St. Peter, was built in 1682, by Richard Legh, Esq., and enlarged in 1824; it contains 260 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £250 in aid of the expense. The burial-ground has been recently enlarged, and enclosed with a stone wall and pallisades, by the patron. A free school is kept in the court-house, for the instruction of poor children; the master receives about £50 per annum, arising from the proceeds of certain enclosures of Leyland common, and the rental of a messuage called Dean school. About half a mile northward of the town are the remains of an ancient barrow, called Castle Hill, the sides and summit of which are crowned with venerable oaks; it is from eight to nine yards high and twenty-five in diameter. A whetstone, encased in wood, was discovered in sinking a coal-pit in this neighbourhood, in 1822, about 30 yards below the surface of the earth.

NEWTON-IN-THE-THISTLES, or NEWTON-REGIS (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of TAMWORTH, Tamworth Division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, Northern Division of the county of WARWICK, 5½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Tamworth; containing 383 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 1. 5½.; present net income, £300; patrons, Sir F. Burdett, Bart., and W. P. Inge, Esq. A school is partly supported by subscription.

NEWTON-JUXTA-MALPAS, a township, in the parish of MALPAS, union of WREXHAM, Higher Division of the hundred of BROXTON, Southern Division of the county of CHESTER, 1½ mile (S. W.) from Malpas; containing 17 inhabitants.

NEWTON, KIRK (*St. Gregory*), a parish, in the union of GLENDALE, Western Division of GLENDALE ward, Northern Division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND; containing 1674 inhabitants, of which number, 76 are in the township of Kirk-Newton, 5¼ miles (W. by N.) from Wooler. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £8. 13. 4.; present net income, £491; patron, J. Davidson, Esq.; impropriators, C. F. James, Esq., and others. A National school has been established.

NEWTON-KYME (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the Upper Division of the wapentake of BARKSTONE-ASH, West Riding of the county of YORK, 2¼ miles (N. W. by W.) from Tadcaster; containing 221 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14; present net income, £292; patron, T. L. Fairfax, Esq. A school is endowed with £16 per annum, for which six boys are taught.

NEWTON-LE-WILLOWS, a township, in the parish of BROMPTON-PATRICK, union of LEYBURN, wapentake of HANG-EAST, North Riding of the county of YORK, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from Bedale; containing 269 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

NEWTON, ST. LOE (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of KEYNSHAM, hundred of WELLOW, Eastern Division of the county of SOMERSET, 3½ miles (W.) from Bath; containing 477 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river Avon, which is here crossed by a bridge. The line of the Great Western railway passes through it. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 18. 4.; present net income, £426; patron, W. G. Laugton, Esq. A school-house was erected in 1698, in pursuance of the will of Richard Joels, who endowed it with about £60 per annum, for which 20 children are instructed.

NEWTON, LONG (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of STOCKTON, South-Western Division of STOCKTON ward, Southern Division of the county palatine of

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DURHAM, 4½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Stockton-upon-Tees; containing 313 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20; patron, Bishop of Durham. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £612. 6. 4., subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £45; the glebe comprises 10 acres, valued at £24 per annum. The church was rebuilt in 1806, but has no tower: the church-yard is tastefully ornamented with shrubs. There are places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists; and a school is conducted on the National system.

NEWTON-MORRELL, a township, in the parish of BARTON, union of DARLINGTON, wapentake of GILLING-EAST, North Riding of the county of YORK, 6¾ miles (S. W.) from Darlington; containing 31 inhabitants.

NEWTON-MULGRAVE, a township, in the parish of LYTHE, union of WHITBY, Eastern Division of the liberty of LANGBURGH, North Riding of the county of YORK, 9 miles (N. W. by W.) from Whitby; containing 123 inhabitants.

NEWTON-NEAR-SUDBURY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of SUDBURY, hundred of BABERGH, Western Division of the county of SUFFOLK, 3½ miles (E.) from Sudbury; containing 432 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 3. 9.; patrons, Master and Fellows of St. Peter's College, Cambridge. The church has remains of Norman architecture. Here is a National school.

NEWTON, NORTH, a chapelry, in the parish and hundred of NORTH PETHERTON, Western Division of the county of SOMERSET, 4½ miles (S.) from Bridgwater: the population is returned with the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy; patron, Sir Thomas D. Acland, Bart. The incumbent receives a rent-charge of £70 out of the tithes of the parish.

NEWTON, NORTH (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of PEWSEY, hundred of SWANBOROUGH, Everley and Pewsey, and Northern, Divisions of the county of WILTS, 3½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Pewsey; containing 317 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with that of West Knoyle annexed, valued in the king's books at £7. 1. 3.; present net income, £204; patron, Prebendary of North Newton in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury; impropriator, Earl of Pembroke. Two schools are partly supported by subscription.

NEWTON, OLD (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of STOW, Western Division of the county of SUFFOLK, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Stow-Market; containing 679 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 15. 5.; present net income, £143; it is in the patronage of Mrs. Torless; impropriator, Sir J. Shelley, Bart. A school is partly supported by the clergyman.

NEWTON-ON-THE-MOOR, a township, in the parish of SHILBOTTLE, union of ALNWICK, Eastern Division of COQUETDALE ward, Northern Division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 5½ miles (S. by W.) from Alnwick; containing 205 inhabitants. A considerable quantity of limestone is obtained here for burning. Frances and Jane Strother, about 1770, left £300, the interest of which is applied to the education of poor children. There is a powerful chalybeate spring near the village; and in the neighbourhood are vestiges of an ancient fortification.

NEWTON, OUT, a township, in the parish of EASINGTON, union of PATRINGTON, Southern Division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, East Riding of the county of YORK, 4 miles (E.) from Patrington; containing 63 inhabitants.

NEWTON-PARK, a township, in the parish of MITFORD, union of MORPETH, Western Division of MORPETH ward, Northern Division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 3 miles (W. by N.) from Morpeth; containing 16 inhabitants.

NEWTON-POPPLEFORD, a chapelry, in the parish of AYLESBEAR, hundred of EAST BUDLEIGH, Woodbury and Southern Divisions of the county of DEVON, 3½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Sidmouth; containing 588 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Aylesbear. The chapel, dedicated to St. Luke, was originally founded as a chantry by Edward III., about 1330. In the neighbourhood is Woodbury castle, occupying the brow of a considerable eminence; it is deeply intrenched, and within its enclosure are the remains of a building which commanded a magnificent view over the Ex, and the vale, to Exeter, Honiton, &c., and the sea.

NEWTON, POTTER, a township, in the parish of ST. PETER, within the liberty of the town of LEEDS, West Riding of the county of YORK, 2 miles (N. by E.) from Leeds; containing 863 inhabitants.

NEWTON-PURCELL (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of BICESTER, hundred of PLOUGHLEY, county of OXFORD, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from Bicester; containing 131 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of Shelswell annexed, valued in the king's books at £3. 15. 5.; present net income, £150; patron, J. Harrison, Esq. The church has, on the north side, a curious Norman doorway, with zigzag mouldings, walled up.

NEWTON-RIGNY, a parish, in the union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, Eastern Division of the county of CUMBERLAND, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from Penrith; containing 276 inhabitants, of which number, 151 are in the township of Newton-Rigny. The living is a vicarage; net income, £51; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Carlisle.

NEWTON-SOLNEY (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BURTON-UPON-TRENT, hundred of REPTON and GRESLEY, Southern Division of the county of DERBY, 2½ miles (N. E.) from Burton-upon-Trent; containing 338 inhabitants. The living is a donative; net income, £20; patron and impropriator, Sir Henry Every, Bart. This parish is bounded on the west by the river Trent. On a commanding eminence is a large castellated building, called "Hoskins' Folly."

NEWTON, SOUTH (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of WILTON, hundred of BRANCH and DOLE, Salisbury and Amesbury, and Southern, Divisions of the county of WILTS, 2½ miles (N. by W.) from Wilton; containing 565 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 18. 4.; present net income, £221; patron and impropriator, Earl of Pembroke. The church has been repewed, and contains 50 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £50 in aid of the expense. A National school has been established.

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NEWTON-STACEY, a tything, in the parish and hundred of BARTON-STACEY, Andover and Northern Divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 6 miles (S. W. by S.) from Whitchurch: the population is returned with the parish.

NEWTON-TONEY, a parish, in the union and hundred of AMESBURY, Salisbury and Amesbury, and Southern, Divisions of the county of WILTS, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Amesbury; containing 268 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 13. 9.; present net income, £441; patrons, President and Fellows of Queen's College, Cambridge, to whom the advowson was given by Dr. Davenant, Bishop of Salisbury, and once President of that society. The village is situated on the eastern part of Salisbury Plain, bordering on Hampshire, and the scenery is enlivened by the grounds of Wilbury House, a handsome mansion, the seat of Sir Alexander Malet, Bart., lord of the manor, and proprietor of nearly all the land in the parish.

NEWTON-TRACEY (*St. Thomas à Becket*), a parish, in the union of BARNSTAPLE, hundred of FREMINGTON, Brannton and Northern Divisions of the county of DEVON, 4½ miles (S. S. W.) from Barnstaple; containing 111 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 8. 1½.; present net income, £67: it is in the patronage of the Crown.

NEWTON-UNDERWOOD, a township, in the parish of MITFORD, union of MORPETH, Western Division of MORPETH ward, Northern Division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 3 miles (W.) from Morpeth; containing 85 inhabitants. Here are the ruins of an ancient tower.

NEWTON-UPON-DERWENT, a township, in the parish of WILBERFOSS, union of POCKLINGTON, Wilton-Beacon Division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, East Riding of the county of YORK, 5½ miles (W.) from Pocklington; containing 228 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

NEWTON-UPON-OUZE, a parish, in the wapentake of BULMER, North Riding of the county of YORK, containing 844 inhabitants, of which number, 493 are in the township of Newton-upon-Ouze, 8½ miles (N. W.) from York. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £97; patron, Viscount Downe. The church is a very handsome structure. There are places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists.

NEWTON-UPON-TRENT (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of GAINSBOROUGH, wapentake of WELL, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 10 miles (W. N. W.) from Lincoln; containing 310 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4; present net income, £155: it is in the patronage of the Dowager Lady Kinloch and Mrs. Minster; appropriator, Bishop of Lincoln. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

NEWTON-VALENCE (*St. Thomas à Becket*), a parish, in the union of ALTON, hundred of SELBORNE, Alton and Northern Divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 4 miles (S.) from Alton; containing 289 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, with that of Hawkley annexed, and valued in the king's books at £13. 10. 2½.; present net income, £512; patron, Rev. E. White. A school is supported by subscription.

NEWTON, WATER (*St. Remigius*), a parish, in the union of PETERBOROUGH, hundred of NORMAN-CROSS, county of HUNTINGDON, 6 miles (N. N. W.) from Stilton; containing 108 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 9. 2.; patron, Rev. Randolph Richard Knipe. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £231, subject to the payment of rates; the glebe comprises 25 acres, valued at £53 per annum. A school is partly supported by the clergyman.

NEWTON, WELSH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of MONMOUTH, Lower Division of the hundred of WORMELOW, county of HEREFORD, 4 miles (N. by W.) from Monmouth; containing 224 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £4. 10.; present net income, £47; patron and impropriator, W. R. Jenkins, Esq.

NEWTON, WEST, a township, in the parish of BROMFIELD, union of WIGTON, ALLERDALE ward below Derwent, Western Division of the county of CUMBERLAND, 9½ miles (N.) from Cockermouth; containing 322 inhabitants. Here are the remains of a tower, which formed part of an ancient castle or hall. In the neighbourhood is a quarry of red freestone.

NEWTON, WEST (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union and hundred of FREEBRIDGE-LYNN, Western Division of the county of NORFOLK, 3 miles (N. E. by E.) from Castle-Rising; containing 232 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.: it is in the patronage of the Crown. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £160, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £17; the glebe comprises five acres, valued at £6. 10. per annum.

NEWTON, WEST, a township, in the parish of KIRK-NEWTON, union of GLENDALE, Western Division of GLENDALE ward, Northern Division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 5½ miles (W. by N.) from Wooler; containing 86 inhabitants.

NEWTON, WEST, a township, in the parish of ALDBROUGH, union of SKIRLAUGH, Middle Division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, East Riding of the county of YORK, 9½ miles (N. E.) from Kingston-upon-Hull; containing 173 inhabitants.

NEWTON, WOLD, or NEWTON-UPON-THE-WOLDS (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, wapentake of BRADLEY-HAVERSTOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 9½ miles (S. by W.) from Great Grimsby; containing 158 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 10. 10.; present net income, £400; patron, Bishop of Durham.

NEWTON, WOLD, a parish, in the union of BRIDLINGTON, wapentake of DICKERING, East Riding of the county of YORK, 11½ miles (N. by E.) from Great Driffield; containing 232 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 19. 9½.; present net income, £113; patron and impropriator, Hon. M. Langley. This was anciently a chapelry within the parish of Hunmanby, and is remarkable for one of those clear and copious springs called the Gipsey springs, which issue out of the ground with

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great force, and is thought to be one of the Wold streams emerging from its subterraneous channel.

NEWTON, WOOD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Oundle, hundred of Willybrook, Northern Division of the county of Northampton, 4½ miles (N.) from Oundle; containing 449 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Nassington in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln, the appropriator; net income, £48. There is a school in which six children are paid for by charity.

NEWTOWN, a township, in the parish of Irthington, union of Brampton, Eskdale ward, Eastern Division of the county of Cumberland, 2¾ miles (N. W. by W.) from Brampton; containing 215 inhabitants.

NEWTOWN, a hamlet, in the parish of Leominster, hundred of Wolphy, county of Hereford, 4 miles (S. by E.) from Leominster: the population is returned with Ivington.

NEWTOWN, a township, in the parish and union of Rothbury, Western Division of Coquetdale ward, Northern Division of the county of Northumberland, 1½ mile (W. S. W.) from Rothbury; containing 55 inhabitants.

NEWTOWN, a chapelry, in the parish of Wem, Whitchurch Division of the hundred of North Bradford, Northern Division of the county of Salop, 4 miles (N. W.) from Wem; containing 78 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £44; patrons, the Inhabitants. The chapel was consecrated in 1663, and dedicated to King Charles the Martyr; it was rebuilt in 1836, and contains 50 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £50 in aid of the expense.

NEWTOWN-LINFORD (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Barrow-upon-Soar, hundred of West Goscote, Northern Division of the county of Leicester, 5½ miles (N. W.) from Leicester; containing 449 inhabitants. This parish is pleasantly situated at the south corner of Charnwood forest, in a beautiful picturesque valley, surrounded by rich woodlands, and adjoining the park of Bradgate, the ancient seat of the Greys, ancestors of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, the present proprietor. The inhabitants are principally employed in the very extensive woods by which the parish is surrounded. A fine trout stream flows through the parish. It is a lay rectory, belonging to the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, as lord of the manor of Groby; net income, £100.

NEWTOWN-NEAR-NEWBURY (*St. Mary and St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of Newbury, hundred of Evingar, Kingsclere and Northern Divisions of the county of Southampton, 2 miles (S. by E.) from Newbury; containing 269 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the rectory of Burghclere. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £100. 13., subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £30.; the glebe comprises two acres, valued at £3. 10. per annum. The church has been enlarged and contains 70 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £50 in aid of the expense. Lady Lucy Berkeley, in 1626, bequeathed a rent-charge of £10 for teaching poor children, and the school is further supported by subscription.

NEW-VILLAGE, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of Howden, Hunsley-Beacon Division of the wapentake of Harthill, East Riding of the county of York, 2½ miles (S. W.) from North Cave; containing 140 inhabitants.

NEYLAND, formerly a parish, now a hamlet in that of Ashwellthorpe, hundred of Humbleyard, Eastern Division of the county of Norfolk, 4½ miles (S. E.) from Wymondham: the population is returned with the parish. The church, which was dedicated to St. Peter, has long since been demolished, and the living consolidated with that of Ashwellthorpe.

NIBLEY, NORTH (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the union of Dursley, Upper Division of the hundred of Berkeley, Western Division of the county of Gloucester, 2½ miles (N. W.) from Wotton-under-Edge; containing 1562 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £95; patron, J. Jortin, Esq.; appropriators, Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The church contains 60 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £50 in aid of the expense. There is a place of worship for Independent Methodists. The right to the manor was litigated between the families of Lord Berkeley and Lord Lisle for nearly 200 years, during which William, Lord Berkeley, and Thomas, Lord Lisle had recourse to arms to decide their right, and on May 20th, 1470, both parties met on Nibley Green with their respective followers, amounting to nearly 1000 men, of whom 150 fell in the combat, and amongst them Lord Lisle, who was shot in the mouth with an arrow, which decided the contest. William Purnell, in 1763, bequeathed £300 to purchase an annuity for teaching five boys of the parish, also an estate for apprenticing the sons of parishioners, with each of whom a premium of about £20 is given, the total annual income being £57. 2. 6.

NIBTHWAITE, a township, in the parish of Coulton, hundred of Lonsdale, north of the sands, Northern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster, 8 miles (N.) from Ulverstone: the population is returned with the parish.

NICHOL-FOREST, a chapelry, in the parish of Kirk-Andrews-upon-Esk, union of Longtown, Eskdale ward, Eastern Division of the county of Cumberland, 10½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Longtown; containing 907 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £132; patron, Sir J. R. G. Graham, Bart. The chapel, situated at Kingfield, was rebuilt in the year 1812. The Liddel and Kershop rivers, which separate the chapelry from Scotland, form here some beautiful cascades, and from the bed of the former rises a chalybeate spring, called Hert-fell Spa, the water of which is strongly impregnated with alum. There is a small National school. Armstrong, the poet, was born in this neighbourhood.

NICHOLAS, ST., a parish, in the union of Newton-Abbott, hundred of Wonford, Teignbridge and Southern Divisions of the county of Devon, 5½ miles (E. by S.) from Newton-Abbott; containing 1178 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the east by the river Teign, lies opposite to Teignmouth, a flourishing watering-place, with which it communicates by a bridge recently erected over the river: it comprises the pleasant village of Shaldon, and the greater part of the hamlet of Ringmore, and the neighbourhood abounds with

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pleasingly diversified scenery. The living is a discharged vicarage; net income, £125; patron, Lord Clifford; impropriators, the Landowners.

NICHOLAS, ST., a chapelry, in the parish of STANFORD-LE-HOPE, hundred of BARSTABLE, Southern Division of the county of ESSEX. Four almshouses were endowed with about £6 per annum, by Ralph Finch.

NICHOLAS (ST.) AT WADE, a parish, in the union of the Isle of THANET, hundred of RINGSLOW, or Isle of THANET, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, Eastern Division of the county of KENT, 6½ miles (W. S. W.) from Margate; containing 726 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury (the appropriator), valued in the king's books at £15. 19. 7.; present net income, £161. The church consists of three aisles and three chancels, having a square tower at the west end; between the nave and south aisle are three fine SAXON arches. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also two schools, one endowed with £16 per annum, and the other supported by subscription. The coast guard have a station here.

NICHOLAS (ST.) CASTLE-HOLD, a parish, in the liberty of WEST MEDINA, Isle of Wight Division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, adjacent to the town of Newport; containing 317 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7; present net income, £24; patron, Governor of the Isle of Wight.

NICKLEBY, a township, in the parish of LYTHE, union of WHITBY, Eastern Division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, North Riding of the county of YORK, 6½ miles (W. by N.) from Whitby; containing 170 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Independents.

NIDD, a parish, in the liberty of RIPON, West Riding of the county of YORK, 1½ mile (E.) from Ripley; containing 110 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £3. 6. 10½; present net income, £91: it is in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Lancaster; appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Ripon.

NIGHTON, a chapelry, in the parish of ST. WINNOW, hundred of WEST, Eastern Division of the county of CORNWALL, 2 miles (E. by N.) from Lostwithiel: the population is returned with the parish. The chapel, dedicated to St. Necton, contains 120 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £60 in aid of the expense.

NINEBANKS, a chapelry, in the parish, of ALLENDALE, Southern Division of TINDALE ward and of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 6½ miles (N. E.) from Alston-Moor: the population is returned with the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £124; patron, Incumbent of Allendale; impropriator, W. Beaumont, Esq. The chapel was rebuilt and the cemetery enlarged about 1813: attached to it is a school, having a trifling endowment, and conducted on the National plan.

NINEHEAD, or NYNEHEAD (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of WELLINGTON, hundred of TAUNTON and TAUNTON-DEAN, Western Division of the county of SOMERSET, 1½ mile (N. by W.) from Wellington; containing 311 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 7. 11.; present net income, £172: it is in the patronage of the Crown; impropriator, E. A. Sanford, Esq. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £200, and the vicarial for £184. 10., subject to the payment of rates, which on the latter have, on the average, amounted to £23. A day and Sunday school is supported by a lady. The river Tone, which runs through the parish, was wont frequently to overflow its banks, till the late spirited proprietor of the parish, W. A. Sanford, Esq., caused its bed to be widened to the extent of about 40 yards, at which work and in building a bridge of three arches, 170 feet in length, forming several picturesque cascades, &c., he employed from 500 to 600 men during the greater parts of the years 1815 and 1816. Limestone is obtained in the parish.

NINFIELD (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of HAILSHAM, hundred of NINFIELD, rape of HASTINGS, Eastern Division of the county of SUSSEX, 5½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Battle; containing 606 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; present net income, £244: patrons, Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The church contains 130 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £25 in aid of the expense. A National school is supported by subscription.

NITON (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the liberty of EAST MEDINA, Isle of Wight Division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 8 miles (E.) from Newport; containing 573 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with the vicarage of Godshill and the perpetual curacy of Whitwell united, valued in the king's books at £20. 7. 1.; present net income, £600; patrons, Provost and Fellows of Queen's College, Oxford. The church is a very ancient structure: on the south side of it, without the wall of the cemetery, is a cross raised upon steps with a basin on the top, supposed to have been used anciently as a baptismal font. A school is endowed with £270, the interest of which is paid to the master and mistress, who have also a house and garden and a small piece of land rent-free.

NIXONS, a township, in the parish of BEWCASTLE, ESKDALE ward, Eastern Division of the county of CUMBERLAND, 13 miles (E. N. E.) from Longtown; containing 220 inhabitants. Several trout streams bound and intersect the township.

NOBOT, a hamlet and village, in the parish of LEIGH, Southern Division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW, Northern Division of the county of STAFFORD: the population is returned with the parish.

NOCKHOLT, a parish, in the union of BROMLEY, hundred of RUXLEY, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, Western Division of the county of KENT, 5 miles (N. W.) from Seven-Oaks; containing 471 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £102; patron, Vicar of Chiselhurst. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

NOCTON (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the Second Division of the wapentake of LANGOE, parts of KESTEVEN, union and county of LINCOLN, 7 miles (S. E.) from Lincoln; containing 445 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 17. 11.; present net income, £560; patron and impropriator, Hon. G. Hobart. An infants' school is supported by the Earl and Countess of Ripon. A priory of Black canons, in

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honour of St. Mary Magdalene, was founded here in the reign of Stephen, by Robert D'Arcy, which at the dissolution had a revenue of £52. 19. 2.

NOCTORUM, a township, in the parish of WOODCHURCH, union, and Lower Division of the hundred, of WIRRALL, Southern Division of the county of CHESTER, 7½ miles (N.) from Great Neston; containing 28 inhabitants.

NOKE (*St. Giles*), a parish, in the union of BICESTER, hundred of PLOUGHLEY, county of OXFORD, 5¼ miles (N. N. E.) from Oxford; containing 187 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 19. 7.; present net income, £90; patron, Duke of Marlborough.

NO MAN'S LAND, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of DOWNTON, Salisbury and Amesbury, and Southern, Divisions of the county of WILTS; containing 133 inhabitants.

NONINGTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of EASTRY, hundred of WINGHAM, lathe of St. AUGUSTINE, Eastern Division of the county of KENT, 4½ miles (S. by E.) from Wingham; containing 832 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Womenswould annexed; patron and appropriator, Archbishop of Canterbury. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £600, and the perpetual curate's for £250, subject to the payment of rates. The church is principally in the early style of English architecture. A school is supported by subscription. Fredville, formerly one of the many mansions of the Boys' family, is now in the possession of John Pemberton Plumptre, Esq. St. Alban's court, so called from having been formerly a cell attached to the abbey of St. Alban's, Hertfordshire, contains a valuable collection of paintings: the ground plot of a chapel is now traceable in the grounds.

NOOK, THE, a township, in the parish and union of BELLINGHAM, North-Western Division of TINDALE ward, Southern Division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, ½ a mile (E.) from Bellingham; containing 99 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south by the North Tyne river.

NORBRECK, a joint township with Bispham, in the parish of BISPHAM, union of the FYLDE, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, Northern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from Poulton: the population is returned with Bispham.

NORBURY, a chapelry, in the parish and union of STOCKPORT, hundred of MACCLESFIELD, Northern Division of the county of CHESTER, 4½ miles (S. S. E.) from Stockport; containing 671 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £80; patron and impropriator, Thomas Leigh, Esq. A chapel in the later English style, with a tower, has been erected at an expense of £3025. 1. 11., under an act of the 58th of George III. Here is a National Sunday school.

NORBURY, a township, in the parish of MARBURY, union and hundred of NANTWICH, Southern Division of the county of CHESTER, 4½ miles (N. by E.) from Whitchurch; containing 408 inhabitants. A branch of the Chester canal passes through the township. A school is chiefly supported by the Marquess of Cholmondeley.

NORBURY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the hundred of APPLETREE, Southern Division of the county of DERBY, 4 miles (S. W.) from Ashbourn; containing 465 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of Snelston annexed, valued in the king's books at £15. 16. 0½.; patron, Thomas Fitzherbert, Esq. The chancel of the church is a fine specimen of the decorated style, with large windows exhibiting the original stained glass, which is strikingly beautiful. Here, amongst many ancient monuments of the Fitzherberts, is one to the memory of Sir Anthony, a celebrated writer on the law, who was born at this place, and died in 1538. A free school was founded in 1678, by a bequest from Mr. Thomas Williams, and endowed with land now let for £18 per annum, for which about 20 poor children are instructed on the National system.

NORBURY (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of CLUN, hundred of PURSLOW, Southern Division of the county of SALOP, 4½ miles (N. E.) from Bishop's-Castle; containing 382 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the vicarage of North Lydbury.

NORBURY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT, Western Division of the hundred of CUTTLESTONE, Southern Division of the county of STAFFORD, 4 miles (N. E.) from Newport; containing 370 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 2. 6.; present net income, £483; patron, Earl of Lichfield. The church is an ancient stone edifice, except the tower, which is of brick: it was repaired in 1827, and a gallery erected.

NORCOTT, a township, in the parish of St. HELEN, ABINGDON, hundred of HORMER, county of BERKS, 1 mile (N.) from Abingdon; containing 89 inhabitants.

NORDLEY, KING'S, a township, in the parish of ALVELEY, hundred of STOTTESDEN, Southern Division of the county of SALOP, 5½ miles (S. E.) from Bridgenorth: the population is returned with the parish.

NORFOLK, a maritime county, bounded on the north and east by the German Ocean, or North Sea; on the south by the county of Suffolk, from which it is separated by the river Waveney, and the Lesser Ouse; and on the west by Cambridgeshire and a small part of Lincolnshire, from which it is separated by the Greater Ouse and Nene rivers. It extends from 52° 22′ to 52° 55′ (N. Lat.), and from 0° 10′ to 1° 44′ (E. Lon.); and includes an area of 2092 square miles, or 1,338,880 statute acres. The population amounts to 390,054.

The name is but slightly altered in orthography and pronunciation from the Saxon compound, *North-folc*, signifying "the northern people," which term was used in the early Saxon kingdom of East Anglia, to distinguish the inhabitants of the northern part from those of the southern, who, were called *Suth-folc*, for the like reason. At the period of the Roman Conquest this county was inhabited by the *Cenomanni*, or *Cenimagni*, a tribe of the Iceni, who, according to Whitaker, were descended from the Cenomanni of Gaul, and had their chief city at Caistor, near Norwich. Within the limits of the county, or contiguous to it were established five principal, besides several subordinate, Roman stations, which with other fortifications, were placed under the command of an officer, whose title, according to some authors, was *Comes tractûs maritimi*, "Count of the maritime district;" or, according to others, *Comes litoris Saxonici*, "Count of the Saxon Shore." During the Anglo-Saxon dynasty, it formed an important part of the kingdom of East Anglia, until the union of all

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the kingdoms of the Heptarchy under Egbert, about 400 years after the first landing of the Saxons; and on the division of the kingdom between King Canute and Edmond Ironside, it was included in the *Denelege*, or Danish jurisdiction.

Norfolk is in the diocese of Norwich, and province of Canterbury; but by the act of the 6th and 7th of William IV., cap. 77, it is proposed to transfer the deaneries of Lynn and Fincham to the diocese of Ely. It comprises the two archdeaconries of Norfolk and Norwich, in the former of which are the deaneries of Brooke, Burnham, Cranwick, Depwade, Fincham, Hingham, Hitcham, Humbleyard, Redlednhall, Repps, Rockland, and Wacton; and in the latter those of Blofield, Breckles, Brisley, Flegg, Holt, Ingworth, Lynn, Norwich, Sparham, Taverham, Toft-Trees, and Walsingham, and part of that of Thetford: the number of parishes is 756. For the purposes of civil government it is divided into the hundreds of Blofield, Brothercross, Clackclose, Clavering, Depwade, Diss, Earsham, North Erpingham, South Erpingham, Eynsford, East Flegg, West Flegg, Forehoe, Freebridge-Lynn, Freebridge-Marshland, Gallow, North Greenhoe, South Greenhoe, Grimshoe, Guilt-Cross, Happing, Henstead, Holt, Humbleyard, Launditch, Loddon, Mitford, Shropham, Smithdon, Taverham, Tunstead, Walsham, and Wayland. It contains the city of Norwich; the borough, market, and sea-port towns of Lynn-Regis and Yarmouth; the small sea-port and market-town of Cley; the borough and market-town of Thetford: the market-towns of Aylesham, East Dereham, Diss, Downham-Market, Fakenham, Foulsham, Harleston, East Harling, Holt, Loddon, Reepham, Swaffham, North Walsham, Watton, and Wymondham; and the small sea-port towns of Blakeney and Wells, which have no markets. Under the act of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., cap. 45, the county has been divided into two portions, called the Eastern and Western Divisions, each empowered to send two representatives to parliament: the place of election for the Eastern Division is Norwich, and the polling-places are Norwich, Yarmouth, Reepham, North Walsham, and Long Stratton; that for the Western Division is Swaffham, and the polling-places, Swaffham, Downham, Fakenham, Lynn-Regis, Thetford, and East Dereham. Two representatives are returned for the city of Norwich, and two for each of the boroughs: the ancient borough of Castle-Rising has been disfranchised. This county is included in the Norfolk circuit: the assizes and quarter sessions are held at Norwich, and the latter also by adjournment at Lynn and Walsingham, and, for the Midsummer quarter only, at Swaffham.

The surface of the county has, perhaps, less variety of features than that of any other tract in the kingdom of equal extent, being for the most part flat; yet this uniformity of appearance is sometimes interrupted, particularly in the northern part, where the ground is broken by gentle elevations, and the hills and valleys are adorned with woods and plantations. On the south side of the county is a fine rich tract, extending towards the north and north-east; and these parts being enclosed, well cultivated, and abounding with timber more than most maritime districts, exhibit a variety of pleasing and cheerful prospects. Most of the rivers rise in marshy lands, and running through a comparatively level country, have a slow current; so that they contribute to keep the adjacent grounds in a swampy state, and to fill the atmosphere with dense and noxious vapours. When swelled by land-floods, their estuaries being for the most part choked with silt driven up by the influx of the tide, they often overflow the low lands, and in their course form numerous small shallow lakes, or pools, provincially termed "broads," or "meres," which are plentifully stocked with fish, and much frequented by aquatic birds. A great part of the coast consists of a low sandy beach, covered with gravel and shingles, which by the force of the waves, are frequently thrown up in vast heaps, and by the constant accumulation of sand, are formed into banks, held together by the matted roots of "sea-reed grass." Numerous banks of the same kind have been raised off the coast, far out at sea, and being only discoverable at ebb or quarter tides, are frequently fatal to coasting vessels: the most remarkable is the large bank running parallel with the coast near Yarmouth, between which and the shore is a deep channel, known by the name of Yarmouth Roads, where ships ride securely in all states of the weather. The ranges of sand-hills on this, as on the opposite coast of Holland, preserve a valuable portion of the county from inundation.

With regard to soil, Norfolk may be divided into five districts. The first, lying to the north and east of Norwich, and comprising the hundreds of East and West Flegg, the hundreds of Walsham, Blofield, Happing, Tunstead, and the greater part of the hundreds of North and South Erpingham, consists of a deep, mellow putrid sandy loam; but unfortunately much of this tract is occupied by meres and marshes. The second, lying to the south and south-east, includes the hundreds of Loddon, Clavering, Henstead, Earsham, Diss, Depwade, and Humbleyard, and some portions of those of Forehoe and Mitford, and consists of stiff wet land, composed of a mixture of sand and clay abounding with springs. The third includes the hundred of North Greenhoe, the hundreds of Taverham, Eynsford, Gallow, Launditch, Brothercross, Smithdon, Freebridge and Clackclose: this is generally called "West Norfolk," and consists principally of light sandy land. Part of it, in the north-western angle of the county, contains large tracts of excellent land, with a good deal of inferior quality; and here is practised the system of agriculture to which the general name of "Norfolk husbandry" is applied. Along the Ouse is a line of rich marshes. All the more central part of the county has considerable natural fertility: marl is found in almost every part of it, and extensively employed as manure. The fourth tract, lying in the south-western part of the county, comprises the hundred of South Greenhoe, and the hundreds of Shropham, Guilt-Cross, Wayland, and Grimshoe, and is composed of a light sand. The whole of the westernmost part of the county, which is separated from the rest by the Ouse, consists of the rich tract of marshland, forming a fifth district, composed of ooze, or silt, as it is provincially called, a marine deposit resting on clay at various depths: in some parts the clay mixes with the silt to the surface, and forms the richer grazing lands. Of this kind also is a narrow tract of land on the easternmost part of the coast, near the mouth of the united rivers Yare and Waveney, which extends a considerable distance inland towards Nor-

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wich; the whole in winter being commonly under water, so that in the spring it is necessary to drain it, in order to convert it into pasture. There are likewise large tracts of swampy ground in the vicinity of Lodham, frequently inundated by land-floods, and producing little more than sedge and reeds. In the south-westernmost part of the county is an extensive tract of level land, forming part of the great fenny district, which also includes large portions of the counties of Suffolk, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Northampton, and Lincoln. The district called Marshland is one of the richest in the kingdom; it extends also into Lincolnshire, and forms a vast salt marsh. The soil is strongly impregnated with salt, and is of so argillaceous a quality as to be generally regarded as a strong clay. It is intersected by ranges of banks raised at different periods, to secure the fresh tracts which had been abandoned by the ocean: one of these is called the Roman bank. Other tracts have at various later times been regained from the sea. According to the table of the soils furnished by the late secretary to the Board of Agriculture, Mr. Arthur Young, there are, of light sand, 220 square miles; of more valuable sand, 420; of marshland clay, 60; of various loams, 900; of rich loam, 148; and of peat earth, 82. The substrata of the county, as far as has yet been discovered, consists of clunch, or indurated chalk; chalk in which flints are imbedded; gault, gravel, sand, silt, and peat earth. On Monsehold heath, and in some other places, are extensive beds of clunch, which is used in building, and burned for lime: the chalk-pits in the vicinity of Norwich abound with those large black flints with which many houses in that city are built. In the gault, or argillaceous strata, has been found a sort of clay, which is manufactured into an excellent species of earthenware: good brick clay abounds in various places. The silt, or sea sand, finely pulverized, is found at various depths, and is used in repairing the roads; and throughout the fen lands, the peat earth furnishes the poor with an abundant supply of fuel. On the shore near Thornham, at low water, are indications of a large forest having been, at some remote period, swallowed up by the waves, the stools and trunks of many large trees being discernible, but in a decayed state; they lie in a black mass of vegetable fibres, consisting of decayed branches, leaves, rushes, flags, &c.

Although by nature sterile, superior cultivation has rendered Norfolk one of the most productive counties in the kingdom. The arable lands form about two-thirds of its surface: and the usual course of crops is, first year, turnips; second, barley; third, seeds for hay; fourth, seeds; fifth, wheat or rye; and sixth, barley: the next most frequently practised is the old four-shift system of turnips, barley, seeds, and wheat, in succession. A vast quantity of barley is raised on the lighter soils, made into malt, and then shipped; malt, indeed, may be considered the staple commodity of the county. A great portion of the land between March and Wisbeach, and around the latter place, is cultivated for the growth of mustard. Saffron is grown in the south-western district, and in the parts adjacent to Cambridgeshire. Flax is cultivated in the vicinities of Wisbeach, Downham, and Outwell; and hemp near Downham, Old Buckenham, Diss, Harleston, &c. Some of the marshes are peculiarly favourable to the growth of corn; but their liability to inundation has induced the inhabitants to prefer the dairy system, and in these parts large quantities of butter are made and exported, under the name of "Cambridge butter." The quantity of upland meadow and pasturage has been estimated at nearly 127,000 acres, and that of the marsh lands at upwards of 63,000. One of the richest tracts of grazing land in Norfolk is the marshy district lying to the south of Lynn, and on the eastern side of the Ouse: these marshes, like all others in the county, are in general hired by the upland farmers, and not stocked regularly, but only when convenience requires it. Besides the marl, there are several peculiar kinds of manure employed, one of which is the little fish called stickleback, which is sometimes taken in vast quantities in the Lynn rivers. In East Winch and West Bilney, and scattered for ten miles thence to Wallington, is a remarkable bed of oyster shells lying in sea mud, from which the farmers obtain a great quantity for their lands. Lime, sea ooze, pond weed, oil cake, and river mud, are also used for the same purpose. The agricultural produce of Norfolk amounting to twice as much as is consumed by its inhabitants, the exports are consequently great; insomuch that in a good corn year, when the exportation is free, it has been stated that the ports of this county, including the quantity brought down the rivers, which forms about one-tenth of the whole, export as much corn as all the other ports of England collectively.

Of the cattle, the native cow is of small size, and not profitable for the dairy, but hardy and well calculated for barren pastures. Few of this kind are now kept by the large farmers; the Suffolk polled dun-coloured cow having been generally substituted, and being deemed more profitable, though less hardy. The average number of fat cattle annually sent from this county to the markets at Smithfield, St. Ives, and other places, is estimated at not less than 20,000. The open sheep-walks, were formerly very extensive: the native breed, and that which prevails, carries a fleece of about two pounds in weight, and when fattened, weighs about eighteen pounds per quarter. The wool was formerly classed for fineness as a third-rate among the native breeds; but it has been discovered that the neck wool of the Norfolk sheep is equal to the fleece of the Spanish breed. Although this was considered the breed best adapted to the soil, situation, and system of management of the county: yet the South Down now prevails throughout the district from Swaffham to Holkham, and also in some other parts, together with a few of the Leicester breed. The number of sheep annually fattened for distant markets is supposed to be not less than 30,000. In the sandy and loamy districts, owing to the dryness of the soil and the range afforded by the unenclosed parts, the turkeys are extremely numerous, and esteemed of excellent quality and flavour; besides affording a supply to several of the neighbouring counties, vast numbers are annually sent to London and other distant places. Large supplies of geese are also bred in the fenny parts, and annually driven on foot to London from the neighbourhoods of Downham, Wisbeach, and Lynn; and turkey-poults, goslings, chickens, &c., are sent hence to the same market by light caravans, or stage coaches.

A great part of this county was, within a century and a half ago, comparatively wild, bleak, and unproductive, more than half of it being rabbit-warrens and

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sheep-walks; and notwithstanding that so much has been effected towards bringing the whole of the land into a state of cultivation, and although the commons have been very much diminished during the latter part of the last century, and the early part of the present, yet the open and waste lands are still of great extent. A peculiar custom exists here respecting the grazing of sheep on commonable lands; which is, that the lord, as he is called, of every township, orders how many and what sort of sheep the people shall have, where the walks shall be fixed both in summer and winter, on what spots they shall be folded, and how they shall be driven from place to place. Norfolk contains numerous woods and plantations, which have been computed to occupy not less than 10,000 acres.

The manufactures, except for home consumption, consist chiefly of woven goods, which, in a variety of branches, still constitute the staple trade. The small village of Worsted is remarkable as having given name to a kind of cloths made of wool differently dressed from that of which woollen goods are made; the yarn of the former being spun from combed, and that of the latter from carded, wool. Dornics, cambrics, calicoes, &c., which in like manner took their names from the places where they were first made, formerly constituted the principal articles of manufacture; and these were followed by druggets, serges, shalloons, duffields, &c., which in their turn have been superseded by bombazines, worsted damasks, flowered satins, camblets, crapes, stuffs, tabinets, poplins, shawls, and a great variety of fancy articles, most of which are formed of wool, mohair, and silk, by different intermixtures and curious combinations. In this trade Norwich takes the lead; but the articles which have usually been considered as the manufacture of that city only, have been produced by the joint labour of several towns and villages of the county. Since the introduction of machinery, however, the trade has been concentrated, and is now almost exclusively confined to Norwich.

Having a great extent of coast, and abounding with rivers and streams, together with numerous broads or meres, Norfolk is well supplied both with fresh and salt water fish. The two chief fisheries are those of the herring and the mackarel, of which the former is by far the most important, and Yarmouth is the grand place of rendezvous for the boats engaged in it. In successful years, 70,000 barrels have been exported, exclusively of the home consumption, which may be estimated at 15,000 more. The fishing season commences in the month of September: a summer fishing for herrings was formerly practised, and numerous French and Dutch vessels repaired to the coast for that purpose; but the herrings have ceased to frequent it during the warm season. In the course of the summer months, therefore, the boats are employed in the mackarel fishery, which is very considerable, and though of minor commercial importance, furnishes during the spring and summer seasons, when this fish, which is gregarious and migratory, appears off the coast in vast shoals, an abundant supply of food, at a very moderate expense, to the inhabitants of Norfolk and the neighbouring counties.

The principal rivers are the Greater Ouse, the Lesser Ouse, the Waveney, the Bure, the Wensum, the Yare, and the Nar. The Greater Ouse receives the tide up to the vicinity of Denver, where its further influx is checked by sluices erected for the purposes of drainage and navigation: at the period of the equinoxes this tide rushes up with great fury, and is called by the inhabitants "the Eagre." Besides admitting merchant vessels of considerable burden as high as Lynn, it is navigable for barges in the whole of its course through this county. The ancient course of the Ouse was by Wisbeach: its present direction, according to Dugdale, may be referred to the reign of Henry III., and is said to have been caused by the decay of the outfall at Wisbeach, and to some great flood which rendered a fresh line necessary. After the sluices at Denver and Salter's Lode had been constructed, for the purpose of draining the Bedford Level, the navigation of the river was much impaired; and to remedy this, the Eau-brink cut was commenced in 1818, and completed in 1820, avoiding a considerable bend in the river: the old channel is gradually filling with soil, so that in a few years a valuable tract of more than 700 acres will be gained for agricultural purposes. By means of the Greater Ouse, and the rivers and canals with which it is connected, Norfolk supplies the central parts of the kingdom with coal, wine, timber, grocery, and other articles previously brought into its ports; and in its turn receives large quantities of cheese, corn, and malt. The Lesser Ouse is navigable up to Thetford; the Waveney, for barges as high as Bungay bridge; the Bure becomes navigable at Aylsham, and joins the Yare on the north side of Yarmouth; and the Wensum begins to be navigable at Norwich, and at Burgh joins the Waveney, and proceeds towards Yarmouth. The Yare joins the Wensum to the east of Norwich, and in this latter river its name is lost until the junction of the Wensum and the Waveney, at the head of Breden water, between which and Yarmouth the united waters again assume the name of Yare: in the Yare, or Wensum, is found a singular species of perch, called a ruffe, which is smaller and of a more slender form than the common perch. The Nar, called also Sechy and Seechy river, falls into the Greater Ouse, near Lynn-Regis, whence it is navigable up to Narburgh, a distance of about fifteen miles. The navigable river Nene forms part of the western boundary of Norfolk, which it separates from Lincolnshire. In addition to the Eau-brink cut, there is a canal from Wisbeach, in Cambridgeshire, to Outwell Creek and Salter's Lode, in this county, about six miles in extent, for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Nene; and different private estates have small cuts to the navigable rivers, for the conveyance of corn, &c.: a navigable communication with the sea at Lowestoft, in the county of Suffolk, has also been lately completed. In 1836 an act was obtained for making a railway from London to Norwich and Yarmouth, to be called the Eastern Counties railway.

Five principal Roman stations were established in, and contiguous to, this county; *viz.*, *Brannodunum*, *Garianonum*, *Venta-Icenorum*, *Sitomagus*, and *Ad Tuam*, besides various encampments, where different remains of that people, such as coins, urns, &c., have been discovered, particularly at Brompton, Buckenham, and Thetford. The great Roman road which crossed the island from east to west, from the Norfolk coast to St. David's Head, in Pembrokeshire, is supposed to have commenced at Burgh, near Yarmouth, whence it passed

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by Caistor, and is now conspicuous near Downham-Market, whence, crossing the river Ouse, it passes through the fens into Cambridgeshire. Some traces of vicinal ways are also still discernible: that called Pedder's way, running from Thetford to the sea near Brancaster, appears to be one of these: the road leading by Long Stratton to Tasburgh was probably another; and a third branched from this to the north-west, through Marsbland, Upwell, and Elm, to Wisbeach. What is called the "Milky Way" has been considered Roman, but is more likely of later date, and was probably made for the convenience of the pilgrims to the chapel of Our Lady of Walsingham: it is traceable in several places, and is tolerably perfect in the vicinity of the tumuli called Grimes Graves. Other tumuli may be seen in different parts of the county, but they are not very numerous. On Mousehold heath, near Norwich, are many excavations in the earth, which King and other antiquaries have considered hiding-pits, or British caves.

The number of parishes being greater than that in any other county in England, the ecclesiastical edifices are correspondingly numerous: many are partly of Saxon or Danish construction, and several have circular towers; there are also a few fine specimens of the Norman period, the principal of which is Norwich cathedral. Many of the parishes have been united, and, either as a cause or consequence thereof, several churches have fallen into ruins. Owing to the great deficiency of stone for building, the majority of the churches, besides many of the other public buildings, are constructed almost wholly with flints, which are found in abundance, and in many edifices are faced and squared, and laid in regular courses. The religious houses, at the time of the dissolution, amounted to 123, of all orders: the principal remains are those of the abbeys of Creake, Dereham, and St. Benet's at Holme, and of the priories of Bingham, Bromeholme, Old Buckenham, Castle-Acre, Flitcham, Thetford, and Walsingham. Of ancient castles, chiefly Norman, there are considerable remains at Norwich, Castle-Acre, and Castle-Rising. The most remarkable ancient mansions are, Caistor Hall, Oxborough Hall, Winwal House, Stiffkey Hall, and Beaconthorpe Hall. Norfolk gives the title of Duke to the illustrious family of Howard, the representative of which is earl-marshal and hereditary marshal of England, and premier duke and earl, immediately after the princes of the blood royal.

NORHAM, otherwise NORHAMSHIRE (*Sr. Cuthbert*), a parish, in the union of Berwick-upon-Tweed, forming a detached portion of the county palatine of Durham, but for election purposes connected with the Northern Division of the county of Northumberland; containing 3744 inhabitants, of which number, 819 are in the township of Norham, 7 miles (S. W. by W.) from Berwick-upon-Tweed. The doctrine of Christianity is stated to have been first preached to the Northumbrians, by the Scottish missionaries, at Norham. On the establishment of a see for Northumbria, this place was given to Aidan, the first bishop, and continued in the possession of his successors until the time of Bishop Barnes, who alienated his rights to the crown: the bishops exercised a special jurisdiction throughout the district, having their sheriff, coroner, justices, and other civil officers, their court of exchequer, gallows, &c. By charter of Bishop Pudsey, the inhabitants enjoyed very extensive privileges.

Being situated on a pass, or ford, on the river Tweed, called Ubbanford, on the borders of England and Scotland, Norham was frequently the scene of rapine and bloodshed, and the place of meeting between the nobility and principal individuals of the two kingdoms for settling the affairs relative to the border. Bishop Flambard, in 1121, probably erected the first regular fortress, which, having been enlarged and strengthened by succeeding prelates, was, when well garrisoned, deemed almost impregnable. David I., King of Scotland, however, in 1138, took and destroyed the town and castle after a spirited resistance; but they were restored in 1154, by Bishop Pudsey, who built the present great tower of the castle. Various treaties between the Scots and King John were arranged here, and, in 1215, that monarch, in consequence of the defection of the Northumbrian barons, and their having sworn homage to the Scottish king, Alexander II., laid siege to the castle, which held out successfully for 40 days, when he was obliged to withdraw his forces. In 1318, it was unsuccessfully besieged by the Scots, who, however, were more fortunate in an attack in 1322, when they obtained possession of it, but were soon afterwards obliged to abandon it, having for ten days resisted an assault of Edward II. Soon after the accession of Edward III., they stormed the castle with success, but did not long retain it. The town was plundered and burnt, in 1355, by a party of Scottish troops, under the command of Sir William Ramsay; and the castle, in 1498, was besieged by the Scottish monarch, but the Earl of Surrey advancing to the relief of the garrison, the assailants were compelled to retire. A short time prior to the battle of Flodden Field they again invested the fortress, which fell into their possession through information given by a deserter from the garrison. The remains of this strong edifice occupy the summit of a steep rocky eminence impending over the bed of the river, and so near that portions have been washed away by the stream: the keep or main tower, with its vaults and prisons, entire, is the principal part, and is constructed of a soft red freestone. At New Waterford the Tweed is crossed by a chain bridge, the first of the kind erected in England: it was commenced in Aug. 1819, and opened July 26th, 1820, having been completed at an expense of not more than £5000, to which the trustees added £1050 above the estimate of the engineer: the extreme length of the suspension chains, from the point of junction on each side of the river, is 590 feet, and from the abutments 432; the height of the bridge from the surface of the river, 27 feet; and its width sufficient to allow two carriages to pass between the foot-paths: the weight of the chains, platform, &c., is about 160 tons. In 1836 an act was passed for building a bridge over the river Tweed at this place, to Ladykirk, in Berwickshire. Here is a considerable salmon fishery; and two annual fairs are held on the second Thursday in May, and the third Thursday in Oct.: a market was formerly held at Norham, but it has been long discontinued. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15. 6. 8.; present net income, £529; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church, built about 840, is

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principally in the Norman style of architecture, but it comprises only a part of the original edifice, the tower and aisles having been demolished. It had anciently three chantries in honour of St. Cuthbert, the Blessed Virgin Mary, and St. Nicholas, and had the privilege of sanctuary for 37 days. The remains of Ceolwulph, a lineal descendant of Ida, and King of Northumberland, were brought from Lindisfarne and buried here, where also Gospatric, Earl of Northumberland, was interred. In the township of Duddo a new chapel of ease has been erected, which was opened for divine service in Sept. 1832. There is a place of worship for Independents. A free school, with a house for the master, was erected by subscription in 1809, and is endowed with about 20 acres of land allotted on enclosing the common, and producing an annual income of £36. About two miles below Norham, on the banks of the river, two urns, containing human bones, were found in a gravel pit, called the Crooks, near which are the pedestals of two ancient crosses, also an artificial eminence, probably a barrow, surrounded by stone steps. The learned Dr. George Carleton, successively Bishop of Llandaff and Chichester, was born here: he was educated and sent to Oxford by that eminent Protestant reformer, Bernard Gilpin, called the "Apostle of the North," whose biography he afterwards wrote; he died in 1628

NORHAM-MAINS, a township, in the parish of NORHAM, otherwise Norhamshire, union of BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, county palatine of DURHAM, though locally to the northward, and for electoral purposes annexed to the Northern Division, of the county of Northumberland, 6½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Berwick-upon-Tweed; containing 119 inhabitants.

NORLAND, a township, in the parish and union of HALIFAX, wapentake of MORLEY, West Riding of the county of YORK, 2½ miles (S. W.) from Halifax; containing 1618 inhabitants. On Norland moor is an immense rock, called the Lad Stone, a name supposed to be derived from the British word *Llad*, to slay, and to have been in some way connected with the sacrifices of the Druids.

NORLEY, a township, in the parish of FRODSHAM, union of RUNCORN, Second Division of the hundred of EDNISBURY, Southern Division of the county of CHESTER, 5 miles (S. E.) from Frodsham; containing 502 inhabitants. A chapel was erected here in 1832, and contains 310 sittings, 160 of which are free, the Incorporated Society having granted £200 in aid of the expense. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

NORMANBY (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the Eastern Division of the wapentake of ASLACOE, parts of LINDSEY, union and county of LINCOLN, 7 miles (W. by S.) from Market-Rasen; containing 435 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5; present net income, £88; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a school endowed with about 16 acres of land.

NORMANBY, a township, in the parish of STOW, wapentake of WELL, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 7½ miles (S. E.) from Gainsborough; containing 17 inhabitants.

NORMANBY, a tything, in the parish of ASH, First Division of the hundred of WOKKING, Western Division of the county of SURREY, 5½ miles (W. N. W.) from Guildford: the population is returned with the parish.

NORMANBY, a township, in the parish of OSMSBY, union of GUILSBROUGH, Eastern Division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, North Riding of the county of YORK, 5½ miles (W. N. W.) from Guilsbrough; containing 138 inhabitants.

NORMANBY, a parish, in the union of PICKERING, wapentake of RYEDALE, North Riding of the county of YORK; containing 258 inhabitants, of which number, 219 are in the township of Normanby, 5½ miles (W. S. W.) from Pickering. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 12. 6.; present net income, £509; patron, R. Hill, Esq. Five poor children are educated for £6 a year, arising from a rent-charge left by Judith Boynton, in 1700. Here is a sulphureous mineral spring, the water of which contains carbonic acid and a small portion of neutral salt. Normanby gives the title of Marquess to the family of Phipps.

NORMANBY-ON-THE-WOLD (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, Northern Division of the wapentake of WALSHCROFT, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Market-Rasen; containing 122 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, united to that of Claxby in 1740, and valued in the king's books at £9. 10. 10.

NORMANTON, a parish, in the union of SHARDLOW, hundred of REPTON and GRESLEY, Southern Division of the county of DERBY, 2 miles (S.) from Derby; containing 295 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the vicarage of St. Peter in Derby. A school is partly supported by subscription. The Derby canal crosses the north-east part of the parish, and the Birmingham and Derby Junction railway passes through it.

NORMANTON, a hamlet (formerly a chapelry), in the parish of BOTTESFORD, hundred of FRAMLAND, Northern Division of the county of LEICESTER, 8 miles (N. W. by W.) from Grantham: the population is returned with the parish. The chapel is demolished.

NORMANTON (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of GRANTHAM, wapentake of LOVEDEN, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 7¼ miles (N. N. E.) from Grantham; containing 204 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 2. 6.; present net income, £104; patron, Marquess of Bristol. The church is partly Norman, and partly in the early style of English architecture, with a curious tower and a large stone font.

NORMANTON, a hamlet, in the parish of SOUTHWELL, liberty of SOUTHWELL and SCROOBY, Southern Division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 1 mile (N. E. by N.) from Southwell. Here was formerly a chapel, the ruins of which are now used as a barn.

NORMANTON (*ST. MATTHEW*), a parish, in the union of OAKHAM, hundred of MARTINSLEY, county of RUTLAND, 5 miles (E. S. E.) from Oakham; containing 33 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 4. 7.; present net income, £156; patron, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart. This

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parish formerly constituted a part of that of Hambleton, to the incumbent of which the rector pays a small sum annually, in lieu of the tithes of calves and chickens, and surplice fees. The river Gwash runs through the parish, in which there is a chalybeate spring strongly impregnated with iron.

NORMANTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the Lower Division of the wapentake of Agbrigg, West Riding of the county of York; containing 299 inhabitants, of which number, 283 are in the township of Normanton, 4½ miles (E. N. E.) from Wakefield. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7; present net income, £142; patrons and appropriators, Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. A free school was founded here about 1592, by John Freeston, who endowed it with £10 a year, besides 200 marks for the building of a house for the master and usher: it is on the National system. In another school, six poor girls are instructed for £3. 7. 6. per annum, the bequest of Elizabeth Levitt.

NORMANTON-LE-HEATH, a chapelry, in the parish of Nailstone, union of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, hundred of Sparkenhoe, Southern Division of the county of Leicester, 3½ miles (S. S. E.) from Ashby-de-la-Zouch; containing 216 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

NORMANTON-ON-THE-WOLDS, a township, in the parish of Plumtree, union of Bingham, Northern Division of the wapentake of Rushcliffe, Southern Division of the county of Nottingham, 6 miles (S. E. by S.) from Nottingham; containing 185 inhabitants.

NORMANTON, SOUTH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Mansfield, hundred of Scarsdale, Northern Division of the county of Derby, 2¾ miles (E. N. E.) from Alfreton; containing 1154 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 15. 5.; present net income, £320; patron, Josiah Wilson, Esq. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Some collieries are in operation in the neighbourhood, but the inhabitants are principally employed in frame-knitting. There is a Sunday National school. Jedediah Strutt, Esq., the ingenious inventor of the machine for manufacturing ribbed stockings, was born here.

NORMANTON, TEMPLE, a chapelry, in the parish and union of Chesterfield, hundred of Scarsdale, Northern Division of the county of Derby, 3½ miles (S. E.) from Chesterfield; containing 146 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £55; it is in the patronage of Miss Lord. A school, which is principally supported by subscription, was endowed in 1720 with a bequest of £4. 10. per annum, by Mr. John Clark: the school-house was built by subscription.

NORMANTON-TURVILLE, a hamlet, in the parish of Thurlaston, hundred of Sparkenhoe, Southern Division of the county of Leicester, 5¾ miles (N. E. by E.) from Hinckley; containing 55 inhabitants.

NORMANTON-UPON-SOAR (*St. John*), a parish, in the union of Loughborough, Southern Division of the wapentake of Rushcliffe and of the county of Nottingham, 4½ miles (N. N. W.) from Loughborough; containing 365 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 11. 0½; patrons, J. Backley, Esq., and others. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

NORMANTON-UPON-TRENT (*St. Matthew*), a parish, in the union of East Retford, Northern Division of the wapentake of Thurgarton, Southern Division of the county of Nottingham, 3½ miles (E. S. E.) from Tuxford; containing 349 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 5.; present net income, £154; patron and incumbent, Rev. W. Doncaster. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Peter Moreau, in 1725, left a trifling sum for teaching poor children; ten are instructed in a school-house erected by Henry Jackson, whose daughter, Elizabeth Hall, in 1781, conveyed certain land, producing about £10 per annum, in further support of the master.

NORMICOTT, a liberty, in the parish of Stone, Southern Division of the hundred of Pirehill, Northern Division of the county of Stafford; containing 890 inhabitants. It forms a constablewick in the Hilderstone Quarter of the parish, and is situate at the northern extremity thereof, adjoining Lane-End; it includes Meir-Lane, Meir-Furnace, Meir-Heath, and many scattered houses, some of which are occupied by china and earthenware manufacturers.

NORTH-ALES, otherwise COVE-HITHE (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Blything, Eastern Division of the county of Suffolk, 4¼ miles (N. by E.) from Southwold; containing 182 inhabitants. This was formerly a considerable fishing place. The living is a discharged vicarage, consolidated, with the rectory of Easton-Bavent, with the rectory of Benacre, and valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.; impropriator, Sir Thomas S. Gooch, Bart. The church was very large, but is now in ruins, which are very fine: a small portion is enclosed for divine service. John Bale, Bishop of Ossory, the well-known author, was a native of this place: of his numerous works, the most important is a Latin account of eminent British writers; he was born in 1495, and died in 1563.

NORTHALL, a hamlet, in the parish of Eddlesborough, hundred of Cottesloe, county of Buckingham, 3¼ miles (N. by E.) from Ivinghoe; containing 553 inhabitants.

NORTHHALLERTON, North Riding of the county of York.—See ALLERTON, NORTH.—*And other places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

NORTHAM (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of Bideford, hundred of Shebbear, Great Torrington and Northern Divisions of the county of Devon, 1½ mile (N. by W.) from Bideford; containing 2727 inhabitants. The parish is bounded by the Bristol Channel on the west, and by the navigable river Torridge on the east: it comprises the small sea-port of Appledore, which is described under its own head. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 10.; present net income, £125; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Canons of Windsor. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £506. 5., subject to the payment of rates; the glebe comprises 60 acres, valued at £132 per annum. A place of worship for Independents was erected in 1829; and a National school is partly supported by an endowment of £11 per annum. Here are almshouses for four old maids, or, in default of such, for sailors' widows.

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Seal and Arms.

NORTHAMPTON, a borough and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of SPELHOE, Southern Division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, of which it is the chief town, 66 miles (N. W. by N.) from London, on the road to Leicester; containing 15,351 inhabitants. This place, from its situation to the north of the river Nine, or Nene (called by Camden the Avon), formerly the *Aufona*, is by some antiquaries supposed to have been called *North Anfonton*, of which its present name is probably a contraction; by others it is said to have been called, by the Saxons, *Hamtune*, and distinguished by the word *North* from other towns of the same name. It is unquestionably a place of antiquity, and must have attained a considerable degree of importance prior to the division of the kingdom into shires, from its having given name to that in which it is situated. In the reign of Edward the Elder it was in the possession of the Danes, who, in 921, made it the principal station of their forces, who marched thence to the siege of Towecester. In 1010, it was again attacked by the Danes, who burnt the town and laid waste the adjacent country. During the insurrection of the Northumbrians, in 1064, against Tosti, son of Earl Godwin, the insurgents, under Earl Morcar, whom they had chosen for their leader, marched to this place, where they committed excessive outrages, burning the houses of the inhabitants, whom they massacred, and carrying off great quantities of cattle, and several hundred prisoners. Harold, afterwards king, being sent against the insurgents, encountered them near the town, but listening to their just representations of the tyranny and oppression of Tosti, he entered into an accommodation with them, and procured for Morcar a confirmation of his assumed authority. The town, which had scarcely recovered from the depredation it suffered upon this occasion, was, at the time of the Conquest, given to Earl Waltheof, who had married the Countess Judith, niece of the Conqueror; but the earl having entered into a conspiracy against the king, was executed as a traitor, and his confiscated possessions were bestowed on Simon de St. Liz, Earl of Huntingdon and Northampton, who repaired and beautified the town, erected a strong castle for its defence, and surrounded it with massive walls, in which were four gates. From this period it rapidly improved, and, from its central situation and the security of its fortifications, became the occasional residence of several of the kings, of whom Henry I., in the 23rd year of his reign, celebrated the festival of Easter here with great pomp, and, in 1131, assembled a parliament, in which the English barons swore homage to his daughter, the Empress Matilda, whom he appointed his successor. In the 11th of Henry II., a council was convened here, at which Archbishop Becket was summoned to appear for his refusal to submit to the constitutions of Clarendon; and on the rebellion of Prince Henry, Anketil Mallore, one of his partisans, advancing to Northampton with a body of forces, defeated the king's troops, aided by a party of the inhabitants, and took 200 of the latter prisoners. William, King of Scotland, being taken prisoner at the battle of Alnwick, was brought to Northampton, where Henry was then residing; and the Bishop of Durham, Roger de Mowbray, Earl Ferrers, with Anketil Mallore, and William de Dive, constables of the Earl of Leicester, waited upon him to surrender the several castles which they had held against him. In 1189 a convention of barons and prelates was held here, to take into consideration the laws of the realm, and to amend and enforce the constitutions of Clarendon, by which the kingdom was first divided into six circuits, and three itinerant justices were assigned to each, for the administration of the laws and the punishment of offenders; and in the following year the king held a council previously to his visiting his dominions on the continent.

Richard I., soon after his return from captivity, kept the festival of Easter in this town, where he entertained William of Scotland, who came to solicit a grant of the county of Northumberland: during this reign a mint existed here. On the death of Richard, the barons assembled in council at this place, and took the oath of allegiance to his brother John, at that time in Normandy. John, in the tenth year of his reign, being displeased with the citizens of London, removed his court of Exchequer to Northampton, and three years afterwards assembled a council of temporal lords, at which Pandulph and Durand, legates from the pope, attended on behalf of the exiled clergy, whom the king allowed to return to their country; but refusing to restore their confiscated property, he was excommunicated by the legates. Previous to the commencement of the war between the king and the barons, the latter transmitted to him their memorial of grievances, which the king having indignantly refused to redress, they laid siege to the castle of Northampton, but, being unable to reduce it, they withdrew their forces, after remaining before it fourteen days: it was, however, on the signing of Magna Charta, among other castles, placed in their custody, as security for the fulfilment of the conditions; but, on the renewal of the war, it was entrusted to Fulke de Brente, a determined loyalist. In 1216, the townsmen attacked and killed many of the garrison under the command of that officer, in retaliation for which the soldiers burnt a considerable portion of the town. Henry III., attended by his court, celebrated the festival of Christmas at the castle, where he was splendidly entertained by the governor; and in the 30th year of his reign, the king gave the inhabitants ten marks to purchase books for a public library, a sacramental chalice for the church of All Saints, and smaller vessels of silver for the other churches. The castle was, in 1264, occupied by the insurgent barons under the Earl of Leicester, from whose son, Simon de Montfort, it was taken by stratagem, after many fruitless attempts to reduce it; but the following year it was retaken by the Montforts, who celebrated a tournament there, which was numerously and brilliantly attended; soon after which the elder Montfort was defeated and slain at the battle of Evesham. In 1268, a parliament was held here, in which the rebellious barons were deprived of their estates, and Simon de Montfort was banished the realm; and a council of prelates was assembled at the same time, at which the pope's legate excommunicated those bishops who had joined their party. During this

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reign, repeated attempts were made to establish a university in the town, in consequence of discussions between the students and the citizens of Oxford; in 1258, a large party of students removed to this place, and a royal licence was obtained for erecting public schools for teaching the arts and sciences: subsequent disputes between the students and the townsmen, both of Oxford and Cambridge, occasioned fresh accessions to Northampton, but, in 1265, the establishments were dissolved by order of the king, and the professors returned with their pupils to their ancient seats. In the reign of Edward II., John Poydras, the son of a tanner of Exeter, who pretended to be the son and heir of Edward I., was convicted and executed as an impostor in the town; and in the second year of the reign of Edward III., a treaty was concluded with the Scots, by which the king resigned his pretensions to the sovereignty of Scotland, in consideration of 30,000 marks paid by Robert Bruce, whose infant son David was affianced to Jane, the king's sister, also an infant: in the same parliament was enacted the statute of Northampton, specifying in what cases pardon should be granted for felony, and regulating the appointment of judges of assize. The last parliament held here was summoned in the fourth year of the reign of Richard II., to grant supplies for the troops destined to serve in a war against France, when a poll-tax was ordered, the levying of which excited the rebellion headed by Wat Tyler: this parliament together with the convocation of Canterbury, sat in the chancel of All Hallows' church, now All Saints', the castle having fallen into a ruinous state.

During the war between the houses of York and Lancaster, a sanguinary and decisive battle took place on the 9th of July, 1460, in which Henry VI. was defeated and taken prisoner. The treacherous desertion of Lord Grey of Ruthin, who commanded the vanguard of the king's army, contributed to the defeat of the royal forces, on whose side fell the Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Shrewsbury, Viscount Beaumont, Lord Egremont, and other nobles, who were buried in the town; the duke was interred in the church of the Grey friars, and several of the others in St. John's hospital, where their bones have been recently discovered. In the 9th of Edward IV., Earl Rivers and his son, who had been taken by the rebels under Sir Henry Nevil and Sir John Coniers, who headed the insurrection in Yorkshire, were beheaded in this town. Queen Elizabeth, in her progress through the country, visited Northampton, where she was hospitably received, and presented by the magistrates with a valuable purse, containing £20: a similar mark of respect was also paid to Charles I. and his consort, who on passing through the town, were presented by the mayor and corporation with two bowls of silver gilt, containing 100 marks. In 1637, the court of Eyre for the forests was held here, under the Earl of Holland, Chief Justice, as head of the commission, assisted by five of the judges and many of the nobility and gentry. During the parliamentary war, Lord Brooke took possession of the town, which he fortified for the parliament; and in 1765 it was nearly destroyed by a fire, which consumed 600 houses, chiefly built of wood and roofed with thatch. From this severe calamity, of which the damage was estimated at £150,000, it recovered, under the auspices of the Earl of Northampton.

The town is pleasantly situated on the acclivity of an eminence rising gradually from the north bank of the river Nene, over which are two bridges of stone, of which that to the south is a handsome structure of three elliptic arches: it consists principally of two spacious and regular streets, nearly a mile in length, which, intersecting each other at right angles, divide it into four nearly equal parts; the houses are handsomely built of stone, and the town, which is well paved, and lighted with gas, has a clean, respectable, and cheerful appearance: the central part is supplied with water from a reservoir near the market-place, into which it is conveyed by pipes from a spring, called the Conduit Head, in a field to the east of the town. A handsome building has been recently erected and fitted up with swimming and other baths, well supplied with warm, tepid, and cold water. The theatre, a handsome modern building, was opened in 1806. Races take place annually in September, and are in general well attended; and within these few years a spring meeting has been held, about the last week in March: the race-course comprises about 117 acres, at a short distance from the town. At the end of Derngate-street is a fine promenade, made at the expense of the corporation: it is shaded by a row of lofty trees, and commands a pleasing view of the adjoining meadows. The environs are pleasant, and abound with handsome villas and thriving plantations. At the northern extremity of the town are the barracks, erected in 1796, forming a handsome range of building, consisting of a centre and two wings. The principal articles of manufacture are, boots and shoes, of which great quantities are made for the supply of the army; and stockings and lace, the latter of which, since the introduction of machinery, has materially declined: a considerable trade is carried on in the currying of leather. A branch canal was constructed in 1815, from the river Nene to the Grand Junction canal, by means of which a facility of communication is obtained with almost every part of the kingdom. The London and Birmingham railway passes within four miles of the town. The market days are Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, the last a very large cattle market: the fairs are on the second Tuesday in January, February 20th, the third Monday in March, April 5th, May 4th, June 19th, August 5th and 26th, September 19th (for cheese), the first Thursday in November, the 28th of the same month, and December 19th, principally for horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs: the fairs for horses and cattle are numerously attended by dealers. The market-place is a spacious and commodious area, in the centre of which is a column with a powerful gas-light, and on the south side the conduit from which the town is supplied with water.

Northampton is a borough by prescription. Richard I. granted a charter to the burgesses, which was confirmed and extended by four subsequent kings. The first charter of incorporation is that of the 23rd of Henry VI., but the mode of governing the borough was afterwards changed by statute of the 4th of Henry VII., which was confirmed with slight alterations by Elizabeth, James I., Charles II., and lastly by George III., in 1796. Under this last charter the corporation consisted of a mayor, an indefinite number of aldermen, two bailiffs, a number of ex-bailiffs, and 48 common-councilmen, assisted by a recorder, deputy-recorder, town-clerk, two coroners, a chamberlain, warden, treasurer, and subordinate officers.

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The magistrates of the borough were the mayor, late mayor, three aldermen, annually appointed, and the recorder and his deputy. The government is now vested in a mayor, six aldermen and eighteen councillors, by the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, for an abstract of which see the Appendix, No. I. The borough is divided into three wards, and the municipal boundaries are co-extensive with those for parliamentary purposes. The mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, with six others appointed under a separate commission. The police force consists of a superintendent and twenty-four men. The freedom of the borough is inherited by birth, acquired by servitude, or obtained by marriage with a freeman's daughter. The borough has returned two members to parliament from the early part of the reign of Edward I.: the right of election is vested in the inhabitant householders not receiving alms; the number now registered is 2085: the mayor is the returning officer. The recorder holds quarterly courts of session; also a court of record every third week, for the recovery of debts and determining pleas to any amount. Petty sessions are held every Tuesday and Friday. The town-hall is an ancient edifice commodiously arranged, and decorated with portraits of Sir Thomas White, the founder of St. John's College, Oxford, and a munificent benefactor to Northampton and other towns, and of the Rt. Hon. Spencer Perceval. The borough gaol and house of correction is a small modern building, adapted to the classification of prisoners. The assizes for the county, and the election of knights for the southern division of the shire, are held here. The county hall is a spacious and elegant structure, in the Grecian style of architecture, and contains courts for the assizes and quarter sessions, and a suite of rooms well adapted to the transaction of the general business of the county; in the hall, the ceiling of which is splendidly decorated, are portraits of King William III. and Queen Mary, Queen Anne, George I., and George II.: this edifice is deservedly admired as a handsome specimen of the Corinthian order. Adjoining the shire-hall is the common gaol and house of correction for the county, erected in 1794, at an expense of £16,000: it is a spacious building, and contains eleven wards, seven work-rooms, twelve day-rooms, and eleven airing-yards, for the classification of prisoners, with separate apartments for the sick, and a chapel; an additional piece of ground has been enclosed within the area of the prison, in which a tread-mill has been erected; the prisoners are employed in grinding and dressing corn, splitting beans and drawing wire, and receive one-half of their earnings: the old county gaol has been converted into a lodge for the turnkey, and a prison for debtors.

The borough comprises the parishes of *All Saints, St. Giles, St. Peter*, and *St. Sepulchre*. There were formerly seven parochial churches within the walls, and two without, of which only four are remaining. The living of All Saints' is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £22; present net income, £350; the patronage and impropriation belong to the Town Council, and must be sold under the Municipal Reform Act. The church, rebuilt soon after the fire in 1675, is a spacious edifice, in the Grecian style of architecture, having in the centre a cupola supported on columns of the Ionic order, and at the west end the original square embattled tower which escaped the conflagration, and in which is a dial illumined with gas, and a portico of twelve lofty Ionic columns supporting a cornice and balustrade, in the centre of which is a statue of Charles II.; on the pedestal is recorded his donation of 1000 tons of timber for the rebuilding of the church. The interior is appropriately ornamented; the altar-piece is decorated with paintings of Moses and Aaron, by Sir Godfrey Kneller; the chancel is separated by a richly-carved oak screen, and among the monuments are, one to the memory of the learned Dr. Conant, Prebendary of Worcester, and vicar of this parish, and a handsome marble monument, by Chantrey, to the Rt. Hon. Spencer Perceval, many years member for the borough, who was assassinated in the lobby of the House of Commons; his statue, elevated on a pedestal, is admirably sculptured, and exhibits gracefulness of form and dignity of expression: the old stone wall which enclosed the churchyard has been taken down, and a handsome iron palisade substituted in its place. A new church, called "St. Catherine's Church," has been recently built in the parish of All Saints, by subscription, aided by the Trustees of Hyndman's bounty; it was consecrated October 10th, 1839. The living of St. Giles' is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 19.; present net income, £111; patrons and impropriators, Trustees of the late Rev. C. Simeon. The church is a large cruciform structure, with a lofty square embattled tower rising from the intersection; it displays good portions in various styles of English architecture, with a fine western Norman entrance; the chancel is in the early English, with an east window of the decorated style, and in the nave and transepts the windows and other portions are of the later English: in a chapel in the south aisle is a beautiful altar-tomb of alabaster, with a recumbent figure of a female, supposed to represent some individual of the family of Gobion, and an octagonal font, richly panelled in the later English style. The living of St. Peter's is a rectory, with those of Kingsthorpe and Upton annexed, valued in the king's books at £34. 2. 11.; present net income, £860; patrons, Governors of St. Katherine's Hospital, London. The church, supposed to have been erected about the same time as the castle, is a beautiful and perfect specimen of the enriched Norman style of architecture, with a highly-ornamented tower, communicating with the church by a richly-moulded arch; the details are exquisitely wrought, and, having been cleared from the plaster and whitewash which concealed their beauty, exhibit some of the finest models in that style of architecture; to the east of the chancel is a vaulted crypt; the roof of the church is supported on circular arches, and a series of alternately clustered and single-shafted columns; the front is richly ornamented in the later English style: there are various ancient and some modern monuments, among which latter is one to the memory of John Smith, an eminent mezzotinto engraver, who died in 1742. The living of St. Sepulchre's is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 1.; present net income, £149; patrons and impropriators, Trustees of the late Thomas Butcher, Esq. The church is supposed to have been built by the Knights Templars, after the model of the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, and is one of four buildings of that kind remaining in the kingdom; it is of a circular form, and has a cupola in the centre of the roof, which

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is supported on eight round Norman columns, and plain pointed arches, with a western tower surmounted by a spire; it has been partly repewed, and 100 free sittings provided, the Incorporated Society having granted £50 in aid of the expense: in the chancel are many curious figures and ancient inscriptions. A bazaar for the purpose of erecting a new church in the parish of St. Sepulchre was held at the county hall, lately, when £581 was realized from the sale; and the Trustees of Hyndman's bounty have applied to Her Majesty's Commissioners for the perpetual patronage of a chapel which they propose to build and endow in this parish. There are three places of worship for Baptists, one for the Society of Friends, one for Huntingtonians, three for Independents, one for Wesleyan Methodists, and a Roman Catholic chapel; and the foundation of another meeting-house for Wesleyan Methodists has been recently laid.

The free grammar school was founded in 1542, by Mr. Thomas Chipsey, who endowed it with lands, which, together with subsequent benefactions, produce an income of about £120 per annum; in 1557, Cardinal Pole granted for its use the remains of the dilapidated church of St. Gregory. The corporation charity school was founded by the corporation, who appropriated to that purpose an unrestricted gift of £1000 by the Earl of Northampton, with which sum and other benefactions an estate was purchased, producing an income of £310 per annum, of which a part is appropriated to the clothing of 20 aged freemen, to each of whom ten shillings per annum are also paid. The Blue-coat charity school was founded in 1710, by Mr. John Dryden of Chesterton, who endowed it with a house, to which Mr. Zachariah Herbert added a farm, the rents of which are applied to clothing, instructing, and apprenticing 20 boys, who, on the expiration of their indentures, receive each a gratuity of £10. The Green school was founded in 1761, by Mr. Gabriel Newton of Leicester, who endowed it with a rent-charge of £26. In 1738, Mrs. Dorothy Becket, and her sister, Mrs. Ann Sargeant, established a school for the clothing and education of 30 poor girls; the number has been increased, and a more convenient school-room and house for the mistress were erected in 1813. A National and a British and Foreign school are supported by subscription: the first is a central school in union with the Society in London, which granted £300 in aid of its erection. St. John's Hospital, said to have been founded in 1090, by William, Archdeacon of Northampton, for the reception of aged and infirm persons, is governed by a master, appointed by the Bishop of Lincoln, and two brothers, nominated by the master, who must be in holy orders, and officiate as chaplains: there are also eight aged women, who receive a small weekly allowance in money, and a supply of coal. To the south of St. John's is the hospital of St. Thomas à Becket, founded by the burgesses, about the year 1450, and endowed for the support of twelve aged widows: the endowment was augmented in 1654, by Sir John Langham, for six additional widows, and has been increased by subsequent benefactions: the present income is about £850 per annum. The general infirmary, to the east of the town, erected and fitted up by subscription in 1793, at an expense of nearly £25,000, is a handsome building of white stone, three stories high, and well adapted to its various uses: it is supported by the income arising from benefactions, and by annual subscriptions. There are numerous and extensive bequests for benevolent purposes, among which may be noticed Sir Thomas White's fund, amounting to upwards of £15,000, for loans, in sums of £100 each, for nine years without interest, to young tradesmen on their commencing business, and various charitable donations for distribution among the indigent and necessitous poor. The poor law union of Northampton consists of 17 parishes or places, containing a population of 21,761, according to the census of 1831, and is under the superintendence of 33 guardians.

Among the monastic institutions formerly established here were the priory of St. Andrew, founded about 1076, for Cluniac monks, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was £344. 13. 7.; an abbey of Black canons, founded about 1112, by William Peverill, natural son of William the Conqueror, and dedicated to St. James, the revenue of which was £213. 17. 2.: the abbey de la Pré, or de Pratis, for nuns of the Cluniac order, founded in the reign of Stephen, by Simon de St. Liz, second Earl of Northampton, and dedicated to St. Mary, the revenue of which was £119. 9. 7½.; a house of Friars minors, built about the year 1217, on ground to the north of the market-place, given to them by the inhabitants, who were consequently regarded as the founders, of which the revenue was £6. 13. 4.; an hospital, on the south side of the town, for a master and leprous brethren, founded in 1240, by Henry III., and dedicated to St. Leonard, of which the revenue was £12. 4. 8., now consolidated with the hospital of St. Thomas à Becket; a Carmelite priory, founded in 1271, by Simon de Montfort, the revenue of which was £10. 10.; a priory and chapel for Augustine friars, founded in 1322, by John Longville, near the South gate; and the college of All Saints, founded in 1459, for a master and two fellows, of which the revenue was £2. 13. 4. Of the ancient castle only a few vestiges, consisting of mounds of earth, are to be traced; and of the embattled walls and the four gates, which were demolished by order of the king, in 1662, there are no remains. Robert Brown, founder of the religious sect called Brownists, was a native of this town; and Dr. Samuel Parker, Bishop of Oxford under James II., and author of some curious historical memoirs, was born here in 1640. Dr. Philip Doddridge, author of the "Family Expositor," was tutor in a dissenting academy at Northampton, until a short time previous to his death in 1749. Northampton gives the titles of Earl and Marquess to the family of Compton.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, an inland county, bounded on the north by the counties of Leicester, Rutland, and Lincoln; on the east, by those of Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Bedford; on the south, by Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire; and on the west, by Oxfordshire and Warwickshire. It extends obliquely from 51° 59′ to 52° 42′ (N. Lat.), and from 0° 9′ to 1° 19′ (W. Lon.); and includes an area of 1017 square miles, or 650,880 statute acres. The population amounts to 179,336.

In the time of the ancient Britons, this county formed the most southern part of the territory of the *Coritani*; by the Romans it was included in the division of *Flavia Cæsariensis*, and by the Saxons in the kingdom of Mercia. It is in the diocese of Peterborough (excepting the parishes of Gretton and Nassington, which are in the diocese of Lincoln), and province of Canter-

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bury; and forms an archdeaconry, comprising the deaneries of Brackley, Daventry, Haddon, Higham-Ferrers, Northampton, Oundle, Peterborough, Preston, Rothwell, and Weldon, and containing 293 parishes. For purposes of civil government it is divided into the hundreds of Corby, Hamfordshoe, Higham-Ferrers, Huxloe, Navisford, Orlingbury, Polebrooke, Rothwell, and Willybrooke, and the liberty of Nassaburgh or soke of Peterborough, in the eastern division of the county; and the hundreds of Chipping-Warden, Cleley, Fawsley, Greens-Norton, Guilsborough, King's Sutton, Newbottle-Grove, Spelhoe, Towcester, and Wymmersley, in the western division. It contains the city of Peterborough; the borough and market-town of Northampton; and the market-towns of Brackley, Daventry, Kettering, Oundle, Thrapston, Towcester, and Wellingborough. Under the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, the county has been divided into two portions, called the Northern and the Southern divisions, each empowered to send two representatives to parliament: the place of election for the former is Kettering, and the polling-places are Kettering, Peterborough, Oundle, Wellingborough, and Clipston; and that for the latter is Northampton, and the polling-places, Northampton, Daventry, Towcester, and Brackley. Two representatives are returned for the city of Peterborough, and two for the borough of Northampton: the boroughs of Brackley and Higham-Ferrers, the former of which sent two members, and the latter one, were disfranchised by the act above named. Northamptonshire is included in the Midland circuit: the assizes are held at Northampton, where stands the county gaol; and the quarter sessions are held at Northampton on Jan. 14th, April 22nd, July 15th, and Oct. 21st; and at Peterburough on Jan. 13th, April 21st, July 14th, and Oct. 20th.

The general aspect of the county exhibits great beauty and variety; the greater part is agreeably diversified by gentle undulations, the valleys being watered by numerous rivulets, and the whole forming an interesting scene of vale and upland, in many parts adorned with woods and ornamented grounds. The fertility of the soil renders it equally well adapted either for corn or pasturage; and although numerous instances of light soils occur, yet by much the greater portion is of a strong heavy staple, which is applied to the culture of beans and wheat, while in a state of open common; but, when enclosed, it is generally laid down for permanent grass, the higher enclosed lands being kept more in tillage. The soils may be classed as follows: first, the black, or dark-coloured soils, being generally a deep strong loam, on a strong gravelly or clay loam substratum, which extend from Market-Harborough to the most southern extremity of the county, and include the whole of its rich upland feeding pastures, and a part of its cultivated common fields and enclosures. Daventry field and its neighbourhood, however, consist generally of brownish or greyish loam, on a rubble stone bottom; and a considerable tract north and east of this has also a similar soil, resting on a clay, marl, or sandy bottom, but sometimes on a stony substratum. Secondly, the red land, as it is called, which includes the brown and snuff-coloured loams, and extends over a large tract to the north-west of Northampton, and through various other parts of the county, in divers shades of colour and consistence. Thirdly, the white or grey loams, which are inferior in fertility to the above; they extend from the south bank of the Nene, in a large district lying south of Northampton, to the border of Buckinghamshire. Fourthly, the miscellaneous upland district, including the light thin soils near Stamford, and those dispersed in other parts of the county, not classing with the above descriptions, such as the sands of Harlestone, &c.: this, with some exceptions, includes the whole north-eastern portion of the county, beyond Rothwell, Kettering, and Wellingborough. Fifthly, the soil of the natural meadows and pasture lands of the vales, and of the fen land north of Peterborough, consisting of the decomposed matter of decayed grasses and aquatic vegetables, combined with the sediment of the streams, which being drained and consolidated, forms the basis of meadow soil.

Of the superficies of the county, about 150,000 acres are in common fields, by much the greater part being under tillage; and about the same extent consists of modern enclosures, in alternate grass and tillage, besides occasional, though rare, instances of tillage in the ancient enclosures. On the arable land of the open fields the following course of crops is practised: first year, fallow or turnips; second, wheat and some barley; and third, beans, with a few acres of oats, and occasionally a few peas, vetches, or a little barley. The newly enclosed lands are cropped thus: first year, fallow or turnips; second, wheat, or barley after the turnips; third, beans or peas; fourth, barley, with red clover; fifth and sixth, clover; and seventh, part beans and part oats. Wheat is cultivated in both the open and enclosed fields, on the red friable soils, and is computed annually to occupy 60,000 acres; barley, which is the favourite crop on the red and light sand soils, about 33,000; oats, about 24,000; rape, about 3000; beans, 30,000, much being exported, notwithstanding the great consumption within the county by horses employed on the thoroughfares to London; peas and vetches, together about 15,000; and green crops, 30,000; about 30,000 more remaining in fallow. Hemp is grown to a considerable extent in the fenny district on the borders of Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire. Woad is cultivated and prepared for the dyers by persons whose sole occupation it is.

The grass land, including not only all pleasure grounds, but also clover and other artificial and temporary grasses, is computed to amount to 375,000 acres. The extent of meadow land is not less than 40,000 acres, the most considerable tract being that on both sides of the river Nene, which, commencing in different branches many miles above Northampton, extends down to Peterborough, and, in consequence of its sinuousness, is upwards of 60 miles in length. About one-half of the enclosed land has long been laid down, and principally occupied as grazing or dairy farms. From Northampton, westward, a great quantity of cheese is made; and in that part of the county south of the Coventry and London road are numerous dairies, the produce of which is chiefly butter. As manure, lime is extensively used, and some marl; woollen rags are also employed to a considerable extent, and, besides what are procured in the county, considerable quantities are purchased in Leicestershire and other neighbouring counties.

Numerous sheep and cattle are fattened on the pastures. Most of the cattle are brought from other

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counties, and of these the short-horned Holderness cows are generally preferred for the dairy: those bred in the county are almost wholly an improved variety of the long-horned breed. It is computed that, besides what are consumed in the county, or sold in the neighbouring districts, 15,000 head of fat cattle are annually sent from Northamptonshire to London. The sheep of the common fields are considered the original breed of the county, but are much inferior to those of the ancient pastures: a great portion of the county, particularly the middle and northern tracts, has an improved breed, which is a cross between the old stock and the New Leicester sheep. London is annually supplied with about 100,000 sheep and lambs from this county. The beef and mutton produced annually are supposed to be nearly equal in weight, amounting each to about 27,000,000lb.: the number of sheep is estimated at 250,000, and that of cattle at about 33,750.

A considerable portion of the county, supposed to be about one-fourth, remains unenclosed; yet the waste lands are of comparatively trifling extent. Some of the hilly land near Daventry is confined to sheep-walks, and of the same description are, the common of Stoke-Bruerne, and a few others; the whole amount of unproductive land, with the exception of Peterborough fen, is less than 1000 acres. The great Peterborough fen is a perfectly level tract, originally formed, like the adjoining fen lands of the counties of Cambridge and Lincoln, by the deposits of the neighbouring rivers, Ouse, Nene, and Welland, containing between 6000 and 7000 acres, and having a fine soil susceptible of the highest cultivation. It is subject to the depasturage of the cattle, horses, and sheep of the thirty-two parishes and townships which are comprised in the soke of Peterborough; but the right of common is considered of very little value, the drainage of this extensive tract being in an imperfect state. The woodlands are very extensive: they may be classed under the four distinct heads of forests, chaces, purlieu woods, and woods and plantations on freehold property. The forests are held by the same tenure as the other crown lands: the most considerable is that of Rockingham, which was anciently one of the largest in the kingdom, extending about thirty miles in length, from Northampton to Stamford, and about eight in breadth, from the river Nene to the Welland and the Maidwell; it now reaches from the vicinity of Wansford, on the great north road, towards Weldon and Rockingham, and still further to the south-west, forming an almost continued chain of woodland for a distance of nearly twenty miles: its boundaries are not exactly defined, but it is supposed to contain from 8000 to 10,000 acres. It comprises three divisions, called the bailiwicks of Rockingham, Brigstock, and Clive or Cliffe, each of which is divided into several walks: the three bailiwicks were formerly under the superintendence of one warden, or master-forester, which office was abolished by Charles I., who appointed a master-forester to each, and since that period they have been wholly distinct, with respect to their government and management. The election of verderers is still continued, although, since the abolition of the office of warden, and the discontinuance of the forest courts, their office has been little more than nominal.—The next in extent is Whittlebury, or Whittlewood Forest, which stretches along the southern border of the county to the south of Towcester, for a distance of upwards of eleven miles, and contains about 7000 acres: it is part of the honour of Grafton, and is under the superintendence of the Duke of Grafton, as hereditary lord-warden, a lieutenant or deputy-warden, two verderers, a wood-ward, a purlieu-ranger, five keepers, and six page-keepers. Salcey Forest, between Northampton and Newport-Pagnell, was likewise made part of the honour of Grafton, by act of parliament in the 33rd of Henry VIII.; and, by grant in reversion made in the 25th of Charles II., the Duke of Grafton has now the property of the underwood in the several coppices: it is under the government of a warden, a lieutenant or deputy-warden, two verderers, a wood-ward, three yeoman-keepers of the three walks into which it is divided, and one page-keeper; no courts are now held for the forest. The entire extent of these three forests is about 20,000 acres. Geddington Chace, supposed to contain about 14,000 acres, of which about 12,000 are woodland, the remainder consisting of lawns, ridings, and vistas, once formed part of Rockingham Forest; but permission was given by the crown to the ancestors of the Montague family to disafforest it. Yardley Chace once formed part of Salcey Forest, but has likewise been disafforested. The purlieu woods are numerous, and cover large breadths of land: they are such as are situated immediately in the vicinity of the forests, and which at one time formed part of them; but the respective owners having obtained grants and permissions from the crown to disafforest them, and appropriate them to their own use, they are not now subject to the laws and regulations that regard the forest woods: these, together with the extensive woods and plantations that abound on freehold property, amount to about 20,000 acres.

The mineral productions include neither coal nor any of the metals. Limestone is found in various parts; and freestone, often of a calcareous nature, is raised at Brackley, Kingsthorpe (near Northampton), and various other places. A whitish kind of slate, used for roofing, is obtained in considerable quantities at Collyweston, near Stamford, with which most of the buildings in that and the adjacent townships are covered: the laminæ are generally of good size, but rather thick and heavy. It is customary to raise large blocks of this slate in the autumn, which being placed in a position different from that in the quarry, the rain insinuates itself between the layers, and, in frosty weather, the water expanding, splits the block into plates of a suitable thickness. Good clay for making bricks and tiles is found in different parts of the county.

The principal articles of manufacture are shoes, bone lace, and woollen stuffs, consisting chiefly of moreens, tammies, and calimancoes. In Northampton, Wellingborough, and some other towns, many persons are employed in making shoes for supplying the army and navy, and the shops in London, and some for exportation to different foreign countries, about 7000 or 8000 pair being made weekly. In Wellingborough and its neighbourhood, and towards the south-western corner of the county, lace-making affords employment to a great proportion of the population, chiefly young women and boys. The manufacture of silk stockings is carried on at Towcester and Kettering. At Towcester wool-stapling constitutes the chief branch of trade: the material is, in the first instance, purchased of the

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growers, or farmers, in the neighbourhood, and, after having undergone a very minute assortment, the finest is sent into Yorkshire, for the clothiers, or into Leicestershire for the hosiers; and the other qualities are conveyed to other markets, while some of the longest staple only is reserved to be worked at home. At Daventry there is a considerable manufactory for whips.

The principal rivers are the Nene or Nen, the Welland, the Ouse, the Charwell, the Avon, and the Leam, all of which rise within the limits of the county. The Nene becomes navigable at Northampton, and quits the county at Peterborough: the Welland becomes navigable at Stamford. The Oxford canal runs for a considerable distance along the western confines of the county, and passes through two small projecting parts of it. The Grand Junction canal commences at the Oxford canal, at Braunston, and is continued, after having passed through a tunnel about a mile in length, in a devious south-easterly course to Weedon, where, having crossed the great London road, it is carried over a valley, by means of an embankment of earth nearly half a mile in length and about thirty feet high, under which pass one small river and two carriage roads: it soon after again crosses the London road, passes under another tunnel at Blisworth, and at Cosgrove quits the county for Buckinghamshire. A collateral cut from this canal at Gayton to the river Nene, at Northampton, has been formed within the last few years. The London and Birmingham railway enters the county near Ashton, and passing about midway between the towns of Northampton and Towcester, leaves Daventry about four miles to the left, and quits the county a little beyond Kilsby: the tunnel at Kilsby is 2398 yards in length, of which nearly 600 are carried through a quicksand, and the expense of constructing it is said to have been £400,000.

Of the four consular or military ways made by the Romans in Britain, two are still visible in different parts of this county, namely, the Watling-street and the Ermin-street, the latter of which, soon after its entrance from Cambridgeshire, at Caistor, divides into two branches, which direct their courses into Lincolnshire by two different points on the Welland: the Watling-street enters at Old Stratford, and passes the Lesser Avon at Dow bridge, in its course into Leicestershire. Most of the Roman fortresses and garrisons were erected either upon these ways or in their vicinity. Stations and forts are also thought to have been erected on the south side of the Nene, to guard the passages and fords, and to check the inroads of the Britons who inhabited the woods on the other side, which extended from the Nene to the Welland. On the line of the Watling-street are supposed to have been three principal stations within the limits of the county, namely, *Lactodorum*, which is placed at Towcester; *Benaventa*, or *Bennavenum*, variously placed at Weedon-Beck, Castle Dykes, and near Daventry, which latter supposition seems to be the most probable; and *Tripontium*, usually placed at Lilbourn, though Horsley supposes it to have been at Rugby, in Warwickshire. The only station situated on the Ermin-street was *Durobrivæ*, at or near Caistor. Remains of tesselated pavements, coins, &c., have been found in various places, especially at Weldon, and at Cotterstock, near Oundle. Besides the intrenchments already mentioned as either decidedly Roman, or supposed to be such, there are several other ancient encampments of considerable magnitude, such as Arbury Banks, Raynsbury Camp, and "the Boroughs," at Guilsborough.

The number of religious houses of all denominations, including colleges, hospitals, &c., was about 55: the remains are inconsiderable, excepting Peterborough cathedral, which was the conventual church of the ancient abbey of Medeshamsted, or Peterborough; to which may be added the churches, anciently collegiate, of Fotheringay, Higham-Ferrers, and Irthlingborough. Of ancient mansion-houses the county affords a few interesting specimens, particularly those of Burleigh, Kirkby, Castle-Ashby, Fawsley, Rushton, and Drayton. Burleigh House, the seat of the Marquess of Exeter, is the most magnificent of the numerous mansions which adorn this county; amongst which also Althorp, the property and residence of Earl Spencer, is one of the most distinguished. There are mineral springs at Astrop, Northampton, and Wellingborough; and at Rothwell, a petrifying well and a bone well.

NORTHAW (*St. Thomas à Becket*), a parish, in the union of Hatfield, hundred of Cashio, or liberty of St. Alban's, county of Hertford, 4½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Chipping-Barnet; containing 600 inhabitants. The living is a donative; net income, £150; patron and impropriator, Rev. A. Trenchard, D.D. The church was rebuilt in 1810, at an expense of £1600, defrayed by W. Strode, Esq., the late patron. There is a free school for eight boys, endowed with £20 per annum. Within the parish is a fine saline spring, formerly much resorted to.

NORTHBOROUGH (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union and soke of Peterborough, Northern Division of the county of Northampton, 1¾ mile (S. E. by S.) from Market-Deeping; containing 227 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 19. 7.; present net income, £373; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Peterborough. The church has a fine admixture of the Norman and the various later styles of English architecture, and contains a monument, with other memorials, to the family of Claypole, of whom John married Elizabeth, daughter of Oliver Cromwell, who created him a baronet in 1657, and made him Master of the Horse, and a Lord of the Bedchamber. Their ancient mansion, a beautiful specimen of the decorated style, has been converted into a farmhouse.

NORTHBOURNE (*St. Augustine*), a parish, in the union of Eastry, hundred of Cornilo, lathe of St. Augustine, Eastern Division of the county of Kent, 2¾ miles (W.) from Deal; containing 869 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with that of Shoulden annexed, valued in the king's books at £12. 11. 8.; present net income, £398; patron and appropriator, Archbishop of Canterbury. The church consists of a nave, chancel, and transept, with a large square central tower, it is in the Norman style; over the south door is a circular arch with zigzag ornaments. In the south transept is a handsome monument to the memory of Sir Edwin Sandys and his lady. Here is a Sunday National school. There are the remains of an ancient chapel; and upon the north-north-eastern point of the open downs, near Little Betshanger, are the remains of a camp formed for forces which lay here under the command of Capt.

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Pike to oppose the landing of the Spaniards in 1556. A court leet is held annually in October.

NORTHBROOK, a tything, in the parish and hundred of MITCHELDEVER, Winchester and Northern Divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 5 miles (S. E.) from Whitchurch: the population is returned with the parish.

NORTHCHAPEL (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of MIDHURST, hundred of ROTHERBRIDGE, rape of ARUNDEL, Western Division of the county of SUSSEX, 5 miles (N. by W.) from Petworth; containing 845 inhabitants. This place is situated on the road from London to Petworth, and is bounded on the north by the county of Surrey. It was formerly part of the parish of Petworth, but was made a separate parish in 1718 by act of parliament. The living is a rectory not in charge; patron, Col. Wyndham. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £400, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £133; the glebe comprises 3 acres. The Rev. John Johnson, late rector, in 1831, left £100 towards the erection of the church, in consequence of which, in 1833, the church was enlarged by a north transept and repewed, and the tower rebuilt, chiefly at the expense of the late Earl of Egremont, and with the above bequest and by a grant from the Incorporated Society; it contains 340 free sittings. In 1835 the Earl of Egremont erected a school-room on waste land for a Sunday school, which he endowed with £333. 6. 8. three per cent. consols., also two almshouses, which he endowed with £1500 three per cent. consols. At Fisher-street works were erected by government at a great expense for making charcoal for gunpowder, which continued till the peace; a considerable time after they were sold, and are now carried on by a private individual, in addition to chemical works for making pyroligneous acid, and a tanyard.

NORTHCHURCH, county of HERTFORD.—See BERKHAMPSTEAD, ST. MARY.

NORTHCOTT, a hamlet, in the parish of BOYTON, union of HOLSWORTHY, hundred of BLACK TORRINGTON, Holsworthy and Northern Divisions of the county of DEVON, 5½ miles (N. by E.) from Launceston; containing 105 inhabitants.

NORTH-COVE, county of SUFFOLK.—See COVE, NORTH.

NORTHEN, or NORTHENDEN (*ST. WILFRID*), a parish, in the union of ALTRINCHAM, hundred of MACCLESFIELD, Northern Division of the county of CHESTER; containing 1420 inhabitants, of which number, 678 are in the township of Northen, 4½ miles (W.) from Stockport. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 7. 6.; present net income, £406; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Chester. The rector receives a rent-charge of £27 out of the parish of Bowden, in lieu of a portion of the tithes of the township of Baguley. The church is principally in the later style of English architecture, with an enriched wooden screen. Here is a National school. A part of the hall, the seat of the Tattons, is very ancient; it was garrisoned by Charles I., and besieged and taken by the parliamentarians.

NORTHFIELD (*ST. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of KING'S NORTON, Upper Division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, Northfield and Eastern Divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 6 miles (S. W. by S.) from Birmingham; containing 1870 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of Corton-Hacket annexed, valued in the king's books at £14. 15. 2½.; present net income, £1170; patron and incumbent, Rev. John Thomas Fenwick. The church is partly in the early English, and partly in the decorated style, with a Norman door. The small river Rea, also the Birmingham and Worcester, and the Netherton canals, run through the parish, in which there are quarries of freestone. Two schools are endowed with the interest of £433. 6. 8. three per cents.; one is a National school, and is further supported by subscription. Here are some remains of Weoley castle, formerly belonging to the Jervoise family.

NORTHFLEET (*ST. BOTOLPH*), a parish, in the union of NORTH AYLESFORD, hundred of TOLTINGTROUGH, lathe of AYLESFORD, Western Division of the county of KENT, 1½ mile (W.) from Gravesend, and 20 miles (E.) from London; containing 2124 inhabitants. This place is mentioned in Domesday-book, and is supposed to have been more anciently a Roman and a Danish station. The river Thames bounds the parish on the north. At a distance from the river the face of the country is diversified with gently rising hills and small valleys; but to the north-west the land lies so low as to be overflowed at high tides, and the flood would extend even beyond the London road, if not prevented by a raised causeway and bridge, to which flood-gates are affixed as a barrier against the tides, and an outlet for the fresh water. The bridge was erected at an early period, and rebuilt of brick in 1634, which being found inconvenient, another has been constructed in a line with the direction of the road. Large chalk and lime works extend from the north side of the village to the Thames. Lime is sent in very considerable quantities for the use of the builders in London, and is also exported to Holland and Flanders, the refuse being used for manuring the land in Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk. The chalk pits are very extensive, and strata of flint stones abound, which are frequently wrought into flints for guns. Imbedded in the chalk are found many curious fossils, chiefly *echinites* and *glossopetræ* (or sharks' teeth); and some of the flints enclose cockle-shells filled with chalk, forming singular natural curiosities. Here is a large yard for ship-building, near which is a spacious dock excavated in the solid chalk, and capable of containing six or seven large ships: the first vessel built here was the Royal Charlotte, East Indiaman, in 1789. At this place is an establishment for the manufacture of Parker's Roman cement. Fairs are held on Easter and Whit-Tuesdays, and on the 24th of March. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £21; present net income, £400: it is in the patronage of the Crown; impropriator, Earl of Aylesford. The church is one of the largest in the diocese: it displays various styles of English architecture, with some good decorated windows: in the chancel are the remains of some ancient oak stalls; in the south wall are three stone seats, and on a slab in the pavement a full-length brass figure of a priest standing beneath a richly-ornamented canopy, with an imperfect Latin inscription around the verge of the slab; the grave beneath being opened about 40 years ago, the body of Peter de Lucy was found enveloped in leather. Among the monuments of more modern date is a fine alabaster tomb to the memory of Dr. Edward Browne, physician to Charles II., and author of Travels in Hun-

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gary. Nursted church being close to the village of Northfleet, and Northfleet church five miles distant, Mr. W. Edmeads has, at his own expense, built a gallery in the former, for the accommodation of the inhabitants of Northfleet. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a National school.

NORTH-FORTY-FOOT-BANK, or FEN-CORNER, an extra-parochial liberty, in the wapentake of KIRTON, parts of HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN, 9 miles (N. W. by W.) from Boston; containing 241 inhabitants.

NORTH-FORTY-FOOT-BANK near PELHAM'S LANDS, an extra-parochial liberty, in the wapentake of KIRTON, parts of HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN; containing 20 inhabitants.

NORTH-HILL (*St. TORNEY*), a parish, in the union of LAUNCESTON, Northern Division of the hundred of EAST, Eastern Division of the county of CORNWALL, 6½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Launceston; containing 1155 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £36. 6. 8.; present net income, £411; patron, Frns. Hearle Rodd, Esq. The church is in the early style of English architecture, with a lofty embattled tower crowned with pinnacles: it contains several interesting monuments, among which, in the south aisle, is a splendid one to the memory of the Spoure family, of Trebartha Hall, in this parish, on which are the effigies of Edmund Spoure and his lady kneeling, with figures of their son and daughter above; and in the north aisle is a sculptured monument to Thos. Vincent, who died in 1606. At Trebartha and Landreyne were formerly chapels. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; and a National school was established a few years since, which is solely supported by F. H. Rodd, Esq. From a lofty elevation in the grounds of Trebartha Park, a stream tributary to the Lynher descends with much picturesque beauty, forming several falls in its course, for nearly a mile. On a tor near the road side are several rock basins, called "Arthur's troughs;" and near them is Arthur's Hall, an opening 60 feet long and 35 feet broad.

NORTH-HOLME, a parish, in the union of SPILSBY, Marsh Division of the wapentake of CANDLESHOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 8 miles (S. E. by E.) from Spilsby; containing 104 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, united to that of Wainfleet. The church has long since been destroyed: the cemetery is also used by the inhabitants of Wainfleet.

NORTHIAM (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of RYE, hundred of STAPLE, rape of HASTINGS, Eastern Division of the county of SUSSEX, 7¾ miles (N. W. by W.) from Rye; containing 1448 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 10. 2½; present net income, £786: it is in the patronage of Miss Eleanor Lord. The church is partly in the early English, and partly in the decorated style, and contains 250 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £200 in aid of the expense. The river Rother bounds the parish on the north, and separates it from the county of Kent. Robert Iden, in 1614, conveyed a house and certain land upon which a school-house was subsequently erected, at an expense of £700, defrayed by Frewin Turner: the annual income, including the proceeds of £500 left in 1723, by George Bainsley, is applied to the education of poor children.

NORTHILL (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BIGGLESWADE, hundred of WIXAMTREE, county of BEDFORD, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from Biggleswade; containing 1106 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes; net income, £395; patrons, Master and Wardens of the Grocers' Company, London; impropriator of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, J. Harvey, Esq. The church is a handsome structure, in the ancient English style, the east window exhibiting beautiful specimens of stained glass, by Oliver: it was endowed by Sir John Traylly, Knt., and made collegiate in the reign of Henry IV., for a master, warden, and fellows, whose revenue at the dissolution was estimated at £61. 5. 5. A school is supported by subscription. The navigable river Ivel bounds the parish on the east.

NORTHINGTON (*St. JOHN*), a parish, in the union of ALRESFORD, hundred of MITCHELDEVER, Winchester and Northern Divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 3¾ miles (N. N. W.) from New Alresford; containing 291 inhabitants. The living is annexed, with those of Popham and East Stratton, to the vicarage of Mitcheldever. A church has been built by Lord Ashburton.

NORTHLEACH (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of BRADLEY, Eastern Division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 20 miles (E. by S.) from Gloucester, and 82 (W. N. W.) from London; containing 1061 inhabitants. This is a small town, consisting principally of a long irregular street, situated in a vale at the base of the Cotswold hills, near the source of the little river Leche, from which it derives its name, and on the road from Gloucester to London. The ancient British road, called the Lower Salt-way, leading from Droitwich to the eastern parts of the island, is here crossed by the Roman Fosse-way, which forms the north-western boundary of the parish. About the beginning of the sixteenth century it was one of the most considerable clothing towns in the county, and a principal mart for the sale of wool; but the deficiency of water occasioned a gradual decay of the manufacture, and the trade is no longer carried on. The market is held on Wednesday; and there are fairs on the Wednesday before May 4th and on that day month, August 3rd, and the first Wednesday in September, for sheep; and the Wednesday before October 11th, for cattle and hiring servants. The town is governed by a bailiff and an indefinite number of burgesses not exceeding twelve: the bailiff and two constables are chosen annually at the manorial court leet, where also two tythingmen and two cardinals are appointed. It has been made a polling-place for the eastern division of the county. Near the town is a house of correction for the county.

The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11; present net income, £728; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is a handsome and extensive edifice, in the decorated style of English architecture, with a lofty tower at the west end: the south porch is ornamented with elegant tracery; the lateral buttresses have sculptured niches; and two niches with statues are placed over the arch, the cornice of which is decorated with various figures, in oval compartments: the tower has open-worked battlements; and the whole building is adorned with an embattled parapet and pinnacles: there are several sepulchral brasses, one of which is to the memory of

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John Fortey, a rich clothier of the town, who rebuilt the nave, in 1458. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. Hugh Westwood, Esq., founded a free grammar school in the first year of the reign of Elizabeth, and endowed it with the impropriate tithes of Chedworth, and a messuage and tenement, now producing about £600 per annum, vested by an act of incorporation, passed in the fourth of James I., in the patronage of the Provost and Scholars of Queen's College, Oxford, who appoint a master, and pay him two-thirds of the annual income, and an usher the remainder. There are 15 scholars on the foundation, who are entitled to share with the schools of Gloucester, Cheltenham, and Chipping-Campden, in the exhibitions at Pembroke College, Oxford, instituted by George Townsend, Esq., who also gave property producing £10 per annum for the instruction of twelve poor boys, a similar sum for twelve poor girls, and an annual sum for apprenticing a poor boy: they are taught in a National school. A parochial library has been for some time established. An hospital, or almshouse, for six poor men or women was founded by Thomas Dutton, Esq., in 1615, and endowed with about £30 per annum. In 1816, Mrs. Mary Harritts Allen bequeathed £2649. 17. 6. for charitable purposes, including £93. 12. per annum for the endowment of an almshouse for six poor men; and a small sum in augmentation of the stipends of the women in Mr. Dutton's almshouse. The poor law union of Northleach comprises 30 parishes or places, containing a population of 10,019, according to the census of 1831, and is under the care of 33 guardians. Adjoining the Fosse-way is an intrenched camp, with a double vallum, called Norbury, and supposed to be of Roman origin.

NORTHMOOR (*St. Denis*), a parish, in the union of Witney, hundred of Chadlington, county of Oxford, 6¾ miles (W. S. W.) from Oxford; containing 360 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £140; patrons, President and Fellows of St. John's College, Oxford. The church is a handsome cruciform structure, chiefly in the early English style. Above the windows in the nave are arches springing from semi-columns resting on grotesque corbels highly embellished. In the chancel are two stone coffins, on the lids of which are recumbent effigies of a crusader and a female, the former richly clad in armour, and the latter remarkable for the graceful attire of the head. Fairs are held annually on March 31st and September 28th.

NORTHOLT (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Uxbridge, hundred of Elthorne, county of Middlesex, 2¾ miles (S. W. by S.) from Harrow-on-the-Hill; containing 447 inhabitants. The name of this parish appears to have been derived from the Saxon; it was anciently overspread with wood, of which much still remains. It is situated midway between the roads to Harrow and Uxbridge, and equidistant from the Birmingham railway at Harrow, and the Great Western railway at Southall. About 100 persons are regularly employed in brick-making, and during the summer about the same number are additionally employed in the brick-field. The land springs are generally highly impregnated with iron, and the well at the vicarage is of a mineral nature, containing sulphate of magnesia in considerable quantity. It is noticed in old surveys as being of the same class as the springs at Epsom. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £15; patron, Bishop of London. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £668, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £118; the glebe comprises 44 acres, which, including the house, is valued at £132. 10. per annum. The architecture of the church is of the latter part of the fourteenth century. Dr. Lisle, Bishop of St. Asaph, and formerly vicar of this parish, is buried in the chancel. A National school is supported by subscription. There is a bequest of £5 by the Arundel family to be distributed annually among the poor. The Grand Junction canal intersects the parish, and traces of a Roman road exist in the north-west part of it.

NORTHORPE, a hamlet, in the parish of Thurlby, wapentake of Ness, parts of Kesteven, county of Lincoln: the population is returned with the parish.

NORTHORPE (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of Gainsborough, wapentake of Corringham, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 8 miles (N. E.) from Gainsborough; containing 128 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4; present net income, £48; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Lincoln. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £418. 2. 3., subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £74; the glebe comprises 30 acres, valued at £30 per annum.

NORTHOVER (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Yeovil, hundred of Tintinhull, Western Division of the county of Somerset, ½ of a mile (N.) from Ilchester; containing 138 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £6. 12. 11.; patron, J. H. Chichester, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £120, subject to the payment of rates; the glebe comprises 10 acres, valued at £20 per annum. The navigable river Yeo, and the old Fosse-way, pass through the parish.

NORTHSCEUGH, a joint township with Moorthwaite, in the parish of Cummhritton, union of Brampton, Eskdale ward, Eastern Division of the county of Cumberland, 6½ miles (N. N. W.) from Kirk-Oswald: the population is returned with Moorthwaite.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a maritime county, and, excepting a detached portion of the county of Durham, the most northern of England; bounded on the east by the North Sea, or German Ocean, and by a small detached part of Durham, called Bedlingtonshire; on the south, by the county of Durham; on the west by Cumberland, and by Roxburghshire, in Scotland; and on the north by the Scottish county of Berwick, from which it is separated by the Tweed, and by the larger detached part of Durham (divided into Northamshire and Islandshire), which includes Holy Island, and a large triangular space, the two other sides of which are bounded by the river Tweed and the North Sea. It extends from 54° 48′ to 55° 46′ (N. Lat.), and from 1° 26′ to 2° 40′ (W. Lon.); and includes an area of 1871 square miles, or 1,197,440 statute acres. The population amounts to 222,912.

According to Ptolemy, the people inhabiting the

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tract of coast which extends from the river Tyne to the Firth of Forth, were called the *Ottadini*; and to the west, in the mountainous districts, and in Tiviotdale, were seated the *Gadeni*, both of which tribes appear to have been either dependent on, or confederated with the *Brigantes*, whose extensive territory, lying southward, included some portion of the south-western part of this county. The Romans did not penetrate into this part of Britain until the year 79, when Agricola led his legions into the north, and partly by the terror of his arms, and partly by the fame of his clemency, subjugated the country; to secure which he erected a chain of forts extending from the Solway Firth to Tynemouth. But this barrier being soon broken through by the British refugees, in conjunction with the Britons of Caledonia, the Emperor Adrian constructed a rampart of earth, which, connecting the forts of Agricola, likewise extended across the county from sea to sea. The Brigantes who settled north of this wall appear to have assumed the name of *Meatæ*, supposed to be derived from the British word *meath*, "a plain." In the reign of Antoninus Pius, about the year 140, the Meatæ fought several severe battles with the Romans under Lollius Urbicus, who at length reconquered the whole country as far as the isthmus between the Firths of Forth and Clyde, where the Roman commander, by the emperor's order, constructed a second rampart, after the manner of Adrian's, and upon the same line, along which Agricola had also previously built a second chain of forts. The country between the two ramparts being, however, again devastated by the barbarians, the Emperor Severus, about the year 207, took the field against them in person; and entering Caledonia at the head of a large army, compelled the inhabitants to purchase peace by the surrender of a large portion of territory: on his return he repaired and strengthened Adrian's rampart. During his subsequent indisposition at York, the Meatæ and Caledonians re-commenced hostilities, which so much exasperated him, that he resolved upon their utter extermination: his son Caracalla led the army to the north, but on the death of his father, which soon afterwards ensued, he hastily concluded a dishonourable peace, and returned to the southern provinces of Britain, the more effectually to prosecute his claims to the empire. From this period we find nothing on record regarding this particular district until the year 306, about which time Constantine the Great, having allayed the disturbances on the northern frontiers, entrusted their defence to an officer, styled Duke of Britain, who had under him 14,000 infantry and 900 cavalry, being more than two-thirds of the whole Roman forces in the island. In the reigns of the succeeding emperors, the rampart was frequently broken through by the northern tribes, denominated *Scots*, *Picts*, and *Attacotes*, and the contiguous districts on the south were depopulated in the most savage and unrelenting manner. At length the Emperor Valentinian having sent over Theodosius with a formidable body of troops, that commander repelled the barbarians, and recovered all the country between the wall of Severus and the rampart of Antoninus, which tract now received the name of *Valentia*, and was added as a fifth province to the four into which the more southern part of the island was divided. About the year 380, Maximus having withdrawn the Roman forces from Britain, the Scots and Picts renewed their incursions with dreadful success, until the arrival of the legion under the command of Stilicho, which was sent over to expel the northern invaders and to guard the rampart, but which, on the death of Theodosius in 402, was recalled to Italy to repel the Gothic invaders under Alaric. It was probably during the continuance of this legion in Britain that the wall was added to the former line of defensive works across this part of the country: this was a massive bulwark of stone, defended by an outer ditch, and guarded by an interior chain of forts and military stations, extending in a line nearly parallel with Adrian's barrier, and at a very short distance from it. After the final departure of the Romans, several petty states sprang up, which being continually involved in sanguinary dissensions, the barbarians of the north succeeded in carrying their devastations into the very heart of South Britain: the district north of the Tyne formed at this period one of those numerous independent sovereignties, under the name of *Bernicia*.

The Saxon dominion was established in this part of the country about the year 547, when the Saxon chief, Ida, after many obstinate conflicts, having driven the Northumbrian Britons from the vicinity of the coast, obtained sole dominion in the province of Bernicia, which appears to have comprised all the country from the Tyne to the Firth of Forth; he assumed the title of King of Bernicia, and erected the strong fortress of Bamborough, on the coast opposite to the Farn isles, which he made his principal residence. At the same period, Ælla, one of the chieftains who had come over with Ida, obtained the dominion of the province or kingdom of Deira, being the whole of the country lying between the Tyne and the Humber. The two sovereignties were united by Ethelfrith, grandson of Ida, who, having ascended the Bernician throne, successfully invaded Deira, and thus became the first king of *Northan-hymbraland*, as it is called in the ancient Saxon tongue, signifying the "land," or "country north of the Humber;" which name was contracted by the Anglo-Saxons into *Northymbraland*, and has since been slightly corrupted into *Northumberland*, being in modern times confined to that portion of the country only which lies on the eastern side of the island, between the rivers Tyne and Tweed, which was but a small part of the ancient Northumberland or *Northumbria*. The reign of Edwin, who ascended the Northumbrian throne in 617, was distinguished, amongst other things, by the introduction of Christianity into the North of England, at the instance of his queen, a daughter of the Christian king of Kent, under whose auspices the Roman missionary Paulinus succeeded in converting the Northumbrian sovereign and his people. On the death of Edwin, who was slain in battle, Northumbria was again divided into two kingdoms, and reverted to paganism; but in 634 they were re-united. The see of Lindisfarne was founded soon afterwards, and in a few years the church of Northumbria was fixed on a solid and permanent basis; but divers changes in the temporal condition of the kingdom took place during the tumultuous period which ensued, until its union with Wessex, in 828, it being the last kingdom of the Heptarchy which acknowledged that subjection.

The short period of tranquillity which it now enjoyed was interrupted by the descents of the Danes, who in-

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flicted upon it a devastation still more horrible than any it had ever before experienced. In 867, Ivar, the Dane, assumed the government of all the country between the Humber and the Tyne; but in the time of Sygtryg it was reduced by King Athelstan, and annexed to his paternal dominions. The Northumbrian Danes, however, revolted against Athelstan's successor, Edmund, and subsequently against Edred, who desolated their country, and under whom it ceased to be a nominal kingdom, being reduced to an earldom. In this part of England the resistance to the Norman conquerors was the most obstinate, and the revolts against their power the most frequent and formidable; and the unsparing devastation which this persevering resistance of the northern English brought upon them from the vengeance of the Conqueror was such, that this county, in common with the remainder of that district, lay uncultivated and unpeopled for a century afterwards. To this desolation is attributed the omission in the Norman survey of the northern counties of Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, and Westmorland; but about the year 1170, this county was included in a survey made by order of Hugh Pudsey, Bishop of Durham, of all the ancient demesne lands and possessions of his bishopric, which is recorded in a small folio volume called "Boldon Buke," still kept in the office of the bishop's auditor at Durham. The period of the Norman Conquest may be regarded as the commencement of that long era of rivalry between the English and the Scottish crowns, which occasioned an almost uninterrupted series of hostilities upon the common border of the two kingdoms, until the accession of James VI. of Scotland to the English crown.

Of the three marches into which the northern borders were anciently divided, the Middle march, comprising Tyndale and Reedsdale, was within the present limits of Northumberland, the greater part of the Western march being included in that of Cumberland, and of the Eastern in the detached portion of the county of Durham, which extends to the mouth of the Tweed. Each of these marches was governed by a lord-warden, with almost unlimited authority. These border jurisdictions and their laws were abolished in the early part of the 17th century, on the accession of James to the English throne; but many of the moss-troopers, as the border plunderers were commonly called, still continued their depredations, until checked by an edict which prohibited all borderers, except gentlemen of rank, from wearing weapons. Some of them, however, took advantage of the opportunity afforded by the civil war, in the reign of Charles I., to resume their former mode of life; insomuch that, in the following reign, several fresh statutes were enacted against the moss-troopers, who had then become very numerous. Even at the beginning of the last century, the police of Tyndale and Reedsdale was maintained by officers called country keepers, who, for a certain sum, ensured their respective districts against theft and robbery. Many of the borderers were engaged in the rebellion of 1715; but in the course of the last century, their ancient peculiarities have entirely disappeared, and their habits, manners, and customs, have become assimilated to those of their countrymen in general.

This county is contained in the diocese of Durham, except the part called Hexhamshire, which is in that of York, but, by the act of the 6th and 7th of William IV., cap. 77, is to be transferred to the former diocese: it is in the province of York, and forms an archdeaconry, which includes the deaneries of Alnwick, Bambrough, Corbridge, Morpeth, and Newcastle, and comprises 87 parishes. For purposes of civil government it is divided into six wards, viz., those of Bambrough (North and South divisions), Castle (East and West), Coquetdale (East, North, South, and West), Glendale (East and West), Morpeth (East and West), and Tindale (East, North-East, North-West, South, and West). It contains the borough, market, and sea-port town of Newcastle; the borough and market-town of Morpeth; the newly-enfranchised borough of Tynemouth; the market and sea-port town of North Shields; the market-towns of Allendale, Alnwick, Belford, Bellingham, Haltwhistle, Hexham, Rothbury, and Wooler; and the small sea-port towns of Alnmouth, Bamborough, Blyth, Hartley, Seaton, and Warkworth. Under the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, the county has been divided into two portions, called the Northern and Southern divisions, each sending two members to parliament: the place of election for the former is Alnwick, and the polling-places are Alnwick, Berwick, Wooler, Elsdon, and Morpeth; and that for the latter is Hexham, and the polling-places, Hexham, Newcastle, Haltwhistle Bellingham, North Shields, and Stamfordham. Two representatives are returned for Newcastle, and one each for Morpeth and Tynemouth, the former having returned two prior to the passing of the above-named act. This county is included in the northern circuit: the assizes are held at Newcastle, and the quarter sessions alternately at Newcastle, Morpeth, Hexham, and Alnwick. The county gaol is at Morpeth; and there are houses of correction at Alnwick, Hexham, and Tynemouth.

The surface of the county is much diversified: along the coast it is nearly level, but near the middle it rises into large swelling ridges, which are separated by the principal rivers; and the whole of the western side is an open, mountainous, and uncultivated tract. Of this mountainous tract, the parts around Cheviot are the most valuable, being in general fine green hills, enclosing numerous deep, narrow, and sequestered glens, and occupying an area of at least 90,000 acres. The rest are not marked by any striking irregularities of surface, being in general open, extensive, elevated, and solitary wastes, having little vegetation besides heath. The whole of the mountainous tracts are included in the wards of Tindale, Coquetdale, and Glendale, and comprise about 450,000 acres of land, unfit for any kind of cultivation. At the distance of a mile from the main land, opposite the mouth of the river Coquet, is Coquet Island, which is about a mile in circumference; and to the south of this are the Farn Islands, forming two groups of islets and rocks, seventeen in number, several other rocky points appearing above the sea at low water.

The various soils are disposed as follows:—a strong fertile clayey loam occupies the level tract of country along the coast, and, in its whole length, almost every where extends as far inland as the great north road from London to Edinburgh, being well adapted to the culture of wheat, pulse, and clover, and to the purpose of grazing. Sandy, gravelly, and dry loam, or what is

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generally termed a turnip soil, is found on the banks of the Tyne from Newburn to Haltwhistle, on those of the Coquet about and above Rothbury, on those of the Aln from its mouth to Alnwick, and on the banks of the Tweed: but a still greater extent of this kind of soil is found in the vales of Breamish, Beaumont, and the river Till. The hills surrounding the Cheviot mountains are mostly of a dry gravelly loam. Moist loams on a cold, wet, and clayey bottom occupy a large portion of the county, prevailing most in the middle and south-eastern parts of it: the soil composed of them is unsafe for sheep, and unfit for turnips, and is principally employed in the production of grain, the rearing of young cattle, and the feeding of ewes and lambs. Black peat earth is the prevailing soil in most of the mountainous districts, and is found in many places in the lower parts of the county.

On the arable lands the following rotations of crops are commonly practised; viz., on the clayey soils, first, fallow; second, wheat; third, clover, for one or two years, pastured by sheep; and fourth, beans or peas. On dry strong loams, first, turnips; second, barley; third and fourth, clover or grass seeds, pastured for two or three years by sheep, and a small number of cattle; fifth, oats; sixth, beans or peas; and seventh, wheat. And lastly, on the sandy and dry loams, after having been ploughed from grass, first, oats; second, turnips; and third, barley or wheat, with clover, which is pastured for three or more years. Several varieties of oats are cultivated: those grown in Glendale are of very fine quality and appearance, and are known in the London market by the name of "Berwick oats." Oatmeal, both for home consumption and exportation, is prepared to a considerable extent, and is a principal article of food with the great mass of the inhabitants, not only in the form of bread, but in crowdies or hasty pudding, provincially called "meal kail," which is taken for breakfast and supper, with butter, or, more commonly skimmed milk, being with the latter an agreeable, nutritive, and healthy food. Much barley bread is also consumed, particularly among the labouring classes; and great quantities of this grain are made into pearl, or shelled barley, or "pot barley," as it is here called, both for home consumption and exportation. The common artificial grasses are red clover, white clover, and rye-grass, with which are sometimes mixed rib-grass and hop-medic. Woad is cultivated at Newburn, on the banks of the Tyne. Of natural meadows, which term is generally understood to mean such land as is occasionally overflowed by rivers, and receives no other manure than what is deposited by these inundations, there are very few; what are here called meadows being such old grass lands as are employed for growing hay almost every year, the greatest part of which are upland. Natural pastures, or old grass lands, are most prevalent along the coast. The number of oxen grazed is greatest in the eastern part of the county, whence they are sold to supply the large fleets of coal and other trading vessels belonging to the ports of Newcastle, Shields, Sunderland, Hartley, and Blyth. A great number of sheep are fattened on grass, in a similar manner, and many for the same purpose; but a large portion of the lands being liable to give them the rot, the occupiers only venture to have ewes for one year. In the vicinity of Wooler, a large tract of low flat ground, called "haughs," adjoining the rivers Till and Glen, being subject to frequent inundation, both that and haughs of a similar kind at Turvilawe, Doddington, Ewart, &c., have been protected by means of embankments. Lime is very extensively applied as a manure, and shell marl is used with great advantage in some small tracts. Marine plants, thrown on shore by the tide, and here called sea-wrack or sea-ware, are also effectually employed for the same purpose; and coal ashes are much used in the vicinity of the principal towns, as a dressing for grass land.

Almost the only kind of cattle bred is the short-horned breed, which has been long established in every part of the county. In Chillingham Park is a peculiar race of wild cattle, invariably white, with black mouths, and red ears inside and partially outside: some of the bulls have a thin upright mane of about an inch and a half, or two inches, in length; the flesh of the oxen is finely marbled and of good flavour. Some of the graziers purchase, for the purpose of fattening, an excellent breed of small cattle, called "Kyloes," which are brought from the highlands of Scotland, and sold at Falkirk *tryste*, or meetings, or at Newcastle October fair. Of sheep, Northumberland contains three distinct breeds, namely, the Cheviot, the heath, and the long-woolled: the old breed of long-woolled sheep, which formerly occupied the lower districts of the county, were called *muggs*, probably from their faces being covered with a muff of wool close up to the eyes, but they have been much improved by the introduction of the New Leicester sheep. The commons capable of being converted into profitable tillage land are now few and small; but the open mountainous districts unsusceptible of cultivation are very extensive. Woods growing in a natural state are found chiefly on the banks of the rivers, those of the greatest extent being on the North and South Tyne rivers, the Wansbeck, the Coquet, and their tributary streams. The demand for small wood at the collieries and lead mines has induced the proprietors of woods on the Derwent, Tyne, &c., to cut the oak, ash, and elm, which they contain, at from 25 to 30 years' growth; birch, willow, and alder, at a somewhat shorter growth; and hazel, for *corf rods*, once in three or four years; these *corves* are a kind of large wicker baskets, used for drawing up the coal from the pits. Flourishing plantations, on a large scale, are spread over the county: among the great variety of the trees of which they are composed, the larch is one of the most prevalent and conspicuous.

Among the fish on this coast are the lump-fish and the porpoise. Vast quantities of cod are taken; and ling, haddock, soles, plaice, flounders, turbot, herrings, skate, and thornback, are very plentiful. Mackarel, basse, gar, sturgeon, and halibut, are very scarce. Lampreys are taken near the mouths of the large rivers, and conger-eels abound in the sea sands. A great variety of flat fish is found in the Tyne and other rivers. Crustaceous and testaceous fishes are taken in great diversity on the sea coast, of which the most valuable is the lobster; cockles are very plentiful along the coast, the best and largest being found at Budle; and oysters of an excellent quality are sometimes taken among the rocks.

The most important mineral productions are coal and lead. The great coal field of the north-eastern

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extremity of England, which extends over the greater part of this county and that of Durham, forms a most important object in the national economy. This district is included within an irregular triangle, having its apex at Berwick-upon-Tweed, and the river Tees for its base: it consists of a series of beds, which, including several smaller ones of nearly the same material, amount to 229, and are composed of five different substances, some of which alternate with each other several times, viz., coal, sand-stone, slate-clay or shale, limestone, and basalt. All the beds of coal dip towards the east, so that the lowest, which rises to the surface at Cross Fell, in Cumberland, is calculated to lie 387 fathoms below the lowest of the Newcastle beds, a little eastward of that town. The whole district has been divided into two separate formations, which are distinguished as the "Independent Coal Formation," and the "Newcastle Coal Formation," and familiarly into "lead measures" and "coal measures." The tract termed the lead measures, from the veins of lead which abound in a particular part of it, extends from Berwick, on the north, to the Tees on the south; its northern part being bounded on the east by the sea, and on the west by the Cheviot hills; and its southern part, on the east by the coal measures, and on the west by a range of high land, of which Cross Fell is the apex. The coal measures extend from the river Coquet, on the north, nearly to the Tees on the south, the length of this tract being about 58 miles, and its greatest breadth about 24. The leading distinctions between the two formations appear to be, that of the number and variety of organic remains that have been found in both, those discovered in the strata constituting the coal measures are exclusively vegetable, or belonging to fresh water; while in the strata of the lead measures are found both sandstone and limestone, containing marine shells or their impressions. The beds of coal rise in succession to the surface, each to the eastward of that which immediately precedes it in point of age, and are sometimes visible, but more frequently covered with alluvial soil. This soil contains masses of the different rocks composing the entire district, and among them, in abundance, portions of a hard black basalt, of which the ancient Britons formed the heads of their battle-axes, usually denominated *celts:* barbed arrow heads of pale-coloured flint, neatly finished, are frequently found on the moors, and are provincially called *elf-bolts*. It also contains trap-rocks of the Cheviot range; and masses of fine granite are scattered over the surface of the whole county. In the coal measures, potters' clay of a bluish, and sometimes of a yellow, colour is found immediately below the vegetable soil, and is used for making coarse earthenware, bricks, and tiles.

The entire surface of the coal measures extends by computation to 180 square miles; the majority of the numerous mines are situated on both sides of the Tyne, and not far distant from its banks. In these measures 40 beds of coal have been seen, some of which, however, are of inconsiderable thickness: the two most important are distinguished as the *high main* and the *low main*, the former being six feet thick, and the latter six feet six inches. The high main coal is about 60 fathoms above the low main, which, at St. Anthon's colliery near Newcastle, is 135 fathoms from the surface; between them occur eight beds of coal, one of which is four feet thick, and another three; seven beds have been found under the low main, but the quality is inferior. Thus, the quantity of coal in the district termed the lead measures is far less considerable than that in the coal measures, besides which, the superiority of the latter over every other is well known. The great coal trade of this district has been flourishing for the last five centuries, and has been constantly increasing with the increasing population of the country. Great facilities have been derived from the introduction of steam machinery at the collieries; for, besides working the hydraulic machinery and drawing up the coal from the pits, it is now employed at nearly all the collieries in propelling the waggons along the railways to the different staiths on the Tyne. The relative magnitudes of the rivers Tyne and Wear have produced a curious distribution of the trade: the Tyne vessels, being large, are chiefly destined for the London market; the Wear vessels, on the contrary, are so small that they can enter all the minor navigable rivers and harbours, so that they supply the whole eastern coast, and the southern as far westward as Plymouth.

The lead veins, which occupy only a small part of the extensive district to which they give name, are chiefly situated in a space of about fifteen miles from north to south, and twenty from east to west, the southern boundary of which, lying partly in this county and partly in that of Durham, may be defined to be a line extending about twenty miles eastward from Cross Fell. In this district there are two descriptions of nearly vertical veins: those which run north and south, or nearly so, are without lead, and are frequently filled with quartz; those running east and west contain it in great abundance: the latter are the most numerous, and have been wrought for at least 200 years; some are only a few inches wide, while others are several fathoms: they also vary in width in the different veins through which they pass. The only lead-ore procured in abundance is galena, which contains silver, varying in proportion from 2 to 42 ounces in the fother of 21 cwt., and averaging 12 ounces. When it is of good quality, 32 cwt. of clean ore yield 20 cwt. of lead. The richest fields of ore are at Allenhead and Coalcleugh, which, with the other five mines in the parish of Allendale, furnish an annual produce of about 2500 tons of lead. Lead-ore is also found in some of the northern parts of the county; and small veins have been discovered on the coast at Elwick, and on the eastern side at Holy Island. The ore is wrought by a measure containing 800 cwt. of clear ore, called a "bing;" most of the proprietors having smelting mills.

Iron-ore is found both in the coal and lead districts; and vast quantities of iron pyrites lie imbedded in the strata of indurated clay through all the coal field. The iron-works at Lemington are chiefly supplied with this metal from the neighbouring collieries. Iron-stone is still more abundant in the shale of the lead mines; but owing to the high price of fuel, and the great distance from water carriage, it cannot be advantageously manufactured. There were formerly furnaces at Leehall, near Bellingham, and at Beltside: iron-ore was got about four miles west of Blyth; and the Carron Company were once accustomed to collect on Holy Island a part of the ore smelted at their furnaces. The remains of some ancient blomeries are found in different parts of

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the county, seemingly indicating that the Romans were acquainted with these iron mines, which is corroborated by the discovery of a Roman altar, at Beowell, inscribed to *Jupiter Dolichenus*, the deity who presided over iron.

Basalt is found both in the lead and coal measures: in the first it occurs in the form of beds, interstratified with beds of sandstone, limestone, &c., in veins, and in masses lying on the surface, termed "over-lying masses:" in the latter situation it occurs in the general form of a long range, crossing the country from south-west to north-east, north of the lead mines. Further north other masses are visible, and, still further, basaltic eminences form a striking feature in the country between Alnwick and Berwick, and have frequently been chosen for the sites of castles, as at Dunstanbrough, Bamhrough, and Holy Island. Some of the small islands near the coast are also composed of this rock. The number of basaltic veins, or dykes, traversing the coal measures is very considerable; the largest, in the immediate neighbourhood of Newcastle, is that which passes through Coley hill, about four miles west of the town, which is 24 feet wide, and in which a long range of quarries has been opened, in some places to the depth of 50 feet. Limestone abounds through the whole of Bamhrough ward, and that part of Glendale ward lying east of the river Till; and thence it stretches, in a south-westerly direction, through the central part of the county. Freestone, of various kinds, abounds in almost every part, and is applied to all the purposes of building: many of the quarries afford tolerably good slate for roofing, and flag-stones for floors; and at some of them are obtained excellent grindstones, of which many are exported. Whinstone, of the blue kind, is found in many places, particularly in the district called Bamhroughshire; and the tract on the western side of the river Till, including all the Chevlot mountains, produces scarcely any other mineral substance than brown, red, or grey whinstone, which is an excellent material for making roads. Stone marl abounds in many parts near the Tweed, and shell marl is found in a few places in Glendale ward: clay marl is also found in small quantities, but in situations unfavourable to its use as manure. Ore of zinc is found in abundance in most of the veins producing lead-ore; but its distance from any brass-foundries and the want of water carriage render it of little value. Arsenic is found in the lead mines, in which also there is a great variety of the different kinds of spar.

The staple manufactures are principally derived from, or connected with, the coal trade and mines, such as ship-building, rope-making, and the production of the several articles made at the forges, foundries, copperas-works, soda or marine alkali manufactories, white lead works, potteries, glass-works, &c. Hexham has long been noted for the manufacture of gloves, called "Hexham Tan;" and the manufacture of straw-plat is carried on to a considerable extent in the county, much ingenuity being displayed in some of its branches. Besides the astonishing exports of coal, the principal articles exported from the Tyne are lead, shot, cast and wrought iron, grindstones, bricks, earthenware, and glass. The exports through the medium of the port of Berwick are chiefly corn, flour, oatmeal, shelled barley, potatoes, eggs, pork, and wool, which are conveyed coastwise. The port of Alnmouth also employs a few vessels in exporting corn, flour, &c.; and, during the summer season, a few are engaged in carrying lime from the neighbourhood of Bamhrough to different parts of Scotland. The foreign trade is chiefly to the north of Europe. Among the chief imports are corn, flax, hemp, linen, yarn, timber, and iron.

The principal rivers are the Tyne, the Tweed, the Coquet, the Aln, the Blyth, the Wansbeck, and the Till. The Tyne is formed by the confluence, a little above Hexham, of two streams of nearly equal magnitude, called the North Tyne and the South Tyne: it is a tide river to a short distance above Newburn, and is navigable to Newcastle for vessels of 300 or 400 tons' burden, the larger vessels loading at Shields: about 40 steam-boats now ply upon it between Newcastle and Shields. The conservancy of this river belongs to the corporation of Newcastle, by grant of Edward II.; and their jurisdiction extends to high water mark on both sides of the river, from Spar-Hawk, a rock at the mouth of the haven, to Hedwin streams, above Newburn, a distance of 19 miles. The Tyne and Tweed have been long famous for their salmon fisheries, more especially the latter, nearly the whole of the fish being sent to London, in pounded ice, by means of fast sailing smacks of from 70 to 120 tons' burden, built for the purpose. Besides the numerous tram-roads leading from the collieries to the staiths or shipping-places, an important railway from Newcastle to Carlisle has been completed, which will be of great advantage to those two commercial towns, and to all the intermediate country. There is also a railway from Newcastle to North Shields and Tynemouth.

The Roman remains are among the most interesting in the island: the principal are those of the great barrier constructed as a defence against the incursions of the North Britons; and of the eighteen stations along its line, the sites of eleven, enumerated as they occur in succession from the mouth of the Tyne westward, are in this county, *viz.*, *Segedunum*, *Pons Ælii*, *Condercum*, *Vindobala*, *Hunnum*, *Cilurnum*, *Procolitia*, *Borcovicus*, *Vindolana*, *Æsica*, and *Magna*, which were respectively at Wallsend, Newcastle, Benwell, Rutchester, Halton-Chesters, Walwick-Chesters, Carrawburgh, Housesteads (where the remains occupy a space of two miles and a half in length), Little Chesters, Great Chesters, and Caervoran, and of all which the traces are more or less distinct; and numerous remains of Roman buildings, utensils, coins, &c., of almost every description, have been discovered among their foundations, and preserved in various antiquarian repositories. The most conspicuous fragments of the wall itself are at Dentonburo, Heddon-on-the-Wall, Harlow-hill, and near Chollerford bridge, on the Tyne. In addition to the stations along the wall, there were others at Old Town, Bellingham, Corchester, Hexham, Tynemouth, Elsdon, and Rochester, which have also furnished various and interesting relics. Besides the paved way which ran from turret to turret, immediately within the wall, another proceeded by the most direct course between the different stations, and is still distinguishable in various places. The Watling-street traversed the county from south to north, entering it at Corbridge on the Tyne, and crossing the great wall at Portgate, a mile and a half beyond which it separates into two branches, one running north-north-east, and entering Scotland near Berwick, and the other north-north-west, crossing the border at

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Black-Halls. The vicinal road called the Maiden-way, supposed to be a corruption of Madeway, runs from Caervoran, on the western side of the county, to Whitley castle, and thence to Whelltop castle in Westmorland.

The religious houses, probably owing in some degree to the unfruitfulness of a great part of the county, and to the insecurity of its border situation, during the whole period of the existence of those establishments, amounted only to about 49, including hospitals and colleges: there are some remains of the abbeys of Alnwick, Blanchland, and Hulne, but the principal are those of the priories of Brinkburn, Hexham, and Tynemouth. Of the numerous ancient castles, several are remaining either wholly or in part, amongst which that of Bambrough is of the highest antiquity, but that of Alnwick is the most magnificent, as well as of the most distinguished historical celebrity, and, with its modern additions, enjoys a primary rank among the present mansions in the county: in this class of remains may be noticed several of the ancient border towers, of comparatively small dimensions, but of strong though simple construction. There are medical springs at Eglingham, Halliwell, Snowhope, and Thurston, but not much frequented. On the mountain streams are several cascades of considerable height, but, owing to the extreme barrenness of the tracts in which they are situated, they are less picturesque than those of the adjacent county of Durham. Northumberland confers the titles Earl and Duke on the representative of the noble family of Percy, so distinguished in the border annals, whose principal provincial residence is Alnwick Castle.

NORTHWAY, a joint tything with Newton, in the parish of ASHCHURCH, Lower Division of the hundred of TEWKESBURY, Eastern Division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 2¾ miles (E. N. E.) from Tewkesbury; containing, with Newton, 188 inhabitants.

NORTHWICH, a market-town, and the head of a union, in the parochial chapelry of WITTON, which is included in the parish of GREAT BUDWORTH, hundred of NORTHWICH, Southern Division of the county of CHESTER, 17½ miles (E. N. E.) from Chester, and 173 (N. W.) from London; containing 1481 inhabitants. The name of this place is intended to point out its situation with regard to the other *wiches*, or salt towns. Camden states that it was called by the Britons *Hellath*, or *Hellah Du*, meaning the Black Salt Town: it is situated on the line of the northern Watling-street, and the same author is of opinion that its brine springs were used by the Romans. At the Norman Survey it constituted part of the demesne belonging to the earldom of Chester, and eventually passed to the crown: in the reign of Richard III., the manor was, with many others, granted to the Derby family, but it has since been alienated. During the civil commotions in 1643, the town was fortified, and the parliamentary forces had a garrison here; the first attack of the royalists was unsuccessful, but, on the arrival of a reinforcement, they took the town and garrisoned it; it was, however, subsequently retaken by the parliamentarians, and retained by them during the remainder of the war. What is usually considered, from the contiguity of the streets, to constitute the town, lies on the verges of the adjoining townships of Witton, Castle Northwich, Winnington, Leftwich, Marston, and Anderton, at the confluence of the rivers Dane and Weever, and at the intersection of the high road from Chester to Manchester with that from London to Liverpool: it is regularly built, the streets are paved and lighted, many of the houses are ancient, and the inhabitants are supplied with water conveyed by pipes from a reservoir.

The commercial prosperity of Northwich is entirely dependent on its numerous brine springs and extensive mines of rock-salt, in which article the trade is so great as to produce an annual export of 100,000 tons from the springs alone: they were discovered at a very early period, and are usually more than 100 yards in depth; and the water is so intensely impregnated as to be fit for immediate evaporation. The brine, being raised by pumps set in motion by steam-engines, is conveyed directly, by means of pipes, into pans from 30 to 40 feet square; these are fixed over furnaces, the heat arising from which causes the water to evaporate, when the salt crystallizes on the surface, and ultimately sinks to the bottom. The evaporation being completed, the salt is put into moulds perforated at the bottom to drain off the moisture, and afterwards dried in rooms heated by hot air pipes, or in stoves, when it is ready for sale. The grain of salt differs in size according to the degree of heat that is applied: a period of from 20 to 24 hours is required to dry a pan of coarse-grained salt, whilst two pans of salt having a fine grain may be worked off in that time; hence the latter is considerably cheaper than the former. The mines of rock-salt were discovered in 1670; the upper stratum, lying about 60 yards below the surface of the earth, is ten yards thick: about 1773, a second stratum, of superior quality and ten feet in thickness, was discovered, at the depth of 110 yards, the intermediate space being occupied by a solid mass of stone. This alone is worked, and by the following process: a shaft is sunk, and on reaching the mine, a roof is left, which is supported by pillars of the same material: as the excavation proceeds the fragments are raised in buckets by means of steam-engines. The pits include an area of two, three, or four acres, and, when greatly illuminated, present a singularly magnificent appearance, the light being reflected from all points in every variety of hue, as from a promiscuous assemblage of mirrors and prisms. The rock-salt is conveyed down the Weever: one-third undergoes a refining process at Frodsham, and at the works on the Lancashire side of the Mersey, and the remainder is sent to Liverpool, whence it is exported to Ireland and the ports of the Baltic. The number of vessels employed in conveying salt to Liverpool, and which return with coal, is about 300, of from 90 to 100 tons' burden each. Many others are engaged exclusively in the importation from Liverpool of timber, grain, wine, spirituous liquors, raw cotton, grocery, &c., and these frequently return with oak timber. Some vessels of small burden are built here in the docks and ship-yards. Facilities of water carriage are supplied by the Weever, which flows through the town, and the Grand Trunk canal, which passes in a semicircular direction through the salt-works, about one mile to the northward. About two miles distant, on the road to Chester, is the Hartford station of the Grand Junction railway. The market, which is held by prescription, is on Friday; and there are fairs on April 10th, for cattle only, August 2nd, and December 6th, which are numerously attended by the manufacturers from Manchester, Yorkshire, Birming-

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ham, and Sheffield, with their respective goods, and by venders of Irish linen; a commodious range of booths for their use was erected about a quarter of a mile from the town by Mr. Mort, a late lord of the manor of Northwich. Courts leet and baron are held, at which constables and other officers are appointed. The general quarter sessions, formerly held here once in the year, were removed to Knutsford in 1784. This town has been made a polling-place for the southern division of the county. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists; also a National school. The poor law union of Northwich comprises 60 parishes or places, containing a population of 26,521, according to the census of 1831, and is under the care of 58 guardians.

NORTHWICH, a hamlet, in the parish of Blockley, Upper Division of the hundred of Oswaldslow, Blockley and Eastern Divisions of the county of Worcester, though locally in the Upper Division of the hundred of Kiftsgate, county of Gloucester, 1¾ mile (S.) from Chipping-Campden: the population is returned with the parish.

NORTHWICK, a chapelry, in the parish of Henbury, union of Thornbury, Lower Division of the hundred of Henbury, Western Division of the county of Gloucester, 6½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Thornbury: the population is returned with Redwick. The navigable river Severn runs on the west of this chapelry.

NORTHWOLD (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Thetford, hundred of Grimshoe, Western Division of the county of Norfolk, 4½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Stoke-Ferry; containing 1094 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £29. 14. 9½.; patron, Bishop of Ely. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £883, subject to the payment of rates; the glebe comprises 57 acres, valued at £60 per annum. The church, built in the reign of Edward IV., has a stately quadrangular tower of flint, embattled and quoined with freestone, and crowned with eight richly-carved pinnacles. A National school is partly supported by subscription.

NORTHWOOD, a township, in the parish of Wem, Whitchurch Division of the hundred of North Bradford, Northern Division of the county of Salop; containing 233 inhabitants.

NORTHWOOD (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the liberty of West Medina, Isle of Wight Division of the county of Southampton, 1½ mile (S.) from West Cowes; containing, with the town of West Cowes, 4491 inhabitants. The living is annexed, with that of Newport, to the vicarage of Carisbrooke. The parish is bounded on the east by the navigable river Medina. A rent-charge of about £15 was bequeathed by John Mann, in 1687, for the maintenance of poor orphans.

NORTON, a township, in the parish and union of Runcorn, hundred of Bucklow, Northern Division of the county of Chester, 4½ miles (N. E.) from Frodsham; containing 306 inhabitants. The Mersey and Irwell and the Duke of Bridgewater's canals pass through the township. A priory of Augustine canons, originally founded in 1133, at Runcorn, by William Fitz-Nigell, was removed hither by his son William, constable of Chester: this house was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and at the dissolution had a revenue of £258. 11. 8.: it was subsequently a private mansion, and was besieged by the royalists in the early part of 1643.

NORTON (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of Ecclesall-Bierlow, hundred of Scarsdale, Northern Division of the county of Derby, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Dronfield; containing 1747 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; present net income, £270; patron and incumbent, Rev. Henry Pearson; impropriator, Samuel Shore, Esq. The church contains several monuments, among which is an altar-tomb to the memory of the parents of John Blythe, Bishop of Salisbury, and Geoffrey Blythe, Bishop of Lichfield, both which prelates were born here. There is a place of worship for Unitarians. A free grammar school was founded and endowed, in 1654, by Edward Gill, in pursuance of the will of his father: the annual income including several subsequent gifts is £80, which is applied to the education of 70 children.

NORTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Stockton, South-Western Division of Stockton ward, Southern Division of the county palatine of Durham, 2 miles (N.) from Stockton-upon-Tees; containing 1486 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £31. 11. 5½.; present net income, £378; patron, Bishop of Durham; impropriator, W. Middleton and—Wharton, Esqrs. The church was formerly collegiate: it is partly Norman, and partly in the early English style, with various windows of later date, and a tower rising from the centre; it has been enlarged, and 340 free sittings provided, the Incorporated Society having granted £350 in aid of the expense. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Henry II. granted permission for a market to be held here weekly, on Sunday. Norton enjoys the privilege of one of the six scholarships founded in the University of Oxford, in 1536, by the Rev. John Claymund, then vicar of this parish, and master of Corpus Christi College. A free grammar school, of which the founder is unknown, appears to have existed since the year 1600; the present income, arising from rents, is £40. 1., which is paid to a master for teaching six boys. A National school is supported by subscription. The sum of £21 per annum, the rent of land purchased with a bequest by John Thomson, in 1786, and £100 by William Snowdon, are applied to charitable uses. Bernard Gilpin, "the Apostle of the North," was instituted to this vicarage on his return from the continent in 1552; and the Rev. John Wallis, author of the History and Antiquities of Northumberland, died here in 1793.

NORTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the Upper Division of the hundred of Dudstone and King's-Barton, union, and Eastern Division of the county, of Gloucester, 4 miles (N. E. by N.) from Gloucester; containing 423 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £51; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The church is a small structure, principally in the later English style. There is a National school.

NORTON, a township, in the parish and union of Bromyard, hundred of Broxash, county of Hereford, 3 miles (N. E. by E.) from Bromyard; containing 554 inhabitants.

NORTON (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of Hitchin, hundred of Cashio, or liberty of St. Alban's, county of Hertford, 1 mile (W. N. W.) from Baldock;

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containing 364 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.; present net income, £96; patron, J. Watson, Esq.; impropriator, G. Hicks, Esq. A school is supported by an endowment of £16 per annum.

NORTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Faversham, Upper Division of the lathe of Scray, Eastern Division of the county of Kent, 3¼ miles (W.) from Faversham; containing 111 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 18. 4.; present net income, £306; patron, Bishop of Rochester. The church is principally in the early English style of architecture.

NORTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Daventry, hundred of Fawsley, Southern Division of the county of Northampton, 2¼ miles (E. N. E.) from Daventry; containing 541 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage; net income, £270; patron and impropriator, Beriah Botfield, Esq. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a school supported by subscription. The Grand Junction canal crosses the parish on the east and north, and the London and Birmingham railway passes through it.

NORTON, a township, in the parish of Cuckney, union of Worksop, Hatfield Division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, Northern Division of the county of Nottingham, 4½ miles (S. by W.) from Worksop; containing 324 inhabitants.

NORTON (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Stow, hundred of Blackbourn, Eastern Division of the county of Suffolk, 3½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Ixworth; containing 802 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 3. 9.; present net income, £458; patrons, Master and Fellows of St. Peter's College, Cambridge. Here is a National school. The Rev. Cox Macro, D.D., in 1776, bequeathed £600 stock, now £724. 8. 8., three per cents., the dividends on which, amounting to £21. 14. 8., are distributed in coats and gowns to 12 poor men and 12 poor women of the parish. Henry VIII. was induced by false information and a spirit of avarice to dig here for gold; his hopes were of coarse vain, and the circumstance would hardly have been credited did not the diggings still remain. There is a noble oak in this parish, whose girth at four feet from the ground is about 23 feet, and the boughs cover an area of from 60 to 80 feet in diameter.

NORTON (*St. Edwin*), a parish, in the union of Evesham, Lower Division of the hundred of Blackenhurst, Pershore and Eastern Divisions of the county of Worcester, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Evesham; containing 397 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with the chapelry of Lentwich, or Lentchurch, valued in the king's books at £5. 17. 8½.; present net income, £157; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The church was a small cruciform structure, principally in the later English style, but the nave having fallen down, the tower is now distinct from the rest of the building. It contains several ancient monuments to the family of Biggs, most of which are in good preservation, and consist of recumbent effigies, and others in a kneeling posture, of several members of that family, which was highly distinguished in the reign of Henry VIII.

NORTON, a parish, in the union of Malton, wapentake of Buckrose, East Riding of the county of York, ¾ of a mile (E. S. E.) from New Malton; containing 1425 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £120; patrons, Representatives of T. Ewbank, Esq.; impropriators, several proprietors of land. This parish is separated from Malton by the river Derwent, which is here crossed by a stone bridge. At the foot of the bridge there was formerly an hospital, founded early in the reign of Henry II., by Roger de Flamville, and made subordinate to the priory of Malton. From the great number of Roman coins discovered, this is supposed to have been anciently a place of more consequence than it is now.

NORTON, a township, in the parish of Campsall, union of Doncaster, Upper Division of the wapentake of Osgoldcross, West Riding of the county of York, 8½ miles (N. by W.) from Doncaster; containing 643 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A school is conducted on the National system.

NORTON-BAVANT (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Warminster, Warminster and Southern Divisions of the county of Wilts, 2¾ miles (S. E. by E.) from Warminster; containing 279 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 0. 10.; present net income, £150: it is in the patronage of the Crown; impropriator, S. Bennett, Esq. A school is partly supported by subscription.

NORTON, BISHOP'S (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Caistor, Eastern Division of the wapentake of Aslacoe, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 10 miles (W. N. W.) from Market-Rasen; containing 426 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Bishop's-Norton in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln (the appropriator), valued in the king's books at £9; present net income, £185. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

NORTON, BRIZE (*St. Brize*), a parish, in the union of Witney, hundred of Bampton, county of Oxford, 4 miles (S. E.) from Burford; containing 627 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 7. 11.; present net income, £165; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The church contains a beautiful effigy in stone of John Daubigne, in the costume of the time of Edward III. Ten poor children are educated for an annuity of £5, the gift of Goddard Carter, in 1723; and a Sunday school is supported by the Vicar. There are good stone quarries in the parish.

NORTON-BY-BREDON, a chapelry, in the parish of Bredon, union of Tewkesbury, Middle Division of the hundred of Oswaldslow, Pershore and Eastern Divisions of the county of Worcester, 4½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Tewkesbury; containing 199 inhabitants.

NORTON-BY-KEMPSEY (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of Pershore, Lower Division of the hundred of Oswaldslow, Worcester and Western Divisions of the county of Worcester, 3½ miles (S. S. E.) from Worcester; containing 552 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester, valued in the king's books at £2. 12. 6.; present net income, £42. Thomas Knight, in 1652, and Elizabeth Stephens, in

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1668, bequeathed each £100 to the poor of the parish. There are extensive quarries of limestone within the parish.

NORTON-CANON (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of Weobley, hundred of Grimsworth, county of Hereford, 3½ miles (S. S. W.) from Weobley; containing 338 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5; present net income, £120; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Hereford. A small school is endowed with about £8 a year, the bequest of Mr. Barnett.

NORTON, CHIPPING (*St. Mary*), an incorporated market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of Chadlington, county of Oxford, 19 miles (N. W.) from Oxford, and 74 (N. W. by W.) from London; containing, with the hamlet of Over Norton, 2637 inhabitants. This town derives its name from its northern situation, and from its Saxon prefix appears to have been a place of some importance at the time of the Heptarchy: it occupies a picturesque situation, surrounded by undulating hills, on the high road from Oxford to Worcester. The streets are partially paved, and lighted with gas, and there is a plentiful supply of water. Many remains of ancient buildings have been incorporated in the present houses, of which the most interesting are in a house in the High-street. The woollen manufacture, which formerly flourished here, is now reduced to one establishment, chiefly in the horse-cloth and girth department. The market is on Wednesday; and great markets for cattle are held on the last Wednesday in each month, and the Wednesday next after Dec. 11th: there are also two statute fairs on the Wednesday before and after the 10th of October. The only charter was granted by James I. in 1607, and under it the officers of the corporation were two bailiffs, two chamberlains, twelve burgesses, a town-clerk, and two sergeants-at-mace. The government is now vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, for an abstract of which see the Appendix, No. I. The mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace. The freedom is acquired by birth or servitude. The only police are a principal and an assistant. By charter of James I., the late corporation had cognizance and the power of trying for all offences the punishment of which does not extend to loss of life or limb, but the present corporation now hold no other than courts of petty session. They have power to hold a court of record, for all pleas to the amount of £4, but this court has fallen into disuse. The borough formerly returned two members to parliament, but has discontinued since the reign of Edward III.: its limits are considered to be co-extensive with the whole township of Chipping-Norton. Belonging to the borough are two commons, one called the Great common and the other Southcomb, on which the occupier of every ancient tenement has the right of turning a horse or a cow from May-day till the end of October.

The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 6. 8.; present net income, £129; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. The church, situated in a beautiful valley, is in the decorated style of English architecture, and had an elegant and highly enriched tower, which, being in a very dilapidated state, was taken down and a square embattled tower erected in 1819; the south porch is hexagonal in form, with a finely groined roof. The interior is rich in detail; the nave is lighted by a range of clerestory windows, and the windows of the aisles are of large dimensions and highly enriched with tracery: it was repewed and beautified, at a cost of about £2000, in 1839, and contains 350 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £200 in aid of the expense: there are some very handsome monuments with recumbent effigies. The church contains the chantry chapels of St. John, St. James and the Virgin, founded respectively by John Tanner, Margaret Pyuner, and Master Lee. Here are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, and Wesleyan Methodists; also a Roman Catholic chapel, which, standing on an eminence, is a prominent object. On the dissolution of the Trinity guild, the grammar school, which for a long time had been endowed with £6 per annum from the funds of that establishment, was re-founded by Edward VI., and the original endowment has since that time been paid at the Salt-office, out of the land revenue belonging to the Crown. Mr. Francis Barnes, in 1762, bequeathed £300, now producing about £17 per annum, which is paid to the master on condition of his keeping his residence (which is rent-free) and the school-room in repair; two boys, who are appointed by the charity trustees, are gratuitously instructed. A National, a Lancasterian, and an infants' school are supported by subscription. Eight almshouses for poor widows were built about the year 1649, by Henry Cornish, who, among other charities, also devised twelve cottages, on condition that they should always be let at the same moderate rent, for the residence of poor persons of good repute. In that part of the parish called Cock's Town End are four almshouses, kept in repair at the expense of the inmates, but the origin of their foundation is unknown. The poor law union of Chipping-Norton comprises 33 parishes or places, containing a population of 15,355, according to the census of 1831, and is under the care of 37 guardians. At Over Norton was an Augustine priory, founded in the reign of Henry II., by William Fitz-Alan, and dedicated to the Virgin, St. John the Evangelist, and St. Giles, which, having escheated to the crown in the reign of Henry VII., was purchased by Dr. William Smith, Bishop of Lincoln, and given to Brasenose College, Oxford: its revenue at that time amounted to £50. The site of a castle still remains close to the church, surrounded by a moat, and supposed to have been built in the reign of Stephen. In the market-place is a very ancient elm tree of large growth, where rooks regularly build. On the road to Birmingham, half a mile distant, was an ancient chapel, the site of which is now occupied by a posting-house and hotel, called Chapel House. On digging to enlarge the building, stone coffins were found containing human bones, among which were beads and a silver crucifix: three urns were also found in a vault, with some fragments of masonry and painted glass. There is a curious crypt under a house in the town, and a Saxon arched doorway in another house.

NORTON, COLD (*St. Stephen*), a parish, in the union of Maldon, hundred of Dengie, Southern Division of the county of Essex, 5 miles (S.) from Maldon; containing 216 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 13. 4.; present net

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income, £328; patrons, Governors of the Charterhouse, London. The church is a small ancient edifice with a shingled spire, situated on an eminence, and contains some ancient monuments. A school is partly supported by the rector.

NORTON, COLD, a township, in the parish of CHESSEY, union of STONE, Southern Division of the hundred of PIREHILL, Northern Division of the county of STAFFORD, 2¾ miles (N. E. by E.) from Eccleshall; containing 37 inhabitants. Here is a small National school.

NORTON-COLEPARLE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of MALMESBURY, Malmesbury and Kingswood, and Northern, Divisions of the county of WILTS, 3½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Malmesbury; containing 113 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £2. 19. 9½.; present net income, £80; patron, J. Pitt, Esq.

NORTON-CONYERS, a chapelry, in the parish of WATH, wapentake of ALLERTONSHIRE, North Riding of the county of YORK, 3½ miles (N. by E.) from Ripon; containing 73 inhabitants. This was the seat of Richard Norton, Lord Chief Justice of England in the early part of the reign of Henry IV.; and subsequently of the gallant royalist, Sir Richard Graham, who, having received numerous wounds in the battle of Marston Moor, and finding it lost, fled to his house here, and died the same night.

NORTON CUCKNEY, county of NOTTINGHAM.—See CUCKNEY.

NORTON-DISNEY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of NEWARK, Lower Division of the wapentake of BOOTHBY-GRAFFO, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 7 miles (N. E. by E.), from Newark; containing 210 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 6. 10.; present net income, £172; patron, Sir Thomas Clarges, Bart.

NORTON, EAST (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BILLESDON, hundred of EAST GOSCOTE, Northern Division of the county of LEICESTER, 6 miles (W. by N.) from Uppingham; containing 137 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Tugby. At the time of the enclosure, in 1651, the proprietors gave 12 acres of land for the benefit of the poor. Catherine Parker, in 1747, bequeathed property for the maintenance of one poor widow, and also a small sum for teaching poor children; and Richard Freestone left £10, directing the interest to be distributed in bread to the poor annually on the 5th of November.

NORTON-FALGATE, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of WHITECHAPEL, locally in the Tower Division of the hundred of Ossulstone, county of MIDDLESEX; adjoining the ward of Bishopsgate (Without) in the city of London, and containing 1918 inhabitants. Norton-Fulgate, or Folgate, called also Norton-Folley, derives its name from its situation north of Bishopsgate, and probably its adjunct from the Saxon *Folcberg*, a highway, the Roman Ermin-street having passed through the place. It is a precinct exempt from archidiaconal jurisdiction, being subject to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, to whom the manor belongs, and who are stated in Domesday-book to have held ten cottages and nine acres of land here in the reign of Edward the Confessor. According to some authorities, this place belongs to the parish of St. Faith under St. Paul's, but the inhabitants consider it an extra-parochial liberty, marrying and burying where they please, and maintaining their own poor, except in that part of the liberty which includes part of Long-alley, Hog-lane, and Blossom-street, the inhabitants of which pay poor-rates to the parish of Shoreditch, but as to watch and ward they pay to this liberty. It is within the jurisdiction of the court of requests held for the Tower Hamlets, for the recovery of debts under £5. An infants' school is partly supported by subscription. In Elder-street are almshouses for six poor members of the Weavers' Company, founded and endowed in 1729, by Nicholas Garrat, Esq.; and adjoining them are others for the poor of Norton-Falgate, erected in 1728. St. Mary Spital, a priory for canons and brethren of the order of St. Augustine, was founded by William Brune, a citizen of London, in the year 1197: its revenue, at the dissolution, was £557. 14. 10.

NORTON-FITZWARREN (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of TAUNTON, hundred of TAUNTON and TAUNTON-DEAN, Western Division of the county of SOMERSET, 2¾ miles (W. N. W.) from Taunton; containing 545 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 10. 10.; present net income, £252: it is in the patronage of Mrs. Hawker. A girls' school is partly supported by the clergyman.

NORTON, GREENS, county of NORTHAMPTON.—See GREENS-NORTON.

NORTON-HAWFIELD, a ville, in the union of CLUTTON, hundred of CHEW, Eastern Division of the county of SOMERSET; containing 40 inhabitants.

NORTON, HOOK (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of BANBURY, hundred of CHADLINGTON, county of OXFORD, 5½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Chipping-Norton; containing 1506 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £180; patron, Bishop of Oxford; impropriator, Lord Talbot. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. A school is partly supported by subscription; and William Hobbs, in 1810, bequeathed £5 towards the support of a Sunday school, which is further aided by subscription.

NORTON-IN-HALES (*ST. CHAD*), a parish, in the union of DRAYTON, Drayton Division of the hundred of NORTH BRADFORD, Northern Division of the county of SALOP, 3½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Drayton-in-Hales; containing 311 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 9. 4.; present net income, £305; patron and incumbent, Rev. Hugh Ker Cockburn. A school has an endowment of £10 per annum, arising from the rent of a few tenements, devised by Margaret Higginson in 1751. The learned Dr. Lightfoot, Master of Clare Hall, Cambridge, was rector of this parish.

NORTON-JUXTA-TWYCROSS (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of MARKET-BOSWORTH, hundred of SPARKENHOE, Southern Division of the county of LEICESTER, 6½ miles (W. N. W.) from Market-Bosworth; containing 497 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14; present net income, £273: it is in the patronage of the Crown. A school is partly supported by subscription. William Whiston, the celebrated divine, was born here in 1667, during the incumbency of his father.

NORTON, KING'S (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a pa-

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rish, in the union of BILLESDON, hundred of GARTREE, Southern Division of the county of LEICESTER; containing 161 inhabitants, of which number, 65 are in the township of King's-Norton, 7½ miles (E. S. E.) from Leicester. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7; present net income, £103; patron and impropriator, Henry Green, Esq. There is a chapel of ease at Stretton-Parva, in this parish.

NORTON, KING'S (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish (formerly a market-town), and the head of a union, in the Upper Division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, Northfield and Eastern Divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 6 miles (S. S. W.) from Birmingham; containing 3977 inhabitants, many of whom are employed in the making of nails. This town received the grant of a market from James I.; and during the succeeding reign, in the year 1645, Hawkesley House, then belonging to the Middlemores, was burnt down by the royalists. The market is disused; but fairs are held on April 25th and September 5th. The Birmingham and Worcester canal, in passing through this parish, forms a junction with that of Stratford-on-Avon, and is conveyed through a tunnel into the parish of Alvechurch. This has lately been made a polling-place for the Eastern Division of the county. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Bromsgrove. The church is spacious, and principally in the decorated style of English architecture, with later insertions; the tower and spire are very fine. A free grammar school was endowed by Edward VI. with £15 per annum, subject to a deduction for land tax, which is paid to a master who teaches about 20 poor boys: the building comprises an upper room, called the library, in which are several hundred volumes, bequeathed for the use of the school by a former rector, and which is now used as a Sunday school-room. There are some small bequests for the poor. The poor law union consists of only 5 parishes or places, containing a population of 14,701, according to the census of 1831, and is under the care of 20 guardians.

NORTON-LE-CLAY, a township, in the parish of CUNDALL, wapentake of HALLIKELD, North Riding of the county of YORK, 3 miles (N.) from Boroughbridge; containing 146 inhabitants.

NORTON-LINDSEY (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of WARWICK, Snitterfield Division of the hundred of BARLICHWAY, Southern Division of the county of WARWICK, 3¾ miles (W. S. W.) from Warwick; containing 141 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Claverdon.

NORTON-MALEREWARD, a parish, in the union of CLUTTON, hundred of CHEW, Eastern Division of the county of SOMERSET, 2¼ miles (N. W.) from Pensford; containing 110 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 2. 6.; patron and incumbent, Rev. W. P. Wait. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £223, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £23; the glebe comprises 57 acres, valued at £85 per annum.

NORTON-MANDEVILLE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of ONGAR, Southern Division of the county of ESSEX, 3 miles (N. E. by E.) from Chipping-Ongar; containing 114 inhabitants. This parish is supposed to have derived its name from its relative situation to Ongar, and its distinguishing affix from one of its early proprietors. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £83; patron and impropriator, C. Cure, Esq. The church is a small plain edifice with a shingled spire.

NORTON-MIDSUMMER (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of CLUTTON, hundred of CHEWTON, Eastern Division of the county of SOMERSET, 9¼ miles (S. W. by S.) from Bath; containing 2942 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 3. 4.; present net income, £308; patrons, Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford, to whom, with Miss Tooker and W. C. James, Esq., the impropriation belongs. The church is a large and handsome structure, with a modern tower, having on the south side a recess containing a statue of Charles II.: it contains 520 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £500 in aid of the expense. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The parish is bounded on the east by the old Roman Fosseway, and abounds with coal of superior quality, of which there are extensive mines, affording employment to a great portion of the inhabitants. A fair for cattle, pigs, &c., is held annually on April 25th. At the southern extremity of the parish is a modern Roman Catholic establishment from Douay in French Flanders, called Downside College, where young men are prepared for ordination for the priesthood, and a number of boys educated: connected with the institution is a very elegant chapel, also a good library. Ann Harris, in 1719, gave the residue of her personal estate, now producing about £45 per annum, for teaching poor children. Here is a National school.

NORTON-ON-THE-MOORS (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of LEEK, Northern Division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD; containing 2407 inhabitants, of which number, 2163 are in the township of Norton-on-the-Moors, 2½ miles (N. by E.) from Hanley. This parish is a bleak and hilly tract abounding with coal: the Caldon canal passes through it. The living is a rectory not in charge; net income, £375; patron and incumbent, Rev. G. B. Wildig. The church was rebuilt in 1738, and is a plain brick edifice with a square tower at the west end. Four poor children are educated for a trifling bequest by Hugh Ford, in 1730.

NORTON, OVER, a chapelry, in the parish and union of CHIPPING-NORTON, hundred of CHADLINGTON, county of OXFORD, ¾ of a mile (N. by E.) from Chipping-Norton; containing 375 inhabitants. Here is the mansion and beautiful park of Col. Dawkins.

NORTON, ST. PHILIP (*ST. PHILIP AND ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of FROME, hundred of WELLOW, Eastern Division of the county of SOMERSET, 6½ miles (S. by E.) from Bath; containing 767 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 11. 3.; present net income, £91; patron, Bishop of Bath and Wells; the impropriation belongs to Mrs. Day. The church is partly in the later style of English architecture. There is a place of worship for Baptists; also a school supported by two endowments, one of £10 per annum bequeathed by Mr. Coles, and the other of £50, the interest of money given in 1827 by Joseph Neeld, Esq., who also in the same year built separate school-rooms for boys and girls.

NORTON, PUDDING (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of WALSINGHAM, hundred of GALLOW, West-

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ern Division of the county of NORFOLK, 1½ mile (S.) from Fakenham; containing 17 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6; patron, Thomas Wright, Esq. Of the church there are no remains, except a small square tower.

NORTON-SUBCOURSE (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of LODDON and CLAVERING, hundred of CLAVERING, Eastern Division of the county of NORFOLK, 6 miles (N. by W.) from Beccles; containing 367 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage; net income, £100; patron and impropriator, Sir Edmund Bacon, Bart. A chantry, or college of eight Secular priests, was removed hither from Raveningham, in the reign of Edward III.; in 1387 the number was increased to thirteen, and in 1393 the society was translated to Castle-Mettingham, in Suffolk.

NORTON-UNDER-CANNOCK, or NORTON-CANES (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of PENKRIDGE, Southern Division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 8½ miles (W. by S.) from Lichfield; containing 678 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £81; patron and appropriator, Prebendary of Alrewas in the Cathedral Church of Lichfield. The church is a neat edifice, rebuilt and enlarged by subscription, in 1832, at a cost of £1220, and contains 116 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £100 in aid of the expense. The Essington and Wyrley canal passes through the parish, which abounds with excellent coal. Richard Gildart and Phineas Hussey, Esqrs., lords of the manors of Horton and Little Wyrley, in 1776, founded a school and endowed it with an estate now producing £40 a year, which is divided between the curate and schoolmaster, the latter of whom teaches about 30 children free; the land consists of about 55 acres, enclosed from Cannock chace.

NORTON-UNDER-HAMBDON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of YEOVIL, hundred of HOUNDSBOROUGH, BERWICK, and COKER, Western Division of the county of SOMERSET, 4½ miles (N. N. E.) from Crewkerne; containing 513 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 16. 3.; present net income, £189; patron, John Locke, Esq.

NORTON, WOOD, county of NORFOLK.—See WOOD-NORTON.

NORWELL (*ST. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of SOUTHWELL, Northern Division of the wapentake of THURGARTON, Southern Division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 6 miles (N. by W.) from Newark; containing 939 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, originally divided into three portions, denominated respectively Norwell-Secunda, Norwell-Tertia, and Norwell-Overhall. Norwell-Secunda and Norwell-Overhall are each valued in the king's books at £4. 12. 11.; present net income, £336; patrons and appropriators, Prebendaries of Norwell-Overhall and Norwell-Tertia. A school is endowed with £44 per annum for teaching 28 children.

NORWELL-WOODHOUSE, a township, in the parish of NORWELL, union of SOUTHWELL, Northern Division of the wapentake of THURGARTON, Southern Division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 7½ miles (N. N. W.) from Newark; containing 141 inhabitants.

NORWICH, a city and county of itself, locally in the hundred of Humbleyard, Eastern Division of the county of NORFOLK, of which it is the capital, 108 miles (N. E. by N.) from London; containing, exclusively of that part of the parish of Heilesdon which is in the hundred of Taverham, and of that part of the parish of Thorpe-St. Andrew which is in the hundred of Blofield, 61,116 inhabitants. This ancient city, which rose from the ruins of the *Venta Icenorum* of the Romans, so named from the river Wentsum, or Wensum, the site of which is now occupied by the village of Caistor, was by the Britons, in allusion to that circumstance, called *Caer Gwent*; and by the Saxons, in reference to its situation with respect to the Roman station, *Northwic*, or the northern castle, of which its present name is an evident contraction. Uffa, first king of the East Angles, is stated to have built a castle here in 575, and to have made it his residence. Henry I. granted to Harvey, first Bishop of Ely, exemption for the lands of his church from the service of castle guard to Norwich, by which tenure they were held previously to the erection of the monastery of Ely by Ethelreda, daughter of Anna, King of the East Angles, and wife of Egfrid, King of Northumbria, in the year 673. According to Spelman, it was a residence of the kings of East Anglia, who established a mint here, from which issued coins of Alfred and several succeeding kings. Being an object of frequent contention between the Saxons and the Danes, it was alternately in the possession of each party, and was repaired and fortified by Alfred the Great against the latter, to whom, after a treaty of peace, that monarch finally conceded it. The Danes being subsequently driven out, it remained in the possession of the Saxons till 1004, when those invaders, stimulated by the weakness of Ethelred II. and the treachery of Alfric, Earl of Mercia, landed on the coast of Essex under Sweyn their king, plundered and burnt the city, and left it in a state of desolation till their return in 1018, when they again took possession of it under Canute, by whom it was rebuilt and the fortifications of the castle were restored. From this time it rapidly increased in extent and importance till the Norman Conquest, when it was inferior only to the city of York. It was bestowed by the Conqueror on Ralph Guader, who, with the Earls of Hereford and Northumberland, entered into a conspiracy against the king; but, being frustrated in his design by the vigilance of the Bishop of Worcester, the sheriff for that county, and Walter Lucy, Baron of Hereford, he withdrew into Brittany, leaving in the castle a garrison of Britons under the command of his wife, who heroically sustained a protracted siege, till, being reduced by famine, she surrendered to the king, on condition of being suffered to leave the kingdom with all her forces in perfect security. During this siege the city sustained material injury, and was so much reduced that, from 1320 burgesses who inhabited it in the reign of Edward the Confessor, there were only 560 remaining. It gradually recovered from

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this severe calamity, and in 1094, Herbert de Lozinga, who accompanied William Rufus from Normandy, being made bishop of East Anglia, removed that see from Thetford to Norwich, where he erected a cathedral, an episcopal palace, and a monastery, in which he placed sixty monks.

From this time the city rapidly improved, and, according to William of Malmesbury, soon became famous for the number of its inhabitants, and the extent of its trade. It was rebuilt in the reign of Stephen, who incorporated the inhabitants, and gave the town as an appanage to his third son William, from whom it was afterwards taken by Henry II.; whose son gave it to Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, in order to secure his interest in his rebellion against his father. The earl having repaired the fortifications, and placed a strong garrison of French and Flemings in the castle, held it for some time against the king, but, after a vigorous defence, he was compelled to surrender it, and to purchase peace by the payment of 1000 marks. In the reign of John, the Dauphin of France, whom the confederated barons had invited to their assistance, besieged and took possession of the castle, plundered the citizens, and committed numerous depredations. In the reign of Edward I., having recovered from the injury it had sustained, and grown into importance, it abounded with opulent citizens, who environed it with walls of great strength; and in the reign of Henry IV., in 1403, they obtained permission to elect a mayor and sheriffs, in lieu of their ancient bailiffs, whereby Norwich was constituted a county of itself. In the reign of Richard II. an insurrection was excited by John Listher, a dyer in the town, which was quelled by the exertions of the Bishop of Norwich, by whom he was defeated, and, being taken prisoner, was executed in 1381. The city suffered severely by continued discord between the monks and the citizens; the latter assaulted and set fire to the monastery, which, with the exception of the chapel, was burnt down. The king, having been informed of this outrage, visited Norwich, and, after due examination, caused 30 young men of the city to be executed. In 1446, another assault on the monks was restrained by the activity of the Duke of Norfolk, who seized and punished the ringleaders, displaced the mayor from his office, and appointed Sir John Clifton governor of the city, till the king might be pleased to restore its forfeited privileges. Soon after the suppression of these tumults, the city, which had repeatedly suffered from a similar calamity, was nearly consumed by a fire which broke out in a house in the parish of St. George. In the reign of Edward VI., Robert Kett, a tanner, and his brother William, both of Wymondham, under the pretence of resisting the enclosure of waste lands, excited a formidable rebellion; and, having seized on the palace of the Earl of Surrey, plundered and converted it into a prison, in which they confined many noblemen and gentlemen: they then encamped on Mousehold heath, where they were at length defeated by the Earl of Warwick with a numerous army, and the two brothers being taken prisoners, Robert was hanged on Norwich castle, and William on the steeple of Wymondham church. In the reign of Elizabeth, the manufacture of bombazine and other articles, for which the city has been since noted, was introduced by the Dutch and Walloons, who, fleeing from the Netherlands, found in this country an asylum from the persecution of the Duke of Alva: that queen, who, by the encouragement she gave to the emigrants, laid the foundation of the commercial and manufacturing prosperity of this and other towns, visited Norwich, where she was received with great demonstration of respect, and pompously entertained for several days. During the civil war in the reign of Charles I., the city was held by the parliamentarian forces, who defaced the cathedral, stripped it of all its plate and ornaments, and greatly damaged the episcopal palace. After the Restoration, Norwich was visited by Charles II. and his consort, and subsequently by Queen Anne, who were hospitably entertained by the corporation.

The city is pleasantly situated on the summit and acclivities of an eminence rising gently from the river Wensum, which, after pursuing a winding course through the town, joins the river Yare, thus affording a line of navigation from the sea at Yarmouth. The houses are in general of antique appearance, and the city, from being thickly interspersed with orchards and garden-grounds, presents a rural aspect almost unparalleled in towns of such extent: the principal streets are well paved, the others only partially. There are not less than nine bridges over the river, connecting the various parts of the town, which has recently been lighted wholly with gas: the streets are in many places narrow, and diverge from one common centre. The town, extending a mile and a half in length, and one mile and a quarter in breadth, was formerly surrounded on all sides, except where it was defended by the river, with embattled walls, in which were forty towers and twelve principal gates; the former are in a dilapidated state, and the latter have been taken down. Various parts of it are supplied with water by means of public water-works. The environs, which are in the highest state of cultivation, have, from the salubrity of the air, and the pleasantness of their situation, become the residence of numerous opulent families. A public subscription library, established in 1784, contains more than 14,000 volumes: the admission ticket is £5. 5., and the annual subscription £1. 1.; a large building was erected for it in 1837, on part of the site of the old gaol, at the north end of the market-place, opposite the guildhall. The Norfolk and Norwich Literary Institution, under the direction of a committee of 21 members, was formed by a proprietary, who also subscribe annually £1. 11. 6.: it is open to subscribers not being shareholders at £2. 2. per annum, and occupies a part of a most noble and elegant structure, erected in 1839 on the site of the Duke of Norfolk's ancient palace in St. Andrew's, Broad-street, granted by his Grace to a proprietary for erecting a museum, which had been established about ten years, but the collection having increased so largely, the building became insufficient, and the present edifice was erected by subscription, and is a great ornament to the city: the museum is in a flourishing condition, and lectures on various subjects are occasionally delivered. The Norwich and Norfolk United Medical Book Society was established in 1824, and is supported by professional members in the city and county. A society of artists was instituted in 1803, for promoting the study of painting, sculpture, and architecture; and, in 1816, some of the original members instituted the Norwich and Norfolk society of artists and amateurs,

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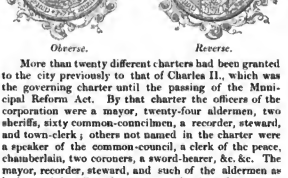
who hold their meetings in a room built for that purpose near the corn exchange. The Friars' Society, for the dissemination of useful knowledge, was established in 1785; and a mechanics' institute in 1825. The theatre royal, a handsome building tastefully fitted up, is a newly-erected edifice, opened in 1826 under the direction of the Norwich company. Near it is an extensive suite of assembly-rooms, consisting of a larger ball-room, 66 feet long and 23 wide; a smaller, 50 feet long and 27 wide; and a tea-room, 27 feet square, which, by removing partitions, form one room 143 feet in length; they are lighted with gas, and furnished in an elegant style; there are also two appropriate card-rooms. The public gardens, in which is a handsome edifice called the Pantheon, are tastefully laid out for the reception and entertainment of visiters. The cavalry barracks, in Pockthorpe, form an extensive and handsome range of building of red brick, consisting of a centre and two wings: the walls enclose an area of ten acres, for the exercise of the troops.

The principal articles of manufacture are bombazines, crapes, camlets, chalis, shawls, plaids, worsted stuffs, fabrics in which silk, wool, and mohair are interwoven (called Norwich shawls), and various others; to prevent fraud in the manufacture of which, eight wardens, of whom four are chosen from the citizens, and four from the neighbourhood, are annually appointed, with full powers of inspection: the number of looms in these several factories is about 14,000, affording employment to more than 15,000 persons. There are several silk-mills, in the principal of which from 300 to 400 persons are employed; it is worked by steam-engines of various degrees of power: the silk, after being properly prepared, is distributed to the weavers to be manufactured into crape. The towns of Yarmouth, Bungay, and North Walsham participate in the benefit of this manufacture, of which branch establishments have been opened in those several places. There are also three recently erected yarn-factories, in which the wool undergoes all the various processes of combing, sorting, &c., and is spun into yarn; together with extensive iron-foundries, breweries, establishments for making vinegar, snuff-manufactories, and numerous corn-mills. A considerable trade in agricultural produce arises from the situation of the town in the centre of an extensive district, remarkable for its fertility and the improved state of its agriculture. The trade between Norwich and Yarmouth is carried on by keels and wherries of very light construction, varying from fifteen to forty tons' burden, by which coal, timber, grain, and various other articles of merchandise, are brought from that port by the river, on which is a regular establishment of steam-packets. Besides the British products just mentioned, considerable quantities of wine and oil are imported from the continent of Europe, and yarn from Ireland; and the manufactures of Norwich are exported from London and Yarmouth to Russia, the Baltic, Germany, the Netherlands, France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy, as well as the East and West Indies and to America. In 1836 an act was passed for making a railway from London to Norwich and Yarmouth, to be called the Eastern Counties railway. The market days are Wednesday and Saturday, the latter being a very considerable market for corn: the corn exchange is a commodious building erected in 1828, the front of which is ornamented with a noble Ionic portico of four columns, and the interior constitutes one of the most spacious rooms in the kingdom. A very extensive market is held on the same day, on the Castle Ditches, for horses and cattle; and there is a market for fish daily. The fairs are on the day before Good Friday, and on the Monday and Tuesday in Easter and Whitsun weeks.

Corporation Seal.



Obverse. *Reverse.*

More than twenty different charters had been granted to the city previously to that of Charles II., which was the governing charter until the passing of the Municipal Reform Act. By that charter the officers of the corporation were a mayor, twenty-four aldermen, two sheriffs, sixty common-councilmen, a recorder, steward, and town-clerk; others not named in the charter were a speaker of the common-council, a clerk of the peace, chamberlain, two coroners, a sword-bearer, &c. &c. The mayor, recorder, steward, and such of the aldermen as had served the office of mayor, were justices of the peace, with exclusive jurisdiction. The government is now vested in a mayor, sixteen aldermen, and forty-eight councillors, by the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, for an abstract of which see the Appendix, No. I.; and a sheriff is appointed by the council. By that act the municipal boundaries of the borough are made co-extensive with those for parliamentary purposes, and the city divided into eight wards. The income of the corporation is about £4500 per annum. The mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, with twenty others appointed under a commission. The police force consists of two superintendents, four serjeants, and sixty-five men. The freedom is inherited by birth, or acquired by servitude to a freeman resident in the city. The city first exercised the elective franchise in the 23rd of Edward I., since which time it has regularly returned two members to parliament. The right of election was formerly vested in the freeholders, and in the freemen generally not receiving alms, in number about 4000. The number of voters now registered is 4311; the sheriff is the returning officer. A court of assize is held twice a year before the judges travelling the Norfolk circuit, which is opened by a commission distinct from that for the county of Norfolk; courts of general quarter session, for the trial of all but capital offenders; and, under a grant from Richard I., and other charters, a court of record for the recovery of debts to any amount, called the "Court of Guildhall of the City of Norwich," is held on Wednesdays and Saturdays, the judges of which were, by the charters, the sheriffs, assisted by the steward; but by the Municipal Reform

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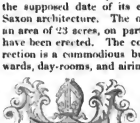
Act a barrister-at-law appointed by the corporation is the sole judge. A court of requests is held every Monday, under an act passed in the 12th and 13th of William and Mary, before commissioners, for the recovery of debts under 40*s*. The guildhall, situated on the north of the market-place, is an ancient structure of black flint, containing convenient and well-arranged courts for the assizes and quarter sessions for the city and county of the city, with the requisite offices for the town-clerk, city treasurer, and other officers of the corporation; also a public police office, in which the magistrates sit daily for the administration of justice. The council-chamber is a noble room, splendidly fitted up, and ornamented with numerous portraits of eminent and distinguished persons; at the east end is a fine window of stained glass: in this chamber is deposited and shown the sword of Don Xavier Francisco Winthuysen, the Spanish admiral, presented to the corporation by Admiral Lord Nelson, and accompanied with a letter in his lordship's own hand-writing. St. Andrew's Hall, formerly the church of the monastery of the Black friars, and now converted into a banqueting-hall, and used occasionally for public meetings, is an ancient structure, of which the front has been carefully restored, and the roof ceiled and painted in compartments, in imitation of ancient oak, with carved tracery: the choir is used as a church for the inmates of the city workhouse, which stands near it, having been formerly appropriated to the use of a Dutch congregation, and thence called the Dutch church. The nave, 134 feet long, is elegantly fitted up, and decorated with historical paintings and numerous full-length portraits of distinguished persons who have served the offices of mayor, recorder, town-clerk, &c., in their municipal robes; Queen Anne and Prince George of Denmark; Hobarts, Earls of Buckinghamshire; Harbords, Lords Suffield; members of parliament; and, at the east end, a fine portrait of Lord Nelson, by Sir William Beechy, presented to the corporation in 1804. The roof is supported on twelve lofty pillars, and the windows, which are of large dimensions and ornamented with rich tracery, were formerly embellished with painted glass. In this hall are held the grand triennial musical festivals, and at the west end is a splendid organ, built at the expense of the corporation for the use of the festivals. The new city gaol, erected in 1829, at an expense of £24,000, is a massive and appropriate building, containing eight wards, day-rooms, and airing-yards, and an infirmary; and the house of correction contains six wards, day-rooms, and airing-yards, also a tread-wheel, by which the prison is abundantly supplied with water, and an infirmary. The assizes and quarter sessions for the county of Norfolk are held in the shire-hall, a spacious edifice, erected in 1822; in the grand jury room are placed admirable full-length portraits of T. W. Coke, Esq. (now Earl of Leicester), and Lord Wodehouse, lord-lieutenant of the county: and the election of knights for the eastern division of the shire takes place in it. The castle, which, though situated in the centre of the city, belongs to the county of Norfolk, has been for many years converted into a prison for that county, and a new gaol and shire-hall have been erected in connection with it. The principal remains of the ancient building are, the shell of the keep, a massive structure on the summit of an artificial eminence, and Bigod's tower, a fine specimen of the Norman style of architecture; over the fosse is an ancient stone bridge of one circular arch, of forty feet span, still entire, and, from the supposed date of its erection, considered to be of Saxon architecture. The outer walls formerly enclosed an area of 23 acres, on part of which the new buildings have been erected. The county gaol and house of correction is a commodious building, comprising eighteen wards, day-rooms, and airing-yards.



Arms of the Bishopric.

Norwich was raised into an episcopal see by Herbert de Lozinga, who, having been made Bishop of Thetford (which had become the head of the diocese of East Anglia, founded by Segebert, King of the East Angles, in 630), whither the episcopal chair had been removed from North Elmham in 1091, transferred the seat of the diocese to this city in 1094, where, having purchased a large plot of ground near the castle, he erected a cathedral, an episcopal palace, and a monastery for 60 Benedictine monks, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was £1050. 17. 6. The diocese comprehends the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, and eleven parishes in the county of Cambridge; but by the new ecclesiastical arrangements under the act of the 6th and 7th of William IV., cap. 77, the deaneries of Lynn and Fincham, in the county of Norfolk, the archdeaconry of Sudbury (with the exception of the deaneries of Sudbury, Stow, and Hartismere), in the county of Suffolk, and the eleven parishes in Cambridgeshire, will be taken from it and transferred to the diocese of Ely. The ecclesiastical establishment consists of a bishop, dean, four archdeacons, six prebendaries, six minor canons, of whom one is precentor, an epistoler, a gospeller, eight lay clerks, ten choristers, an organist, and other officers. The bishop is a suffragan of the Archbishop of Canterbury; and, besides being entitled by his episcopal dignity, he sits in the House of Peers as titular abbot of St. Bene't-at-Holme, being the only abbot in England. The cathedral church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, after being destroyed by fire, was rebuilt by John of Oxford, the fourth bishop; and having suffered materially from frequent accidents, and from repeated assaults arising from the dissensions between the monks and the citizens, it has undergone numerous repairs and alterations, especially in 1806, when a thorough reparation took place. In its present state it displays much of its original Norman architecture, of which it affords some of the finest specimens in the kingdom: it is a spacious cruciform structure, with a tower of the most finished and highly ornamented Norman style, rising from the centre, and surmounted by an octagonal spire, in the latter decorated style, crocketed at the angles; the west front, of Norman character, has a central entrance, with a large window above it in the later English style; the east end has several circular chapels, and the lady chapel, now destroyed, was in the early English style of architecture: there are some vestiges of a part resembling that portion of Canterbury cathedral which is called Becket's Crown, and amidst

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all the alterations and insertions which have been made, there are still numerous remains of its ancient character. The interior is finely arranged, and has an impressive grandeur of effect; the nave, of which aud of the aisles the roof is finely vaulted, is purely Norman; the triforium is large, and surmounted by a fine range of clerestory windows; the choir is richly ornamented with tracery, in the later English style, of excellent design, and is decorated with screen and tabernacle-work of elaborate execution: the font, in St. Luke's chapel, is remarkably beautiful, and there are some ancient monuments of great beauty and interest. The cloisters are peculiarly fine, displaying a continued series of the purest specimens, from the early decorated to the later style of English architecture. In the chapel of St. Mary the Less, within the cathedral, are held the consistorial episcopal courts. The chapter-house has been demolished: of the bishop's palace the entrance gate and hall are remaining; and St. Ethelbert's and Erpingham gates, both beautiful structures, are in good preservation. The precincts are under the special jurisdiction of the dean and other members of the establishment, who exercise magisterial powers within them.

PARISHES IN THE CITY OF NORWICH.

PARISHES.	LIVINGS.	Value in the King's Books. £ s. d.	Present Net Income. £	PATRONS.	Population.
All Saints, St. Julian	United Rectory	3 14 7	246	S. Webster, Esq.	692, 1063
St. Andrew	Perpetual Curacy	5 0 0	90	Parishioners	1297
St. Augustine	Discharged Rectory	6 17 8½	89	Dean and Chapter	2022
St. Benedict	Perpetual Curacy	—	95	Parishioners	1424
St. Clement	Discharged Rectory	7 9 2	98	Master and Fellows of Caius College, Cambridge	2767
St. Edmund	Discharged Rectory	4 6 3	165	Rev. C. D. Brereton, the incumbent	762
St. Etheldred	Perpetual Curacy	—	77	Trustees of Charities, the impropriators	268
St. George Colegate	Perpetual Curacy	—	98	Dean and Chapter, the appropriators	1513
St. George Tombland	Perpetual Curacy	—	144	Bishop of Ely, the appropriator	710
St. Giles	Perpetual Curacy	—	150	Dean and Chapter, the appropriators	1595
St. Gregory	Perpetual Curacy	—	120	Dean and Chapter, the appropriators	1104
St. Helen	Perpetual Curacy	—	16	Trustees of Charities	521
St. John Maddermarket	Discharged Rectory	7 10 2	110	Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford	814
St. John Sepulchre	Perpetual Curacy	—	185	Dean and Chapter, the appropriators	1832
St. John Timberhill	Perpetual Curacy	—	75	Dean and Chapter, the appropriators	1055
St. James, St. Paul ....United	Perpetual Curacy, Rectory	Not in charge.	150	Dean & Chapter, the appropriators	2966, 2407
St. Lawrence	Discharged Rectory	4 13 9	82	The Crown	1008
St. Margaret de Westwick	Discharged Rectory	5 4 9½	80	Bishop of Norwich	866
St. Martin at Palace	Perpetual Curacy	—	70	Dean and Chapter, the appropriators	1227
St. Martin at Oak, alias St. Martin Coslany	Perpetual Curacy	—	102	Dean and Chapter, the appropriators	2524
St. Mary Coslany	Perpetual Curacy	—	124	Lord C. Townshend	—
St. Mary in the Marsh, in the precincts	Discharged Rectory, now held as a Perpetual Curacy	5 0 10	110	Dean and Chapter, the appropriators	1361
St. Michael Coslany	Discharged Rectory	13 6 8	117	Master and Fellows of Caius College, Cambridge	1202
St. Michael at Plea	Discharged Rectory	6 10 0	85	Sir T. B. Lennard, Bart., & — Monke, Esq.	359
St. Michael at Thorn	Perpetual Curacy	—	88	Dowager Lady Suffield	2048
St. Peter Hungate	Discharged Rectory	3 1 5½	63	The Crown	522
St. Peter Mancroft	Perpetual Curacy	—	87	Parishioners	2901
St. Peter Mountergate	Perpetual Curacy	—	78	Dean and Chapter, the appropriators	1975
St. Peter Southgate	Discharged Rectory	2 17 3½	61	Bishop of Norwich	627
St. Saviour	Perpetual Curacy	—	103	Dean and Chapter, the appropriators	1486
St. Simon and St. Jude	Discharged Rectory	3 10 0	65	Bishop of Norwich	446
St. Stephen	Discharged Vicarage	9 0 0	212	Dean and Chapter, the appropriators	4110
St. Swithin	Discharged Rectory	6 3 4	105	Bishop of Norwich	870

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PARISHES IN THE COUNTY OF THE CITY OF NORWICH.

PARISHES.	LIVINGS.	Value in the King's Books. £ s. d.	Present Net Income. £	PATRONS.	Population.
Eaton (St. Andrew)	Vicarage	Not in charge.	87	Dean and Chapter, the appropriators	529
Heigham	Rectory	6 13 4	211	Bishop of Norwich	5495
Pockthorpe	Perpetual Curacy	—	—	Dean and Chapter	1669
Lakenham	V. united to that of Trowse, in the county of Norfolk	—	—	Dean and Chapter	3810

Many of the churches, of which the prevailing style is that of the later English, with portions of an earlier date, and some Norman remains, are deserving of architectural notice: among these are the church of St. Peter Mancroft, a spacious structure, in the later style of English architecture, with a lofty square embattled tower highly enriched; the interior is remarkably light and elegant; the intervals between the arches of the nave are ornamented with niches of exquisite design, and the windows are large and filled with excellent tracery; the east window is ornamented with stained glass, and in the vestry are some ancient portraits of the saints, and a painting of the Resurrection; there are numerous ancient monuments, of several of which the inscriptions are obliterated. The church of St. Michael Coslany is a handsome structure of flint and stone, and affords a fine specimen of that mode of building; the prevailing character is the later English, intermixed with the decorated and early style; the details are elaborately wrought, and the chancel in particular is beautifully ornamented. The churches of St. Benedict, St. Ethelred, and St. Julian, have round towers, in which, though greatly obscured by alterations and repairs, many remains of Norman architecture are discernible. The church of St. Lawrence is a handsome edifice, with a tower of flint and stone 112 feet high; over the western entrance are sculptured representations of the martyrdom of St. Lawrence, and of St. Edmund, King of East Anglia. The churches of St. Andrew, St. George Colegate, St. Giles, St. Saviour, and various others, are handsome structures, in the later style of English architecture, with lofty and elegant towers of flint and stone, and contain numerous interesting portions in earlier styles, together with valuable specimens of architectural skill. The church of St. Benedict contains 55 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £15 in aid of the expense; St. John's Maddermarket, 100, by a grant of £40; St. John's Timberhill, 100, by a grant of £30; St.-Martin's-at-Oak, 150, by a grant of £150; St. Mary's, 380, by a grant of £350; St. Michael's-at-Thorn, 108, by a grant of £50; St. Peter's Mountergate, 200, by a grant of £50; St. Peter's Southgate, 68, by a grant of £10; and St. Swithin's, 60, by a grant of £25. There are four places of worship for Baptists, two for the Society of Friends, two each for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists, and one each for those in the late Countess of Huntingdon's Connection, and Unitarians, a synagogue, and two chapels belonging to the Roman Catholics, one of which is an elegant edifice.

The free grammar school, originally built by Bishop Salmon, was established by Edward VI., and under his charter is supported out of the revenues of St. Giles' or the Great Hospital, in Bishopsgate-street, which are now vested in Trustees appointed by the Lord Chancellor, who have the appointment of the master, and the nomination of the scholars; the master's salary is £50 per annum, with a house and the privilege of taking boarders; the under-master's salary is £30; gratuitous instruction in the classics is afforded to a certain number of boys of the city. Belonging to this school and that of Aylsham are three scholarships, of £2. 13. 4. each per annum, founded at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, by Archbishop Parker; and two scholarships for boys educated at Norwich, Aylsham, or Wymondham; four scholarships, of £5 each per annum, founded at Emanuel College, Cambridge, by William Braithwaite, in 1618; and two of three scholarships, of £5 per annum each, founded at Caius College, for natives of Norfolk. Edward Coleman also, in 1659, bequeathed £20 per annum to Corpus Christi College, for the maintenance of four scholars from this school, or from the school of Wymondham. The boys' hospital, founded in 1618 by Mr. Thomas Anguish, mayor, for the maintenance and education of 40 boys; and the girls' hospital, endowed in 1649, for 32 girls, are both conducted under good regulations, and provide for an increased number of children. In 1775, Mr. Moy, of this city, bequeathed £1000 Bank stock, directing the interest to be appropriated to apprenticing children educated in the schools; and Mr. Elmy left £400 for the same purpose. The National central school and thirteen other National schools afford instruction to nearly 2000 children. The Norwich British and Foreign school was instituted in 1811, and is supported by subscription; there are nearly 400 children in this establishment.

St. Giles' hospital was founded in 1249 by Bishop Suffield, who endowed it for the maintenance and support of aged persons of both sexes, who are nominated by the trustees of charities: the ancient collegiate church of St. Helen has been appropriated to its use; the choir is fitted up for the residence of 50 women, part of the nave has been prepared for the reception of 50 men, and the remainder is used as a chapel: this edifice, notwithstanding the alterations it has undergone, still displays many interesting portions of its ancient architecture. Doughty's hospital, in which are 40 aged persons of both sexes, was founded in 1687, by Mr. William Doughty, who bequeathed £6000 for its erection and endowment. Cook's hospital was founded prior to the year 1701, by Robert and Thomas Cook, who endowed it for the residence and support of ten poor women of the city. The Norfolk and Norwich Hos-

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pital, a handsome building of red brick, erected in 1771, at an expense of £13,323. 8. 11., contains spacious accommodation for the reception of all classes of patients, and as a school of medicine and surgery is distinguished by its successful operations in cases of lithotomy. The Magdalen asylum is under the management of a committee of ladies; there are about 20 females in it, the greatest number which it can accommodate. Bethel hospital, for the reception of lunatics, was erected by Mrs. Mary Chapman, in 1713, and is supported by funds arising from donations, and by annual subscription; and at Thorpe, about two miles from the city, is the Norfolk and Norwich lunatic asylum, erected in 1814, under the statute of the 48th of George III., at an expense, including the furniture, of £39,827. 19. 9., and capable of accommodating 150 inmates. The Norwich dispensary, established in 1804, is chiefly supported by subscription. An infirmary for the cure of diseases of the eye was established in 1822. The institution for the relief of the indigent blind, established chiefly by the exertions of Thomas Tawell, Esq., one of its greatest benefactors, embraces also a school for the instruction of blind children, in which there are 30 pupils, in addition to eight aged persons now in the asylum. There are considerable charitable bequests for distribution among the poor. The management of the poor is regulated by a local act, which extends over 44 united parishes: the parish of St. Mary in the Marsh (in the precincts) is in the poor law union of St. Faith.

Of the monastic establishments formerly existing in the town and neighbourhood, numerous vestiges of which are still visible, were the priory and church of St. Leonard, at Thorpe-wood, near the city, in which Herbert de Lozinga placed several monks, while he was erecting the cathedral; also an hospital for lepers, endowed by him, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was £10; the hospital of St. Paul, founded in 1121, by the prior and convent of Norwich; a nunnery, dedicated to St. Mary and St. John, and endowed by King Stephen, for sisters of the Benedictine order, who in 1146 founded a new convent at Carrow, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was £84. 12. 1¾.; St. Edward's hospital, founded in 1200, by Hildebrand de Mercer, citizen of Norwich, which had so far decayed, that at the dissolution its revenue was only 14s. 6d.; the monastery of the Black friars, founded in the reign of Edward II., of which the ancient church is now St. Andrew's Hall; the monastery of the Grey friars founded in 1226, by John de Hastingford, the site of which is now occupied by Cook's Hospital; the monastery of White friars, founded in 1256, by Philip Congate, merchant, which remained till the dissolution; the convent of Augustine friars, founded in the reign of Edward I., by one of the bishops; a convent of friars of the order "de pœnitentiâ Jesu," founded in 1266, and which, after the suppression of that order, was annexed to the convent of the Black friars; the college of St. Mary, originally a chapel, founded in 1250, by Sir John Broun, or Brom, and at the time of the dissolution consisting of a dean, four prebendaries, and others, with a revenue of £86. 16.; also various hospitals, vestiges of which may be traced in several parts of the city.

William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich in the fourteenth century, and founder of Trinity Hall, Cambridge; Matthew Parker, second Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury, chaplain to Queen Ann Boleyn, whom he attended to the scaffold; Dr. John Kaye, or Caius, founder of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, author of a treatise on the antiquities of that university, and other works; Robert Green, a popular writer in the reign of Elizabeth; Dr. John Cosin, Bishop of Durham in the reign of Charles II.; the learned Dr. Samuel Clarke, the son of an alderman of this city, born in 1675; Edward King, F.R.S. and F.S.A., a most erudite antiquary, and author of a work on ancient architecture, entitled "*Munimenta Antiqua*," born in 1734; the Rev. William Beloe, the translator of Herodotus; and Sir James Edward Smith, M.D., founder and first president of the Linnean Society, and author of the "*Flora Britannica*," were natives of this city. Among the distinguished residents were Sir Thomas Erpingham, Knight of the Garter, and Chamberlain to Henry IV.; he distinguished himself at the battle of Agincourt, and built the beautiful gate facing the western end of the cathedral, which is still called Erpingham gate; he died in 1428, and was interred in the cathedral: Sir John Fastolf, a renowned warrior, who signalized himself in the wars with France in the reigns of Henry IV., V., and VI.; he died in 1459, and was interred in a chapel which he had founded in the abbey of Holme; and various others.

NORWOOD, a precinct and parochial chapelry, in the union of UXBRIDGE, hundred of ELTHORNE, county of MIDDLESEX, 2½ miles (N. by W.) from Hounslow; containing 1320 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £128; patrons, Trustees of the late J. Hamborough, Esq. The chapel has been enlarged, and contains 110 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £200 in aid of the expense. A district church, dedicated to St. John, was built and endowed by Mr. Dobbs, of Fleet-street, in 1839, with a residence for the clergyman, and an excellent school-house adjacent.

NORWOOD, a district, in the union of LAMBETH, partly in the parish of LAMBETH, Eastern Division of the hundred of BRIXTON, partly in that of BATTERSEA, Western Division of the same hundred, and partly in that of CROYDON, First Division of the hundred of WALLINGTON, Eastern Division of the county of SURREY, 6½ miles (S.) from London: the population is returned with the respective parishes. The village derives its name from an adjacent wood, which borders on a common formerly a noted resort for numerous camps of gipsies. Its elevated situation, the beauty of the surrounding scenery, and the salubrity of the atmosphere, have of late years caused the erection of many elegant seats in the vicinity. A mineral spring, called the Beulah Spa, was discovered here a few years since, which has been enclosed within an ornamental building, and a large tract of ground of a favourable irregularity of surface has been laid out in a variety of beautiful walks and shrubberies, tastefully ornamented with grottoes and fanciful buildings, which attract numerous visiters during the summer months: a convenient hotel has been built at the entrance to the gardens. It is a saline spring: one quart of the water contains 123 grains of sulphate of magnesia, 32 of soda and magnesia, 19 of muriate of soda, 19½ of magnesia, 15 of carbonate of lime, and 3 of soda. The only manufactory is a pottery, where coarse earthenware is made. There are two new churches in this district. The church dedicated to *St. Luke*, in the parish of Lambeth, a large

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and handsome edifice, in the Grecian style, with a Corinthian portico and a steeple tower, was commenced in the year 1823, and completed in the year 1825, at an expense of £12,897. 13. 10., of which the commissioners gave one moiety, and lent without interest the other, together with the sum of £49. 6. 9. for extra expenses; they also lent on interest the further sum of £4325. 6. 11., expended in making a cemetery, furnishing the church, &c. The living is a district incumbency; net income, £303; patron and appropriator, Rector of Lambeth. The church dedicated to All Saints, situated at Beulah Hill, in the parish of Croydon, is in the English style of architecture, with four turrets, and was completed in 1829, by a grant of £3000 from the commissioners: it contains 150 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £50 in aid of the expense. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Croydon. There is a place of worship for Independents; and a cemetery, called the South Metropolitan Cemetery, covering 41 acres, was consecrated on the 7th of December, 1837. A school of industry for poor children of the parish of Lambeth has been founded here; also a charity school for the instruction of children of both sexes.

NORWOOD, a joint township with Clifton, in the parish of Fewston, Lower Division of the wapentake of Claro, West Riding of the county of York, 6 miles (N. by E.) from Otley: the population is returned with Clifton.

NOSLEY, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of Gartree, Southern Division of the county of Leicester, 8½ miles (N. by E.) from Market-Harborough; containing 11 inhabitants. A chantry, or college, was founded here about 1274, by Sir Auketine de Martival; it was dedicated to the Ascension of our Lord and the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, and in the reign of Henry VI. was valued at £6. 13. 4. per annum.

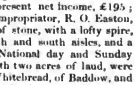
NOSTAL, a joint township with Hurstwick, in that part of the parish of Wragby which is in the Upper Division of the wapentake of Osgoldcross, West Riding of the county of York, 4¾ miles (S. W. by W.) from Pontefract: the population is returned with Hurstwick. A priory of Augustine canons, in honour of St. Oswald, king and martyr, was founded here in the time of William Rufus, by Ilbert de Lacy, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was valued at £606. 9. 3.

NOTGROVE (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of Stow-on-the-Wold, hundred of Bradley, Eastern Division of the county of Gloucester, 4¾ miles (N.) from Northleach; containing 166 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 6. 8.; present net income, £256: it is in the patronage of the Crown.

NOTLEY, BLACK (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of Braintree, hundred of Witham, Northern Division of the county of Essex, 1½ mile (S. by E.) from Braintree; containing 486 inhabitants. This parish is pleasantly situated on elevated ground, commanding fine views of the adjacent country, which abounds with pleasing scenery; the soil, though various, is extremely fertile. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15; patron, Marmaduke Wyvill, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £497, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £88; the glebe comprises 25 acres, valued at £51. 13. 5. per annum. The church is a small edifice with a belfry turret of wood, surmounted by a shingled spire. In the churchyard is a monument to the celebrated naturalist, the Rev. John Ray, A.M., a native of this parish, erected by Dr. Compton, Bishop of London. There is a school for fifteen poor children, endowed by James Coker, in 1702: it is conducted on the National system. On raising gravel, in 1792, some curious relics of antiquity were discovered, consisting of fragments of a fluted column and a vessel, both of copper, also an oblong blue glass vessel, with pieces of another, and of several glazed earthen urns. The learned William Bedell, Bishop of Kilmore, was born in this parish, in 1570.

NOTLEY, WHITE, a parish, in the union of Braintree, hundred of Witham, Northern Division of the county of Essex, 4 miles (N. W.) from Witham; containing 453 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the great tithes, and valued in the king's books at £10; present net income, £195; patron, Bishop of London; impropriator, R. O. Easton, Esq. The church is built of stone, with a lofty spire, and consists of a nave, north and south aisles, and a chancel. There is a small National day and Sunday school. Two almshouses, with two acres of land, were given to the poor by Major Whitebread, of Baddow, and another almshouse has been added by the parishioners.

NOTTINGHAM, a borough and market-town, forming a union and county of itself, locally in the wapentake of Broxtow, Northern Division of the county of Nottingham, of which it is the chief town, 124 miles (N. N. W.) from London; containing, with the extra-parochial liberty of Standard Hill, and the limits of the castle, which are in the South Division of the wapentake of Broxtow, 50,680 inhabitants. This place, from the numerous caverns and subterraneous dwellings excavated in the sandy rock on which it is situated, was by the Saxons called *Snottingha ham*, or place of caverns, of which its present name is only a slight modification. According to the Saxon Chronicle, the Danes, having in one of their numerous predatory incursions made themselves masters of the town, in 868, were attacked by Burrhed, King of Mercia, who, having obtained the assistance of King Ethelred I. and his brother Alfred, afterwards Alfred the Great, compelled the invaders to conclude a treaty of peace, and to retire to York. The town having subsequently suffered material injury from their renewed attempts to take possession of it, in which they were frequently successful, was fortified with a wall by Edward the Elder, who in 910 built a bridge over the river Trent. In 924, the town was repaired on the south side, towards the river, but soon after fell again into the hands of the Danes, who retained it till they were finally subdued by Edmund, in 941. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, Tosti, brother of Harold, had considerable possessions in Nottingham, which at that time contained 192 burgesses; but this number, at the time of the



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Conquest, had decreased to 120. The Conqueror, in order to keep his new subjects in awe, erected on the site of the ancient fort a formidable castle, the government of which he conferred on William Peverell, his natural son: this castle, from its situation on the summit of a bold eminence, rising perpendicularly from the river Leen, and from the strength of its fortifications, was regarded as impregnable, and the town was at the same time strongly fortified. During the war between Stephen and Matilda, Nottingham was besieged by the Earl of Gloucester, who, having gained possession of it, plundered and burnt it, and in a few years after it experienced a similar calamity from the partizans of the young prince Henry, in his rebellion against his father, Henry II. On the death of the prince, and the consequent pacification of the kingdom, the king greatly contributed to the rebuilding of the town; and, to reward the fidelity and loyalty of the inhabitants, granted them a charter, by which he confirmed all the privileges they enjoyed under Henry I. Richard I., previously to his embarking in the crusades, assembled a parliament here, to deliberate upon the requisite measures for the administration of the government during his absence, which was entrusted to his younger brother John, in whose attempts to usurp the dominion, the castle was alternately in the possession of his partisans and of those of his absent brother, by whom, on returning from his captivity in Germany, it was finally reduced. Richard, on taking possession of the throne, held another parliament in this town, in which he demanded justice against the unnatural usurpation of his brother John, whom, however, he ultimately pardoned. In the reign of John the town and castle were unsuccessfully assaulted by the confederate barons, who had invited the Dauphin of France to accept the English crown. In the early part of the reign of Edward III., Mortimer, Earl of March, and the queen dowager Isabel, resided in the castle, which was strongly fortified; but a party of noblemen in the interest of the king, having obtained entrance through a subterranean passage which led to the keep, surprised that nobleman in an apartment adjoining the queen's, and, having seized him, conveyed him to London, when, being convicted of high treason, he was hanged at Elmes. In the same reign a parliament was held here which passed the first enactments for prohibiting the exportation of English wool, and for encouraging foreign manufacturers to settle in the kingdom. David Bruce, who had been made prisoner at the battle of Durham, was for some time confined in the castle, previously to his removal to London; and in 1386, Richard II. held a council here, the members of which, having declared the proceedings of the parliament which had impeached his ministers to be illegal, were afterwards accused of treason by the House of Commons, and many of them executed. In 1461, Edward IV., after landing at Ravenspur in Yorkshire, assembled his forces in this town, where he caused himself to be proclaimed king, and made extensive additions to the castle, which were completed by Richard III., who marched hence with his forces to Bosworth Field. Henry VII. held a council of war here previously to the battle of Stoke, in which the rebels who had espoused the pretensions of Lambert Simnel were defeated, with the loss of 4000 men.

Previously to the commencement of the parliamentarian war, Charles I., having retired to York, received the answer of the parliament to his various propositions for an accommodation; but the conditions proposed by that body being so humiliating and unreasonable, the monarch resolved upon war as the milder alternative, and collecting what forces he could in those parts of the country that still adhered to his cause, advanced to Nottingham, where he set up his standard on a hill within the limits of the castle, which is still distinguished by the appellation of Standard Hill; but, wishing to avoid extremities, he again made overtures for a treaty, which were still refused. Very early in the war, Prince Rupert, commanding a body of cavalry which had been stationed at Worcester, to observe the movements of the Earl of Essex, defeated a party under the command of Colonel Sandys, who was killed in the encounter, a short time prior to the battle of Edge Hill. The town and castle were soon afterwards besieged and taken by the parliamentarians, who stationed Colonel Hutchinson, with a powerful body, as a check on the garrison at Newark, which still held out for the king. During the usurpation of Cromwell, the castle was dismantled, and so far demolished as to render it unserviceable. After the restoration, it became the property of the Duke of Buckingham, who sold it to the Duke of Newcastle, by whom it was pulled down, and a mansion commenced on a part of the site, which was completed in a few years after his death. At the time of the revolution in 1688, the Earl of Devonshire and other noblemen who had declared for a free parliament, held a meeting here on the landing of William Prince of Orange, whom they assisted with all their influence in establishing his claims to the crown. During the French Revolution of 1792, there existed a considerable degree of political excitement in the town; and in the years 1811 and 1812, the workmen, ascribing their distresses to the introduction of the improved machinery, were excited to the destruction of property to a considerable amount, by the party called the "Luddites;" since which time some disturbances, originating with the frame-work knitters, occasioned the passing of the act of the 57th of George III.

The town is situated nearly in the centre of the kingdom, and at the south-western extremity of the Forest of Sherwood, and occupies the acclivity of a sandy rock, commanding an extensive view of the beautiful vale of Trent, the fertile meadows watered by that river, and the Leen, from the bank of which rises the precipitous rock on which its castle is built, and skirted by the pleasant village of Sneinton on the east: it is sheltered from the winds by a chain of hills on the north, and on the south is open to the vale of Belvoir, the Nottinghamshire wolds, and the Leicestershire hills. The streets in the central and more ancient part of the town are narrow, but since the increase of the manufactures, it has experienced considerable improvement, and several spacious streets have been formed, and handsome ranges of building erected: it is well paved, lighted with gas, and supplied with water by two companies, incorporated by act of parliament in 1826 and 1827, and with spring water of great purity by pumps in various parts; the northern part is partially supplied with water raised by a steam engine, by a private company. The general appearance of the town is interesting, and from its elevated situation, the streets are always clean. At the distance of a mile, on the London

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road, is an ancient stone bridge of twenty arches over the river Trent, which is here of considerable breadth, being increased by the waters of the Derwent, the Soar, the Dove, and the Erewash: this bridge, for the repairs of which ample funds are vested in the corporation, having been repeatedly damaged by floods, exhibits a great diversity of style, corresponding with the several times at which it has been repaired. From the frequency of the rapid floods to which the river is exposed in rainy seasons, the highway leading from the Trent bridge to the town, being about three quarters of a mile, was, under an act passed in 1796, considerably heightened, and culverts or arches formed under it to carry off the flood water, the road being kept in repair by a toll granted by the act. The approaches have been widened and greatly improved, and considerable improvement has been effected in the entrance from Mansfield and Derby. The environs abound with pleasant walks, and with interesting and diversified scenery. A public subscription library and news-room was established in 1816; and in 1821 a spacious mansion at the west end of the market-place was purchased by the subscribers, and appropriated to the use of the institution; it contains a commodious suite of rooms, comprising the library, in which there are 10,000 volumes (a valuable library of old books given by the Rev. Mr. Standfast, in 1744, is also deposited here, but kept distinct from the other works), a news-room, lecture-room, and law-library. The museum of the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire society, for the study of natural history, is situated in the same building, and contains a very extensive and complete collection of British birds, also numerous specimens of mammalia, birds, fishes, insects, reptiles, minerals, &c. A Literary Society, consisting of 100 members, established in 1824, meets every alternate Monday during the winter, in the lecture-room of the library, for the discussion of literary and scientific subjects. An artisans' library, formed in 1824, has 3700 volumes, and a reading-room; the members hold their meetings in one of the upper apartments of the Exchange buildings. A mechanics' institute, formed in Oct. 1837, holds its meetings in rooms in St. James's-street; it comprises about 900 members, and there is a library of 1450 volumes. There are a conservative news-room and assembly-rooms, in that part of the town called the Low Pavement, where the assize and race balls are held; and adjoining it a savings' bank has been erected. The theatre, a small plain building in Marygate, is open generally for about three months in the year. Races formerly took place on the second Tuesday in August, but have lately varied; they are well attended: the course, which is not a good one, is situated to the north-east of the town, and is about a mile and a quarter in circumference; the grand stand, a handsome brick building, was erected by subscription in 1777: adjoining the course is a spacious cricket-ground. The cavalry barracks, an extensive range of building at the upper extremity of the Castle park, were erected in 1793, on land leased to the crown by the Duke of Newcastle. Near the Castle-gate is a spacious brick building, erected in 1798, as a riding-house, by the Nottingham yeomanry cavalry, which is occasionally used as a circus, and for other public amusements.

The staple manufactures are cotton and silk stockings, bobbin-net and lace, which afford employment to nearly 40,000 persons in the town and environs; and so much has the trade of the town increased, that the manufacturers have agents, or factors, in most parts of the world with which commercial intercourse is carried on. For its present prosperity Nottingham is greatly indebted to science for the improvements lately made in the machinery employed in these branches of national industry, which have given to the manufactures of the town a decided superiority. The machines for making the bobbin-net and lace are exceedingly expensive, and being therefore beyond the purchase of the poor, are let out to them at a weekly rent by the proprietors, who invest large capitals in this species of property, which has so much decreased in value, that machines which, about fifteen years since, would have cost from £1000 to £1200 each, have been since sold for sums under £10. The improved lace machines have been latterly worked by steam: the machines for stockings and lace are principally made in the town, and afford employment to a considerable number of persons. There are several mills for spinning and twisting silk, and for spinning cotton and woollen yarn. In addition to the staple branches of manufacture, pin-making, wire-drawing, and the manufacture of brass fenders are carried on to a considerable extent; there are also white lead-works, two iron-foundries, and several breweries; the trade in malt is very extensive; and the ale brewed here is in high repute. The town derives great facility of trade from its situation on the river Trent, which is navigable to the Humber; from the Grantham canal, affording communication with Lincolnshire and a part of Leicestershire; and from the Nottingham, Cromford, and Erewash canals, with those of Staffordshire, Leicestershire, and Derbyshire, opening a communication with the extensive mines of coal, lead, and iron, in those counties, and affording a medium of intercourse with the metropolis, and the principal manufacturing towns. The Midland Counties railway, extending from Nottingham to Rugby (a distance of about 54 miles), where it joins the London and Birmingham railway, is in course of rapid completion: the branch from Nottingham to Derby was opened on the 30th of May, 1839. The market days are Wednesday and Saturday; the latter, which is principally for corn and cattle, is the most considerable in the midland district. The fairs are on the Friday after January 13th, for cattle; March 7th and 8th, for cheese, cloth, and cattle; Thursday before Easter, for horses; and October 2nd, called Goose Fair, which is very considerable for geese, cheese, cloth, and cattle: all the fairs are nominally for eight days, and the Oct. fair continues the greater part of that time. The market-place, including an area of more than five acres and a half, is one of the most extensive and commodious in the kingdom: it is surrounded with lofty buildings, the first stories of which projecting over the pavement, form a piazza. At the east end is the New Exchange, a handsome building of brick, erected by the corporation in the early part of the last century, and in 1814 repaired and faced with Roman cement; the ground-floor has been converted into shops, behind which are the shambles; the upper stories contain a suite of noble rooms for public business, where also concerts and balls are held; the large room and other parts of the Exchange hall were destroyed by fire on Nov. 26th, 1836; the whole has been since rebuilt in a superior manner.

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The town, with the exception of the castle and the county gaol, was separated from the county of Nottingham, and constituted a distinct county, under the designation of "the Town and County of the Town of Nottingham," in the 27th of Henry VI., by which title it is recognised in an act of the 3rd of George I. A charter was granted to the burgesses by Henry II.; and others by John, Henry III., Edward I., II., and III., and Henry IV. and VI. Under the last, confirmed by subsequent sovereigns, the corporation consisted of a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 senior and 6 junior common-councilmen, together forming the common council and governing body; they were assisted by a recorder, deputy-recorder, two coroners, two sheriffs, an under-sheriff (who was also steward), town-clerk, two chamberlains, and subordinate officers. The mayor, recorder, and aldermen were justices of the peace, with whom the county magistrates had concurrent jurisdiction by an act passed in the 43rd of George III. (called the Nottingham Election and Police Act), in consequence of riotous proceedings at the election of 1802. The government is now vested in a mayor, 14 aldermen, and 42 councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, for an abstract of which see the Appendix, No. I.: the borough is divided into seven wards. A sheriff is appointed by the council, agreeably to the above act. The mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, with twelve others appointed by commission. The police force consists of a superintendent, two inspectors, and 64 men. The freedom of the borough is inherited by the eldest sons of freemen, born in the town, and by the younger sons after the expiration of their indentures of apprenticeship in any place; by others it is obtained by servitude to a resident freeman. Among the privileges of the freemen is the right of depasturing three head of cattle, or 45 sheep, in the common fields and meadows, which comprise nearly 1000 acres. The borough has returned two members to parliament from the reign of Edward I.: the right of election was formerly vested in the freemen generally, and in freeholders to the amount of 40s. per annum, and in number about 4000; but by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, the non-resident voters beyond 7 miles have been disfranchised, and the privilege has been extended to the £10 householders: the borough comprises an area of 2560 acres. The number of voters now registered is 4100, of which 2542 are freemen: the sheriff is the returning officer. Quarter sessions for the borough are held for the trial of all but capital offenders; also a court of record, before the recorder, every alternate Wednesday, for the recovery of debts to any amount, the power of which extends to the recovery of freehold property by ejectment: in the absence of the recorder, the court is held before the mayor and sheriff, or one of them. The sheriff holds a monthly court for the recovery of debts under 40s.; and a court leet and baron is held once a year, in September. The town-hall, rebuilt in the reign of George I., is a spacious and commodious edifice, two stories in height, containing on the ground-floor the town prison or common gaol, comprising three wards, day-rooms, and airing-yards, and on the first story the court-room for the sessions, appropriately fitted up, and other apartments. The town bridewell, or house of correction, is an extensive edifice, containing thirteen day-rooms and twelve airing-yards, a tread-mill, separate apartments for the sick, and a chapel. A spacious piece of ground has been taken immediately adjoining, and on the east side of, the house of correction, for the site of a new gaol. A lock-up house for the reception of persons apprehended in the night has been erected on the west side of the house of correction. This being the county town, the assizes and quarter sessions are held in it. The county-hall, rebuilt in 1770, is a handsome edifice with a stone front, containing two well-arranged courts for the Crown and Nisi Prius bar, with the requisite rooms for the grand jury, and offices for transacting the business of the county: behind it is the common gaol for the county, comprising two wards for debtors, one for prisoners convicted of misdemeanors, six for felons, nine day-rooms and nine airing-yards, for the classification of prisoners, and a detached hospital. Extensive premises nearly opposite the county-hall have been purchased by the county, and are used as judges' lodgings, and for the accommodation of the magistrates at sessions. This town has been made a polling-place for the northern division of the county, for which Mansfield is now the place of election.

Corporation Seal.

The town comprises the parishes of *St. Mary*, *St. Nicholas*, and *St. Peter*, and the liberty of *St. James*, which is extra-parochial. The living of St. Mary's is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 5.; present net income, £699; patron and impropriator, Earl Manvers. The church is a spacious and elegant cruciform structure, in the later style of English architecture, with a beautiful tower rising from the centre to the height of two stages, and crowned with battlements and pinnacles: the west front, which has been modernized, presents a striking contrast to the rest of the building, which is of beautiful design and of elaborate execution; the south porch is highly enriched with panels and fan tracery, depending from the roof, which is finely groined; the interior is lighted by ranges of noble windows of exquisite tracery, and under the end windows of the north and south transepts are two monuments of elegant design. The archbishop of York holds his triennial, and the archdeacon his annual, visitation in this church. The living of St. Nicholas' is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £2. 16. 8.; present net income, £216: it is in the patronage of the Crown. The church was rebuilt in 1678, the former structure having been taken down during the parliamentary war: it is a neat edifice of brick, with quoins and cornices of stone, and was enlarged in 1756 and in 1783, by subscription, and the churchyard enclosed with neat iron palisades in 1824. The living of St. Peter's is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 7. 6., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is a spacious edifice with a lofty spire, in the later style of English architecture, of which it retains some few good portions, though the greater part of it has been modernized: the spiritual courts are held in this church. St. James' church, or chapel, was erected in 1808, on Standard Hill, which is

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extra-parochial, and within the county of Nottingham: it is a neat edifice, in the later style of English architecture, with a low square embattled tower: the living is a a perpetual curacy; net income, £200: it is in the patronage of the Crown. St. Paul's was erected as a chapel of ease to the vicarage of St. Mary's in 1824; it is a handsome edifice, in the Grecian style of architecture, with a portico of the Doric order. An ecclesiastical district has been formed out of that parish, under the 21st section of the 58th of George III. There are four places of worship each for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists, one each for the Society of Friends, Huntingtonians, Sabellians, Sandemanians, and Unitarians, a synagogue, and a Roman Catholic chapel, which last is a handsome edifice, in the Grecian style of architecture. A cemetery containing eight acres, on the north-west side of the town, and fronting the Alfreton turnpike road, was made by a company under an act passed in 1836.

The free grammar school was founded in 1513, by Agnes Mellors, but had nearly fallen into disuse prior to 1807, when the corporation made some regulations for its better government; the property with which it was endowed, together with subsequent bequests, produces about £750 per annum; there are 40 scholars instructed gratuitously. The Blue-coat school, for the clothing and instruction of children, is supported by an income arising from property in land, and by subscription; there are 60 boys and 20 girls in this establishment: the school-house, a neat building, was erected on land given for that purpose by Mr. William Thorpe. Three National and two Lancasterian schools are supported by subscription; there are Sunday schools in connection with the established church and the dissenting congregations, in which more than 3000 children are instructed; and an infants' school has been established.

Plumtree hospital was founded in 1392, by John de Plumtree, who endowed it for two chaplains, of whom one was master, and thirteen aged widows; in 1751, a descendant of the founder built four new tenements, to which two more were added by his son, who also repaired the old buildings: in 1823, John Plumtree, Esq., the late trustee, obtained an act of parliament to dispose of part of the trust property, and rebuilt the hospital; there are also 30 out-pensioners, who receive each £10 per annum: the premises are neatly built of brick, coated with cement, and in the ancient style of English architecture. Collin's hospital was founded in 1704, by Mr. Abel Collin, who bequeathed an estate for its erection and endowment; there are in this institution 24 aged widowers and widows in Park-street, and 20 in Carrington-street, built in 1830. Willoughby's hospital, in Fishergate, founded in 1525, and comprising nineteen tenements, had till lately a very trifling endowment, which was considerably augmented on the expiration of the leases in 1831. Handley's hospital, in Stony-street, comprising twelve ancient tenements for aged persons, is endowed with some estates, of which the produce is likely to be augmented. Bilby's almshouses, in St. John's-street, founded in 1709, comprise eight tenements for aged persons. Labray's hospital was founded in 1700, for six poor framework knitters. The Lambley hospital, a neat building, consisting of a centre and two wings, with a grass-plot in the front, comprises 22 tenements for decayed burgesses. Wartnaby's hospital was founded in 1665, for six aged persons. Warser-gate hospital, Wooley's almshouses, and St. Nicholas' White rents, comprise each six tenements; and the freemen have erected 12 almshouses for the oldest resident freemen or their widows, under certain restrictions, from funds paid to them by the canal and other companies as compensation for the loss of their common rights over parts of the uninclosed common lands. Sir Thomas White's charity was founded in 1552, and consists of loans of £50 to inhabitant householders for nine years, free of interest. Lady Grantham gave £200 to the corporation upon trust, to apply the interest to charitable purposes. There are also the Charitable Society, patronised by the Society of Friends, and several similar establishments, together with numerous charitable bequests for apprenticing poor children, and for distribution among the infirm and indigent. The general hospital, a spacious and commodious building, consisting of a centre and two projecting wings, was erected in 1781, on the highest part of Standard Hill, on a site given by the corporation and the Duke of Newcastle: it is supported by funds arising from liberal donations, and by annual subscription, and is under the direction of a president and committee, being open to invalids from any part of the country: near it is a house of recovery from fever, under the same management. The lunatic asylum, a large and well-arranged building, erected in 1812, at an expense of nearly £20,000, in an airy situation in the parish of Sneinton, about a quarter of a mile to the north-east of the town, is under the inspection of the town and county magistrates: it is adapted to the reception of three classes of patients; namely, such as are in circumstances to pay a full remuneration, the poor who are admitted on very moderate terms, and paupers who are paid for by the county: it comprises distinct wards and separate airing-grounds for the classification of patients, according to their rank and degree of malady, and is partly supported by donations and subscription. The poor law union of Nottingham is limited to the three town parishes, and the board of guardians consists of 24; St. Mary's electing 12, and the other two parishes 6 each.

Some fragments of the town walls are visible on the side of the hill above Narrow Marsh; and of the ancient castle, the gateway, repaired some years since, and some portions of the outworks, are still remaining: a subterraneous passage, called Mortimer's Hole, is still an object of interest; and there are numerous caverns and galleries excavated in the rock, which are of great antiquity, and attract much notice. The mansion erected by the Duke of Newcastle, in the seventeenth century, on the castle hill, a noble edifice in the Grecian style of architecture, with a handsome façade of the Corinthian order, in front of which is an equestrian statue of the founder, was for many years divided into separate dwellings, but on the rejection of the Reform Bill by the House of Lords was set on fire by a mob and burnt; the Duke obtained upwards of £20,000 damages from the hundred of Broxtowe: the walls are alone standing. Thurland Hall, formerly called Clare Hall, was an ancient brick mansion faced with stone, of which the great room was formerly used as a dining-room on public occasions; it was the temporary residence of James I., during his frequent visits to Nottingham, but with some adjoining buildings has been pulled down, and the land

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has been recently offered for sale by the Duke of Newcastle. In the northern part of the town was an ancient hospital, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, founded about the reign of John, for a master, warden, two chaplains, and several sick persons, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was £5. 6. 8. In the reign of Henry III., there was a cell for two monks in the chapel of St. Mary, in the rock under the castle, in which latter there were also a house of brethren of the Holy Sepulchre, and a college of Secular priests. To the west of the town was a convent of Grey friars, founded by Henry III., in 1250; and in the parish of St. Nicholas was a convent of Carmelite friars, founded in 1276, by Reginald, Lord Grey de Wilton, and Sir John Shirley, Knt. At Babbington colliery, near Nottingham, a saline chalybeate spring has been recently discovered, the properties of which, according to an analysis by a medical gentleman in the town, are such as to render it one of the most valuable mineral springs in this county. Near the Forest of Sherwood, on the spot formerly used for the execution of criminals, a great quantity of human bones was lately discovered. Among the eminent natives of this town were, the Rev. Dr. Andrew Kippis, a celebrated biographer, who was born in 1725; the Rev. Samuel Ayscough, the compiler of indices to the works of Shakspeare and others, born in 1745; the Rev. Gilbert Wakefield, distinguished for his acquaintance with classical literature, born in 1756; and the poet, Henry Kirke White, who was born in 1785, and died whilst pursuing his studies at Cambridge, in 1806. Nottingham gives the title of Earl to the family of Finch-Hatton.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, an inland county, bounded on the north by Yorkshire, on the east by Lincolnshire, on the south by Leicestershire, and on the west by Derbyshire. It extends from 52° 48′ to 53° 30′ (N. Lat.), and from 0° 38′ to 1° 19′ (W. Lon.); and comprises an area of 837 square miles, or 535,680 statute acres. The population amounts to 225,327.

This county formed part of the territory of the *Coritani*, and was afterwards included in the Roman district called *Flavia Cæsariensis*. On the establishment of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Mercia, which took place about the year 560, the greater part of it, namely, that on the north-western side of the Trent, became part of North Mercia, and the portion on the other side of that river was included in South Mercia. In nearly all the civil wars of the middle ages, the central situation of the county, and the circumstance of its being intersected by the large river Trent, which in those times was an important barrier, defended by the strong fortresses of Nottingham and Newark, rendered it the scene of numerous important military movements, and consequently of many ravages.

It is at present included in the diocese and province of York, but under the arrangements provided by the 6th and 7th of William IV., cap. 77, will form part of the diocese of Lincoln and province of Canterbury: it forms an archdeaconry, comprising the deaneries of Bingham, Newark, Nottingham, and Retford, which contain 205 parishes. Two synods of the clergy of this county are held annually at Southwell. For purposes of civil government it is divided into six wapentakes, or hundreds, viz., Bassetlaw (which is subdivided into North Clay, South Clay, and Hatfield divisions), Bingham (North and South), Broxtow (North and South), Newark (North and South), Rushcliffe (North and South), and Thurgarton (North and South), and the liberty of Southwell and Scrooby. It contains the borough and market-towns of Nottingham, Newark, and East Retford; and the market-towns of Bingham, Mansfield, Ollerton, Southwell, Tuxford, and Worksop. Under the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, the county has been divided into two portions, called the Northern and Southern divisions, each sending two members to parliament: the place of election for the former is Mansfield, and the polling-places are Mansfield, Nottingham, and East Retford; that for the latter is Newark, and the polling-places, Newark, Bingham, Southwell, East Leake, Lowdham, Sutton-upon-Trent, and Nuthall. Two representatives are returned for each of the boroughs of Nottingham and Newark, and two by the burgesses of East Retford, conjointly with the freeholders of the hundred of Bassetlaw. This county is included in the Midland circuit: the assizes are held at Nottingham; and the quarter sessions at Nottingham, on January 11th, April 19th, July 12th, and October 18th; at Newark, on January 15th, April 23rd, July 16th, and October 22nd; and at East Retford, on January 18th, April 26th, July 19th, and October 25th. The county gaol is at Nottingham, and the county house of correction, or Bridewell, at Southwell. The counties of Nottingham and Derby were under the same shrievalty until the 10th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

The shape of this county is elliptical. Its surface is for the most part uneven, but none of the hills are of great elevation: those of the sandy district, which anciently formed a considerable part of the Forest of Sherwood, are chiefly long ridges of gentle acclivity, running from west to east, and forming narrow valleys, through the principal of which run fine streams of water. The noble river Trent, in the whole of its course through Nottinghamshire, is bordered by a fertile tract of level land varying in breadth, many parts of which are bounded by high woody cliffs, and the greater proportion, particularly in the immediate vicinity of the river, is rich grass land. The part lying south of the Trent, and forming the three hundreds of Bingham, Rushcliffe, and Newark, comprises, besides the lower and more extensive part of the Vale of Belvoir, and the fertile levels in the vicinity of the Soar, at the south-western extremity of the county, the range of high bleak country, called the Nottinghamshire Wolds, lying to the south and south-east of Bunny. The soils may be classed under three heads, namely, sand or gravel, clay, and limestone and coal land. The forest district, the soil of which is for the most part a deep light sand, extends northward from Nottingham to the northern boundary of the county at Tickhill, Bawtry, Finningley, and West Stockwith, in length about thirty miles, and in breadth from seven to ten. The tract of level country on the eastern bank of the Soar, and that on the borders of the Trent, from its entrance into the county to the vicinity of Sutton, where the clay soil reaches down to the river on the western side, have in general a mellow vegetable mould, resting on sand or gravel, which in some places rise to the surface. Nearly similar to this is also the ground lying between the wolds and the level of the Soar, on an elevation between the two, and contained in the townships of East and West Leake,

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Cortlingstock, and Remstone; as well as the strip of higher land on the borders of the Trent vale, comprising the townships of East Bridgford, Kneeton, Flintham and Stoke; both of which have a good mellow mixed soil of easy tillage. At the north-eastern extremity of the Trent vale district of light land is a tongue of land projecting into Lincolnshire, having a sandy soil, in general very poor. The clay lands north of the Trent include the North and South Clay divisions of the hundred of Bassetlaw, and almost the whole of the hundred of Thurgarton: they are not generally of a very tenacious quality, owing to the intermixture of a small portion of sand, particularly the red clay, of which there is an extensive tract in the country round Tuxford, and in the hundred of Thurgarton, and the black clay soil, commonly called a "woodland soil." The whole of the vale of Belvoir, excepting those parts included in the districts of the lighter soil, consists of clay, or very strong loam; the soil of the wolds is a cold clay. The limestone and coal district is a narrow tract lying on the west side of the county, to the west of a line drawn from the little river at Shireoaks, in the north, nearly south-by-west to the river Lene near Wollaton, and Radford, no limestone being found east of the Lene; the limestone, running from Shireoaks, begins to abut upon the coal near Teversall, to the west of Mansfield, and afterwards runs between it and the sand; the line of coal, which in this county is scarcely more than a mile broad, commencing a little to the north of Teversall, runs nearly south-by-west to Brookhill, then south to Eastwood, and thence, in nearly a south-easterly direction, to Bilborough, Wollaton, and the river Lene. The soil upon the limestone is of a hungry quality; that upon the coal is a cold blue or yellow clay.

The crops usually cultivated are wheat, rye, barley, oats, beans, and peas; and an inferior species of oats, called "skegs," almost peculiar to this county, is grown, chiefly on the forest land, which are seldom brought to market, being frequently given as fodder in the straw. The common artificial grasses, namely, red and white clover, trefoil, rye-grass, and rib-grass, are cultivated, as is also lucerne; burnet grows naturally and plentifully in the Trent meadows. Hops form a considerable article of produce in the clay districts north-west of the Trent, in the vicinities of Ollerton, Tuxford, and East Retford: they are generally known by the name of North Clay hops, and are much stronger than the Kentish, but those accustomed to the latter object to their flavour, as rank. Woad cultivated on the light soils in the vicinity of Scrohy, Ranskill, and Torworth. Along the banks of the Trent and the Soar there is much excellent grass land, which is employed more for feeding than the dairy, except along the course of the Soar and in the vale of the Trent above Nottingham, where there are large dairies, the chief produce of which is cheese. The large island formed by the two branches of the Trent, near Newark, is remarkably fine feeding land. In the forest district very little land remains permanently in grass, except the low parts near brooks and rivers, as meadow. Lime is used as a manure in every part, and, in various places, bone dust, malt combs, and soot are commonly employed for the same purpose. The cattle on the borders of the Soar are of the long-horned breed: those reared in the clay district north of the Trent are of a poor coarse kind, commonly called "woodland beasts;" and those in the vale of Belvoir are a mixture between the long-horned and the short-horned breeds. The lime and coal district has a mixture of long-horned and short-horned woodland cattle: few are reared in either the forest district or the Trent vale; those fed in the latter tract are generally of the short-horned Lincolnshire and the Holderness breeds. The old forest sheep are a small polled breed, which has been much improved of late years by crossing with the Leicestershire sheep; as have also those in the Trent vale and the vale of Belvoir. In the clay district north-west of the Trent the sheep are of a mixed kind, generally between the forest and the Lincolnshire pasture sheep, with an intermixture of the New Leicester breed. In the lime and coal district also the Leicester sheep now prevail; and of late years many flocks of the South Down breed have been introduced.

By far the greater part of the forest having been enclosed, there is now comparatively very little waste land: the parts which remain are chiefly about the centre of that district, in the space between the towns of Mansfield, Southwell, and Ollerton, and consists in a great measure of rabbit warrens. On the tongue of sandy land east of the Trent, between Newark and Gainsborough, are some low, flat, barren commons, almost constantly under water in the winter. The Wolds, properly so called, are wastes in the open parishes, which afford a stinted pasture for young cattle and horses. The ancient royal Forest of Sherwood, noted for the fabled exploits of Robin Hood and his band of outlaws, extends from Nottingham to the vicinity of Worksop, in length about 25 miles, and varies in breadth from seven to upwards of nine miles. Several smaller tracts of land, particularly in the northern part of the county, as far as Rossington bridge, have been usually called forest; but, from the survey made in 1609, they appear either not to have belonged to the forest, or to have been disafforested before that period. Within its limits are included several large parks which have been taken in at different times, namely, Welbeck, Clumber, Thoresby, Beskwood, Newstead, and Clipstone, with several villages, or lands, belonging to them. The whole soil of the forest is understood to have been granted by the crown to different lords of the manors, reserving only what is called in forest language "vert and venison," or trees and deer: the latter, which were of the red kind, though formerly very numerous, are now, in consequence of the advance of cultivation, entirely extirpated. The forest is the only one that remains under the superintendence of the lord chief justice in eyre, north of the Trent, or which now belongs to the crown in that portion of England. The officers are, the lord-warden, at present the Duke of Newcastle, who holds his office by letters patent from the crown during pleasure; the bow-bearer and ranger, who is appointed by the lord-warden, and holds his office also during pleasure; four verderers, elected for life by the freeholders of the county; a steward; nine keepers, appointed by the verderers during pleasure, who have so many different walks; and two sworn wood-wards for Sutton and Charlton. Thorneywood Chace comprises a great part of the southern division of the forest lying on the eastern side: the Earl of Chesterfield is hereditary keeper of it, by grant of the 42nd of Queen Elizabeth to J. Stanhope, Esq.

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The principal remains of ancient woods are the bays of Birkland and Bilhagh, situated to the north of Ollerton and Edwinstow, which form an open wood of large old oaks, most of which are in decay: this wood is about three miles in length, and one and a half in breadth, and occupies an extent of about 1400 acres; it is destitute of underwood, except some birch in one part, which has given name to one of its divisions: a part of this tract has been taken by grant into Thoresby park. Harlow wood, Thieves' wood, and the scattered remains of Mansfield woods, are of small extent, and contain only timber of an inferior size. Extensive tracts of plantations, consisting chiefly of firs of various kinds, occupy many miles of country to the south and south-east of Mansfield; and there is a vast extent of the same kind of woods in a similar direction from Worksop, chiefly on the large estates of the Duke of Norfolk, the Duke of Portland, the Duke of Newcastle, and Earl Manvers. There are, besides, numerous large plantations still further north in the county, and some close upon its western border. In Clumber park alone the Duke of Newcastle has about 1850 acres of plantation. In the clay districts are considerable tracts of wood, chiefly sprung, the principal value of which, in common with all other spring woods in the county, arises from the ash hop-poles, and the stakes and bindings, &c. for the farmers' use, which they produce. In the limestone and coal district, and in the sandy tongue of land east of the Trent, are also considerable woods and plantations; but in the rest of the county they are comparatively few and of small extent.

The chief minerals are coal, gypsum, and stone of various kinds. Coal is procured in the line before described, on the western border of the county; and gypsum of excellent quality is dug on Beacon Hill, near Newark, and is much used for plaistering floors: a considerable quantity is also sent in lumps to the colourmen in London; and some of the white kind, ground and packed in bogsheads, is likewise sent to the metropolis. At Red Hill, at the junction of the Trent and the Soar, is a quarry of the same mineral: it is also found at Great Markham, the Wheatleys, and many other places in the red clay districts. Lime is burned at various places in the limestone tract, also on Beacon hill, from a blue stone. At Macclesfield a very good yellowish freestone is quarried, for the purpose of building, paving, &c., and a coarser red kind for cisterns and troughs. At Mapleberk is a blueish stone used for building, which, by continued exposure to the air, bleaches to nearly a clear white. At Beacon Hill is obtained a blue stone for hearths, approaching to a marble in texture, and which also burns to lime. At Linby, a few miles to the south-west of Mansfield, a coarse paving stone is raised, much used at Nottingham.

The oldest branch of manufacture is that of cotton and silk stockings, which is carried on to a great extent at Nottingham and the villages for some miles round it, and in Mansfield and its neighbourhood; and the very high state of improvement to which the machinery for manufacturing British lace was here brought, a few years ago, and the great demand for the superior article thus produced, have rendered the manufacture of "bobbin net," and the embroidering of machine lace, a source of employment to a great portion of the inhabitants of the same district. The cotton-mills and silk-mills for the supply of these manufactures are very numerous. The bleaching trade in the vicinity of Nottingham is very extensive; there are several large starch-mills and some paper-mills in different parts of the county. The malting business is carried on to a great extent, particularly at Nottingham, Newark, Mansfield, Worksop, and Retford: a great deal of malt is sent up the Trent and the canals into Derbyshire, Cheshire, and Lancashire. At Newark are large breweries, which rival those of Burton in their trade to the Baltic and other quarters: there are also extensive breweries at Nottingham.

The principal rivers are the Trent, the Soar, the Erewash, and the Idle. Of English rivers, the Trent ranks next after the Thames and the Severn. The tide, which flows for a distance of some miles above Gainsborough, more particularly at spring tides, rushes up it with great violence, presenting a breast of water several feet in perpendicular height, provincially called the "agar," supposed to be a corrupt pronunciation of the word *eager*. This river is navigable for merchant ships of considerable burden up to Gainsborough, and for barges during the rest of its course in this county: to facilitate this navigation, there is a side cut, ten miles in length, sometimes called the Trent canal, in order to avoid the numerous shallows which occur in about thirteen miles of its course, between the Trent bridge, at the commencement of the Nottingham canal, and Sawley ferry in Derbyshire, at the commencement of the Trent and Mersey canal. The Soar is navigable for the Trent barges. The Idle, formed by the junction of the Maun and the Meaden, has been rendered navigable from Bawtry to the Trent: at its mouth are gates, sixteen feet high, to prevent the tide from overflowing the low lands which border on the latter part of its course: this channel, in one part, bears the name of Bycar Dyke, and about half a mile from Stockwith assumes that of Misterton Sluice. The Nottingham canal was completed in 1802: the articles brought down it are chiefly coal from the Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire pits, and lime from Crich, in the former county; those conveyed up it are for the most part corn and malt, for the supply of the populous district in the central parts of Derbyshire. The Trent canal, before mentioned, forms a junction with this canal a little to the west of Nottingham. The Grantham canal, in its course into Leicestershire, has a branch upwards of three miles in length, to the town of Bingham. The proprietors of the Trent river navigation, having incurred considerable expense in deepening the river near the entrance of this canal, are entitled to certain tolls on all goods passing along that river from this to the Nottingham canal. The Chesterfield canal, at a little distance below Worksop, crosses the small river Ryton by an aqueduct; and having crossed the Idle at Retford, it takes a northerly direction to Drakelow, where it passes through a tunnel, 250 yards in length. The Pinxton railway, from Mansfield to Pinxton basin, where it communicates with the Cromford canal, was constructed under an act of parliament passed in 1817, at an expense of £33,000, and has caused a considerable reduction in the price of coal obtained from the pits at Pinxton and Kirkby. The midland counties railway is noticed under the head of Nottingham.

There are comparatively few monuments of remote antiquity: the most remarkable British remains are the

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caves in the sand rock near Nottingham. At Barton, four miles to the south-west of Nottingham, is Brent's Hill, considered by Aubrey to have been a fortified place of the Britons; and at Oxton are three large tumuli, supposed by Major Rooke to be of equal antiquity: brass celts have also been found, between Hexgrove and the little stream called Rainworth water. Of Roman antiquities, the camp on Solly-hill, near Arnold, is considered by Dr. Gale to have been the important station *Causennæ*; and about two miles from Mansfield are still the remains of a Roman villa, while in various other parts have been found spears, fibulæ, and brass keys, of Roman workmanship. The principal remains of Roman roads are those of the Fosse-way, which entered the county near Willoughby-on-the-Wolds, proceeded to Newark, and, crossing the line of the Ermine-street, quitted for Lincolnshire: it may be traced for many miles across the Wolds, being literally a fosse, dug to a great depth, so as to form a spacious covered way. Another ancient road, formerly called "the Street," commenced at Newark and proceeded through part of Southwell to Mansfield, being still discernible between the two former towns. The religious houses, including colleges and hospitals, were about 39: the chief monastic remains are those of the abbeys of Newstead and Worksop, and of the college of Southwell. There are considerable remains of the once important castle of Newark, and some interesting relics of that of Nottingham. Bunny Park, the seat of Viscount Ranclife, and Thurland Hall, in Nottingham, are among the most curious specimens of ancient mansions. Among the most distinguished of the numerous modern seats which adorn the county, more especially the northern part of its once dreary forest district, may be enumerated Worksop Manor, the property of the Duke of Norfolk, and the residence of his eldest son, the Earl of Surrey; Welbeck Abbey, the property and residence of the Duke of Portland; Clumber Park, that of the Duke of Newcastle; Thoresby Park, that of Earl Manvers; Wollaton Hall, that of Lord Middleton; and Newstead Abbey, lately that of the late Lord Byron, and now of Lieut.-Col. Wildman.

NOTTINGHAM-FEE, a liberty, in the parish of BLEWBURY, hundred of MORETON, county of BERKS: the population is returned with the chapelry of Upton.

NOTTINGTON, a hamlet, in the parish of BROADWAY, hundred of CULLIFORD-TREE, Dorchester Division of the county of DORSET, 3 miles (N.) from Weymouth: the population is returned with the parish. This place, situated on the west side of the turnpike road from Weymouth to Dorchester, has lately risen into notice from the purity and efficacy of its mineral spring, which rises near the margin of the river Wey, and is strongly impregnated with sulphur, in combination with hydrogen. The water was analysed by Alexander Barry, Esq., professor of chemistry at Guy's hospital, London, and found to contain, in one gallon, 8.25 grains of carbonate of lime, 5 grains of carbonate of magnesia, 2.45 grains of sulphate of lime, 2.75 of sulphate of soda, 3.69 of muriate of soda, 3.44 of muriate of lime, 3.75 of muriate of magnesia, 5 of alumine, with very small portions of silex, oxyde of iron, and organized matter; it contains ten cubic inches of sulphuretted hydrogen gas, seven of carbonic acid, and one of nitrogen. Over the spring has been erected, by the proprietor, a commodious building, called the Nottington Spa House, comprising a pump-room, and warm, cold, vapour, and shower baths, furnished with every requisite appendage, in connection with which are several apartments for the accommodation of invalids who may prefer to reside on the spot. The scenery of the place is pleasingly diversified, and its convenient distance from Weymouth makes it a pleasant excursion from that town, by the visiters of which it is much frequented.

NOTTON, a township, in the parish of ROYSTON, wapentake of STAINCROSS, West Riding of the county of YORK, 5 miles (N.) from Barnesley; containing 317 inhabitants.

NOWTON (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union and hundred of THINGOE, Western Division of the county of SUFFOLK, 2¾ miles (S. S. E.) from Bury-St.-Edmund's; containing 137 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 19. 4.; present net income, £314; patron, Marquess of Bristol. The bounds of the parishes of Hawstead and Nowton are said to pass through the north and south doors of Nowton church. An infants' school is supported by Mr. Oakes.

NUFFIELD (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of HENLEY, hundred of EWELME, county of OXFORD, 2 miles (W. N. W.) from Nettlebed; containing 197 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 16. 10½: it is in the patronage of Miss F. Burdett and Sir J. Langham, Bart. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £430, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £79; the glebe comprises 62 acres, valued at £75 per annum. The late incumbent, the Rev. John Pearse, held this living for 66 years, and died aged 91. A school is supported by subscription. A house of friars, of the order of the Holy Trinity, existed here before the 33rd of Edward III.

NUN-BURNHOLME (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of POCKLINGTON, partly in the Holme-Beacon Division, and partly in the Wilton-Beacon Division, of the wapentake of HARTHILL, East Riding of the county of YORK; containing 253 inhabitants, of which number, 222 are in the township of Nun-Burnholme, 3½ miles (E. by S.) from Pocklington. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 12. 6.; present net income, £302; patron, Archbishop of York. A school is partly supported by the rector. Here was a small Benedictine nunnery, founded by an ancestor of Roger de Morley, Lord of Morpeth, who lived in the time of Henry III., wherein, a short time previous to the dissolution, were eight religious; it had a revenue of £10. 3. 3.

NUNEATON (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the Atherstone Division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, Northern Division of the county of WARWICK, 18 miles (N. N. E.) from Warwick, and 100 (N. W. by W.) from London; containing 7799 inhabitants. The name of this place is derived from the river in its neighbourhood, *Ea*, in Saxon, signifying water, and from a priory established here in the reign of Stephen, by Robert, Earl of Leicester, for nuns of the order of Fontevrault, in whose convents abroad there were sometimes nuns and monks in one establishment, but here there were only a prior, a prioress, and nuns, the prioress having supreme authority. In the reign of Henry III., a weekly market was

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granted to the prioress, and at the dissolution the revenue of the nunnery was £290. 15. 0½. The town is pleasantly situated on the river Anker, over which are two bridges, and consists principally of one long street, from which a cross street leads to the market-place; the houses are in general of mean appearance, though interspersed with some handsome modern buildings: it is neither paved nor lighted, but is well supplied with water. The principal source of occupation is riband-weaving for the London market, in which branch of manufacture French looms and machinery have been recently introduced, especially in the figured gauze riband. The Birmingham and Coventry canal passes by the north-west extremity of the town, and about two miles distant are coal mines: fine clay for pottery, and also manganese, are dug here, and there are quarries of freestone in the parish. The market is on Saturday; and fairs are held on May 14th, 15th, and 16th, for cattle and hardware; on February 18th and October 31st, for horses and cattle; and a statute fair is held fourteen days before Michaelmas. Three constables are annually elected, and sworn in at the court leet for the town and hamlets; there is also a permanent constable: the town-hall is a neat modern edifice of brick, containing in the upper story several apartments, of which one is used as a subscription news-room, and two others for a Sunday school. This town has been made a polling-place for the northern division of the county.

The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £24. 14. 7.; present net income, £902: it is in the patronage of the Crown; appropriator, Bishop of Lichfield. The church is a fine structure, exhibiting portions in the various styles of English architecture, with a square embattled tower, having pinnacles at the angles: the interior consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles separated by clustered columns and pointed arches; the roof is of oak, divided into panels, and richly ornamented with ribs and foliage; it contains 100 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £60 in aid of the expense. There is a chapel of ease at Stockingford; and a proprietary chapel has been erected and elegantly fitted up in the cathedral style. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Roman Catholics. The free grammar school, for 45 boys, was founded in the 6th of Edward VI., and endowed with 103 acres of land at Coventry; and an English free school, for 40 boys and 30 girls, founded in 1712, by the will of Mr. Richard Smith, of St. Anne's, Westminster, and endowed with 94 acres of land, producing about £100 annually, is conducted on the National system. In the churchyard is an almshouse for four aged persons; there is likewise a fund arising from land, for putting out poor apprentices. The poor law union of Nuneaton comprises 7 parishes or places, containing a population of 13,068, according to the census of 1831, and is under the care of 19 guardians. The site and ground plan of the ancient monastery, with fragments of columns and richly-moulded arches, together with a considerable portion of the walls of the main building, are yet visible; the outer walls, which enclosed a spacious quadrangular area, are still standing on the east and north sides; a considerable portion of the materials was used in repairing or rebuilding the church.

NUNEHAM-COURTNEY (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Abingdon, hundred of Bullingdon, county of Oxford, 5 miles (S. S. E.) from Oxford; containing 314 inhabitants. This parish is pleasantly situated on the east bank of the river Isis, and on the turnpike road from Oxford through Henley to London. The village has a peculiarly neat and pleasing appearance, consisting of about 40 cottages built uniformly, two under one roof, and at equal distances, with a fine row of poplars in the front. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied, and enlivened with the splendid mansion and well-wooded park of the late Earl of Harcourt. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 6. 0½.; patron, Dr. Harcourt, Archbishop of York, who is lord of the manor. The church is an elegant edifice, of the Ionic order, erected in 1764, at the sole expense of Simon, Earl of Harcourt. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £446. 16., subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £44; the glebe comprises 54 acres, valued at £81 per annum. Here is a National school; the girls are entirely and the boys partially clothed by the lord of the manor. This place gave the inferior title of Viscount to the Earl of Harcourt, which title is now extinct.

NUNKEELING, a parish, in the union of Skirlaugh, Northern Division of the wapentake of Holderness, East Riding of the county of York, 10½ miles from Beverley; containing 263 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £55; the patronage and impropriation belong to Mrs. Dixon. A priory of Benedictine nuns, in honour of St. Mary Magdalene and St. Helen, was founded here in the reign of Stephen, by Agnes de Archis, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was £50. 17. 2.

NUNNEY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Frome, Eastern Division of the county of Somerset, 2¾ miles (S. W. by W.) from Frome; containing 1204 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 9. 4½.; present net income, £259; patron, Rev. John Ireland. The church has been enlarged, and contains 350 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £250 in aid of the expense. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a National school. On the banks of the Frome there is a small manufactory for agricultural implements. Here are the remains of a castle, erected by the family of De la Mere, and subsequently garrisoned for Charles I., during which it was besieged and taken, after a stout resistance, by the parliamentary forces, in Sept. 1643. Near the site is an old decayed mansion, now a farm-house; and on a hill in the neighbourhood are vestiges of a single intrenched Roman camp.

NUNNIKIRK, a township, in the parish of Nether-Witton, union of Rothbury, Western Division of Morpeth ward, Northern Division of the county of Northumberland, 9½ miles (W. N. W.) from Morpeth; containing 16 inhabitants.

NUNNINGTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Helmsley-Blackmoor, wapentake of Ryedale, North Riding of the county of York, 4½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Helmsley; containing 441 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; present net income, £284:

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it is in the patronage of the Crown. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; and a school is supported by endowment.

NUNRIDING, a township, in the parish of MITFORD, union of MORPETH, Western Division of MORPETH ward, Northern Division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 4½ miles (W. by N.) from Morpeth; containing 37 inhabitants.

NUNTHORPE, a chapelry, in the parish of AYTON, union of STOKESLEY, Western Division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, North Riding of the county of YORK, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Stokesley; containing 125 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £46; patrons, T. Simpson, Esq., and another. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, is much dilapidated. This place, anciently called *Thorpe*, received its distinguishing appellation about 1162, from a Cistercian nunnery, then removed hither from Hutton.

NUNTON, a chapelry, in the parish and hundred of DOWNTON, union of ALDERBURY, Salisbury and Amesbury, and Southern, Divisions of the county of WILTS, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Salisbury: the population is returned with Bodenham. The chapel is dedicated to St. Andrew.

NUNWICK, a joint township with Howgrave, in the parish and liberty of RIPON, West Riding of the county of YORK, 2½ miles (N. N. E.) from Ripon; containing 28 inhabitants. Here were formerly five stones, each eight feet high and twenty in girth, enclosing a circular area.

NURSLING, otherwise NUTSHALLING, a parish, in the union of ROMSEY, hundred of BUDDLESGATE, Romsey and Southern Divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 3 miles (S.) from Romsey; containing 884 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 11. 10½.; present net income, £425; patron, Bishop of Winchester. The church has a tower surmounted by a wooden spire. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The Andover canal runs through the parish. A Sunday school is partly supported with £1. 10. per annum, the bequest of the Rev. Robert Cramer. Grove House, formerly a hunting-seat which belonged to Queen Elizabeth, has been converted into a private asylum for lunatics.

NURSTED (*ST. MILDRED*), a parish, in the union of NORTH AYLESFORD, hundred of TOLTINGTROUGH, lathe of AYLESFORD, Western Division of the county of KENT, 4½ miles (S. by W.) from Gravesend; containing 38 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 15.; present net income, £140; patron, William Edmeads, Esq. The church is a small building with a square western tower, and is in excellent repair.

NURSTED, a tything, in the parish of BURITON, hundred of FINCH-DEAN, Petersfield and Northern Divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 1½ mile (S.) from Petersfield: the population is returned with the parish.

NUTFIELD (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union, and Second Division of the hundred, of REIGATE, Eastern Division of the county of SURREY, 1½ mile (W.) from Bletchingley; containing 718 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the road from Godstone to Reigate: the soil consists of a sandy loam and deep clay; from the south ridge are fine views. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 14. 7.; present net income, £500; patrons, Principal and Fellows of Jesus' College, Oxford. The church is partly in the early, and partly in the later, style of English architecture. Fullers' earth is found here in great quantities and of superior quality. In 1775, an earthen vessel was discovered, containing 900 coins of the Lower Empire.

NUTHALL (*ST. PATRICK*), a parish, in the union of BASFORD, Southern Division of the wapentake of BROXTOW, Northern Division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 4½ miles (N. W.) from Nottingham; containing 509 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 14. 9½.; present net income, £350; patron, Robert Holden, Esq. The church has been repewed and 128 free sittings provided, the Incorporated Society having granted £40 in aid of the expense. Nuthall Temple, occupying a commanding site near the village, is built in imitation of the Villa Capra, at Vicenza in Italy, one of the most celebrated works of Palladio. Richard Smedley, in 1744, gave certain land, directing the income to be applied in teaching 20 children. This has lately been made a polling-place for the southern division of the county.

NUTHAMPSTEAD, a hamlet, in the parish of BARKWAY, union of ROYSTON, hundred of EDWINSTREE, county of HERTFORD, 2½ miles (E. by S.) from Barkway; containing 249 inhabitants. Here was formerly a chapel, which has been long since demolished.

NUTHILL, formerly a parish, in the Southern Division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, East Riding of the county of YORK, 8½ miles (E. by N.) from Kingston-upon-Hull. The living is valued in the king's books at £4, as a rectory; but the church is in ruins, and there is now only one farm-house, which is assessed with the parish of Burstwick.

NUTHURST (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of HORSHAM, hundred of SINGLECROSS, rape of BRAMBER, Western Division of the county of SUSSEX, 3½ miles (S. S. E.) from Horsham; containing 723 inhabitants. The road from Horsham to Worthing runs through the parish on the east. The soil is light and famous for the growth of oak timber, and the wheat grown here is exceedingly fine. Hill and dale diversify the surface, and the woodland scenery is rich and picturesque. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10; patron, Bishop of Chichester. The church is in the decorated style of architecture, and contains neat mural monuments to the families of Tudor, Nelthorpe, and Aldridge: in the windows are remains of ancient stained glass. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Nuthurst Lodge, the seat of I. T. Nelthorpe, Esq., is situated on elevated ground commanding extensive views of the Weald and South downs. In the grounds are foundations of an ancient castle; the form is circular, surrounded by an inner and an outer moat now dried up; a well which supplied the castle is still in existence, and is now called the "Nun's Well."

NUTHURST, a chapelry, in the parish of HAMPTON-IN-ARDEN, union of SOLIHULL, Solihull Division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, Northern Division of the county of WARWICK; containing 124 inhabitants. The

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original chapel of ease being in a dilapidated state; a new chapel has been built, chiefly by the munificence of Bolton King, Esq.; it contains 90 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £100 in aid of the expense.

NUTLEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Basingstoke, hundred of Bermondsfit, Basingstoke and Northern Divisions of the county of Southampton, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from Basingstoke; containing 138 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Preston-Candover.

NYLAND, formerly a parish, in the union of Axbridge, hundred of Glaston-Twelve-Hides, Eastern Division of the county of Somerset, 6½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Wells; containing 52 inhabitants. Here was anciently a church, dedicated to St. Andrew, which, in 670, was given by Kenewalch, King of the West Saxons, to the abbot of Glastonbury, to which parish Nyland is now considered to belong.

NYMETT, BROAD, a parish, in the hundred of North Tawton, South Molton and Northern Divisions of the county of Devon, 1½ mile (W. S. W.) from Bow. The living is a sinecure rectory, valued in the king's books at £2. 4. 2.; present net income, £48; patron, Sir T. B. Lethbridge, Bart. This parish is very small, containing only 50 acres.

NYMETT-ROWLAND (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of Crediton, hundred of North Tawton, South Molton and Northern Divisions of the county of Devon, 4½ miles (S. S. E.) from Chumleigh; containing 99 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 1. 3.; patron, Rev. H. Radford.

NYMETT-TRACEY, county of Devon. — See BOW.

NYMPHSFIELD (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of Dursley, Upper Division of the hundred of Berkeley, Western Division of the county of Gloucester, 5½ miles (E. by N.) from Dursley; containing 454 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 5. 0½.; it is in the patronage of the Crown. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £258, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £18; the glebe comprises 27 acres, valued at £24 per annum. A school is supported by subscription. In 1155, this was a chapelry in the parish of Frocester, in the church of which the inhabitants were accustomed to baptize and bury.

NYMPTON, or NYMET (*St. George*), a parish, in the union and hundred of South Molton, South Molton and Northern Divisions of the county of Devon, 2½ miles (S. S. W.) from South Molton; containing 268 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 19. 2.; present net income, £310; patron, Sir T. D. Acland, Bart. The church contains a curious font, and some monuments to the Kanlake family.

NYMPTON, or NYMET, BISHOP'S, a parish, in the union of South Molton, hundred of Witheridge, South Molton and Northern Divisions of the county of Devon, 3 miles (E. S. E.) from South Molton; containing 1116 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20. 7. 3½.; present net income, £296; patron, Bishop of Exeter. The church contains some elegant screen-work, and a rich monument to one of the Pollard family. Cattle fairs are held here on April 14th and Oct. 20th.

NYMPTON, KING'S (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of South Molton, hundred of Witheridge, South Molton and Northern Divisions of the county of Devon, 3½ miles (N.) from Chumleigh; containing 699 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £28. 6. 8.; present net income, £376; patrons, Representatives of A. Saville, Esq. The church has a handsome wooden screen. Two schools are partly supported by subscription.

O

OADBY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Blaby, hundred of Guthlaxton, Southern Division of the county of Leicester, 3½ miles (S. E.) from Leicester; containing 1023 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; present net income, £210; patron and impropriator, — Windham, Esq. The church contains some fine specimens of ancient sculpture. There is a place of worship for Baptists. Several of the inhabitants are engaged in frame-work knitting.

OAKE (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of Wellington, hundred of Taunton and Taunton-Dean, Western Division of the county of Somerset, 5½ miles (W.) from Taunton; containing 147 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 0. 5.; present net income, £300; patrons, Trustees of the late — Prowde, Esq. Six poor children are educated for a trifling rent-charge, the gift of the Rev. Francis Prowde.

OAKEN, a township, in the parish of Codsall, union of Seisdon, Southern Division of the hundred of Seisdon and of the county of Stafford, 4½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Wolverhampton; containing 571 inhabitants.

OAKENGALE, a hamlet, in the parish of Shiffnall, Shiffnall Division of the hundred of Brimstree, Southern Division of the county of Salop: the population is returned with the chapelry of Priors-Lee.

OAKENSHAW, a hamlet, in the parish of Birstall, wapentake of Morley, West Riding of the county of York, 3½ miles (S. by E.) from Bradford: the population is returned with Clackheaton. The manufacture of woollen cloths and stuffs is carried on here.

OAKFORD (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Tiverton, hundred of Witheridge, Cullompton and Northern Divisions of the county of Devon, 3½ miles (W. by S.) from Bampton; containing 497 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £24; present net income, £384: it is in the patronage of Mrs. Parkyn. The church has been rebuilt, and 140 free sittings provided, the Incorporated Society having granted £100 in aid of the expense. Gertrude Pyncombe, in 1730, left an annuity of £5 for teaching poor children of the parish.

OAKHAM, or OKEHAM (*All Saints*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the soke of Oakham, county of Rutland, of which it is the chief

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town, 95 miles (N. N. W.) from London; comprising the Lordshold and the Deanshold, and containing 2390 inhabitants. This place is situated in the luxuriant vale of Catmose, so called from the woods with which it abounded (*Coed-maes* signifying, in the British language, a woody plain), and is supposed to have derived its name from the oaks which formerly grew in the vicinity. A castle, of which there are still some remains, was erected here soon after the Norman Conquest, by Walkelin de Ferrars, in relation to which the following singular custom still prevails. Every peer of the realm, on first passing through the town, is compelled to give a shoe from the foot of one of his horses, which, upon his refusal, the bailiff of the lordship may take by force, or, in commutation, a sum of money for the purchase of a horse-shoe, to be nailed upon the castle-gate, or placed in some part of the building. Affixed to the castle are many ancient horse-shoes without any date: the oldest with a date is of the time of Elizabeth, and is very large and curiously worked and gilt; there is also one of bronze and or molu, of the late king George IV., when Prince Regent, and one of the late Duke of York. Richard II. having advanced Edward, son of the Duke of York, to the earldom of Rutland, assigned to him the castle, which, in the reign of Henry VIII., was the baronial seat of Thomas Lord Cromwell. Of the ancient building the hall only is remaining, in which the assizes are held, and the public business of the town and county is transacted; the other parts are in ruins. The inhabitants are amply supplied with water, and the air is remarkably salubrious. The town formerly enjoyed the staple of wool, and many French merchants settled in it, of whose descendants several may still be traced among the present inhabitants. A silk manufactory was established here about three years since, chiefly for weaving silk shag for covering hats; but the town is not at present distinguished for trade, though it possesses the advantage of a canal to Melton-Mowbray, in Leicestershire, by which coal is brought from Derbyshire, and corn sent to Manchester and Liverpool. The market, which is well supplied with corn, has been recently changed from Thursday to Monday; and a market for butchers' meat is held on Saturday. The fairs are on March 15th, May 6th, Sept. 9th, under the original charters, and on Feb. 4th, April 9th, June 2nd, July 16th, Aug. 13th, Oct. 15th, Nov. 19th, and Dec. 15th, which have been established within the last 30 years, and are principally for the sale of cattle. The town is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates; and courts leet are held annually by the lord of the castle for the manor of Lordshold, and triennially by the Dean of Westminster, for the Deanshold, for the election of parochial and other officers. The assizes and quarter sessions for the county, and the election of knights of the shire, take place in this town. The common gaol and house of correction for the county is a commodious edifice, containing seven wards, seven work-rooms, and the same number of day-rooms and airing-yards, for the classification of prisoners.

The living is a vicarage, with Brooke and Langham annexed, valued in the king's books at £28. 3. 1½.; present net income, £918; patron, George Finch, Esq.; appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The church is a spacious and elegant structure of various early dates, but chiefly in the later style of English architecture, with a fine tower, surmounted by a lofty spire. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. It contains an old collection of theological works given by Lady Harrington for the use of the vicar. Besides the churches of Brooke and Langham, there is a chapel of ease at Egleton. The free grammar school was founded about 1584, by the Rev. Robert Johnson, Archdeacon of Leicester, who also founded a similar school at Uppingham. These schools, to each of which an hospital for the relief and support of poor persons is annexed, were incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, who endowed them with certain alienated ecclesiastical property, producing an income of more than £3000 per annum, and placed them under the control of 24 governors, including the Bishops of London and Peterborough, the Deans of Westminster and Peterborough, the Archdeacon of Northampton, and the Masters of Trinity and St. John's Colleges, in Cambridge. There are belonging to them 20 exhibitions, of £40 per annum each, tenable for seven years, to any of the colleges of Oxford or Cambridge; four scholarships of £24 per annum each, in Emanuel College; four of £20 per annum each, in Sidney Sussex College; four of £20 per annum each, in Clare Hall; and four of £16 each in St. John's College, Cambridge, founded by Archdeacon Johnson, in the gift of the master and four senior fellows, with preference to boys from Oakham and Uppingham schools; and two exhibitions of £40 per annum each, founded by W. Lovett, for the sons of graduated clergymen, who have been for three years in the schools of Grantham or Oakham. In the hospitals were originally 28 aged men, the number of whom has been augmented to 100, who receive each £10 per annum at their own dwellings, the buildings of the hospitals being occupied by the schoolmasters for the accommodation of boarders. The accounts of the receipts and disbursements, and of the proceedings of the governors of the schools and hospitals, from their foundation till the year 1643, are lost; but from that date they have been regularly continued down to the present time. The hospital of St. John and St. Anne, originally founded about the 22nd of Richard II., by Walter Dalby, for two chaplains and twelve aged men, and of which at the dissolution the revenue was £12. 12. 11., was refounded in the reign of Elizabeth, by Archdeacon Johnson, who enlarged the endowment: there are at present twenty aged men on this foundation, who receive each £6 per annum at their own dwellings; the buildings of the hospital, with the exception of a house for the warden, who has a salary of £15 per annum, and in which the sub-warden, whose salary is £10 per annum, at present resides, a chapel, and four separate tenements under one roof, having fallen to decay. A National school, established in 1816, is supported by subscription. There are also several charitable bequests for distribution among the poor. The poor law union of Oakham comprises 30 parishes or places, containing a population of 10,336, according to the census of 1831, and is under the care of 31 guardians. Geoffrey Hudson, a dwarf only three feet nine inches in height, was a native of Oakham; he was of mean parentage, but became page to Henrietta Maria, consort of Charles I., and during the civil war he was a captain of cavalry in the king's service; after which he went to France with his mistress, and there fought a

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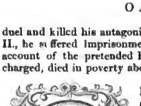
duel and killed his antagonist; in the reign of Charles II., he suffered imprisonment as a Roman Catholic, on account of the pretended Popish plot; and being discharged, died in poverty about 1682.



Seal and Arms.

OAKHAMPTON, or OKEHAMPTON (*All Saints*), a market-town and parish (formerly a representative borough), having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, though locally partly in the hundred of Black Torrington, Northern Division, but chiefly in the hundred of Lifton, Lifton and Southern Divisions, of the county of Devon, 22 miles (W. by N.) from Exeter, and 198 (W. by S.) from London; containing 2055 inhabitants. This place is interesting as having been the head of the earldom of Devon, and the seat of the hereditary county sheriffs, keepers of the castle of Exeter. This great barony was given by the Conqueror to Baldwin de Brionis, one of his most faithful followers, who distinguished himself for courage and generalship at the battle of Hastings. The castle, erected by this nobleman, was remarkable for its grandeur, of which there is abundant evidence in the venerable remains. The power and possessions of the barons were co-extensive: they exercised the right of capital punishment over eight manors; besides these, they held a great number in demesne, no less than 164 having been at one time occupied by inferior tenants. They acted as stewards at the installation of the bishops of the diocese, claiming on the occasion perquisites to a very great amount. They possessed also numerous advowsons, and were the patrons of several priories; holding three fees of the see of Exeter, and 92 by knight's service. The above-mentioned grant is noticed in Domesday-book, in which it is recorded that Baldwin the Viscount held Okehampton of the king, where he had his castle, and it is therein stated that there were then four burgesses and a market. Baldwin was succeeded by his son Richard, who, dying without issue, left this town to his only sister Adeliza, whose daughter conveyed it by marriage into the family of the Courtenays, of whom Robert, in the year 1206, gave £500 and five palfreys to have livery of the honour of Okehampton, his mother's inheritance. The town was afterwards for several generations in the possession of the Courtenays, one of whom, named Robert, granted to the inhabitants a charter without date, but probably in the 28th of Edward I., conferring divers privileges therein recited. On account of the adherence of Thomas and Henry Courtenay to the House of Lancaster, Edward IV. seized and granted the borough to Sir John Dynham, Knt., who soon afterwards forfeiting it, it became again vested in the crown; but Henry VIII., on his accession, not only advanced Sir Edward Courtenay, of Haccomb, Knt., the heir-at-law to Edward, Earl of Devon, the person last seised, to the title of Earl of Devon, but, in the 26th of his reign, restored to him the honour, boroughs, and manors of Plympton and Okehampton, and the castle and manors of Tiverton. Sir Edward's heir was William, who left the honour and estate to his son Henry, who was attainted in parliament in the 31st of Henry VIII., and his inheritance was confiscated to the crown; but, on the accession of Queen Mary, Edward Courtenay, son of Henry, obtained a revocation of the attainder, and not only succeeded to his father's titles, but also to the honours, manors, and castles, of Okehampton, Tiverton, &c., as appears by letters patent in the first year of her reign. James I., in the 21st of his reign (1623), on petition of the inhabitants and burgesses, granted a charter of incorporation, bestowing many privileges, yet still preserving the rights and liberties of the old constitution, as set forth in Courtenay's charter; this charter remained in force until the 36th of Charles II., when it was surrendered and a new one granted, by which the privileges and jurisdiction of the borough were enlarged. During the great civil war this place was twice visited by King Charles, and as often by his victorious enemy, Sir Thomas Fairfax. The town is situated in the lowest part of a valley, watered by two rapid streams, called the East and West Ockments: it is of mean appearance, but is a great thoroughfare between Exeter and Cornwall: there is a plentiful supply of water from pumps. The roads in the vicinity have been lately improved, a new road having been made leading to Falmouth and Plymouth about nine years since. The East and West Ockments, two rivers issuing out of Crawmere or Cranmere Pool on Dartmoor, after flowing respectively eastward and westward round a succession of hills on Dartmoor and Okehampton Park, run through, and unite about a quarter of a mile below, the town. The forest of Dartmoor affords pasturage to numerous flocks of sheep, the flesh of which, from the sweetness of the herbage, is esteemed for its superior flavour, in consequence of which, great numbers are sent hence to the London market. At the weekly market, which is held on Saturday, by prescription, there is an excellent supply of every necessary commodity, including fish and corn. Six annual fairs are held by charter, *viz.*, on the second Tuesday after March 11th, May 14th, first Wednesday after July 6th, August 5th, first Tuesday after September 11th, and first Wednesday after October 11th: there are also great markets on the Saturday before Christmas, and on the Saturday after, the latter of which is called "Giglet's market," at which the rustic swain, weary of his bachelorship, enjoys the privilege of self-introduction to any disengaged female who may attract his particular notice.

Under the charter of the 36th of Charles II., Oakhampton is governed by a mayor, recorder, justice, eight principal burgesses, and eight assistants, aided by a town-clerk and other officers. The mayor is chosen on the first Monday after Michaelmas-day, by the entire body, from two principal burgesses nominated by the late mayor: the principal burgesses are in all eight, the mayor, the late mayor, who is styled justice, and the town-clerk, being included: there is also a portreeve, who is appointed annually. The lordship of the borough is vested in the mayor and burgesses. The freedom is acquired by birth and servitude; the eldest surviving son alone becomes free at his father's death, though not unless born within the borough. The first return of members to parliament was in the reign of Edward I., and the next in the 7th of Edward II., after which there was an intermission till 1640, but from that period the returns were regular until the 2nd of William IV., when

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the borough was disfranchised. The mayor, the late mayor, and the recorder, are justices of the peace; the county magistrates having concurrent jurisdiction. Quarter sessions are held for the borough, but there are seldom any prisoners. A court of record, formerly held for the recovery of debts not exceeding £30, has become obsolete. This town has been made a polling-place for the southern division of the shire.

The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20; present net income, £480; patrons, Representatives of the late Albany Savile, Esq.; impropriator, A. Holdsworth, Esq. The church is an ancient edifice, about half a mile from the town, with a handsome square tower, surmounted with pinnacles, and having north and south porches: it has been newly pewed and beautified, and in the churchyard is a handsome monument, erected to the memory of Albany Savile, Esq., who in his lifetime presented an organ which cost 300 guineas. St. James' chapel, a small structure, was originally founded as a chantry, and now belongs to the corporation, divine service being performed in it during the sessions, and occasionally in Lent. There is a place of worship for Independents. A National school, and four other schools, are supported by subscription. Two almshouses were founded in 1586, by Mr. Richard Brock; and there is another, called the Wester almshouse. Several sums have been given for apprenticing poor boys and other purposes. The poor-law union comprises 28 parishes or places, containing a population of 20,884, according to the census of 1831, and is under the superintendence of 33 guardians. The castle, with the freehold, belonged in 1798 to H. Holland, Esq., of whom it was purchased by Christopher Savile, Esq., and afterwards became the property of his son, Albany Savile, and is now vested in his representatives. It is situated about half a mile from the town, and is a most interesting ruin, particularly striking when first observed on approaching from the west: it occupies the summit and declivity of a conoidal mount, so thickly clothed with trees that, although the ruins are of considerable extent and magnitude, the keep and a smaller fragment northward are alone visible from the road.

OAKHAMPTON, MONK, a parish, in the union of OAKHAMPTON, hundred of BLACK TORRINGTON, Black Torrington and Shebbear, and Northern, Divisions of the county of DEVON, 2¾ miles (E. N. E.) from Hatherleigh; containing 259 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 14. 7.; present net income, £131; patron, Sir S. Northcote, Bart.

OAKINGHAM, county of BERKS.—See WOKINGHAM.

OAKINGTON (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of CHESTERTON, partly in the hundred of CHESTERTON, but chiefly in that of NORTHSTOW, county of CAMBRIDGE, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from Cambridge; containing 532 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £4. 13. 1½.; present net income, £199; patrons, President and Fellows of Queen's College, Cambridge. There is a place of worship for Baptists; also a Sunday National school.

OAKLEY (*ST. MARY*), a parish, forming, with the parishes of Clapham and Milton-Ernest, a detached portion of the hundred of STODDEN, union and county of BEDFORD, 4 miles (N. W.) from Bedford; containing 516 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to that of Bromham, and valued in the king's books at £8. 14. 9. The church contains an ancient altar-tomb, and an effigy in robes, of the family of Reynes. A school is conducted on the National system.

OAKLEY (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of THAME, hundred of ASHENDON, county of BUCKINGHAM, 6 miles (N. W. by N.) from Thame; containing 413 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £5. 17. 1.; present net income, £264; patron, Sir T. D. Aubrey, Bart. The church was formerly the mother church of Brill, Borstall, and Addingrave; the two first have been made distinct parishes: the last had a chapel of ease, which has gone to decay. A rent-charge of £25 upon the parish charity estate is applied to the education of poor children.

OAKLEY, a tything, in the parish of CIRENCESTER, hundred of CROWTHORNE and MINETY, Eastern Division of the county of GLOUCESTER: the population is returned with the parish.

OAKLEY, a township, in the parish of CROXHALL, Northern Division of the hundred of OFFLOW, and of the county of STAFFORD, 6½ miles (N. by W.) from Tamworth; containing 29 inhabitants.

OAKLEY, a township, in the parish of MUCKLESTON, Northern Division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD, 3½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Drayton-in-Hales; containing 85 inhabitants.

OAKLEY (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of HARTISMERE, Western Division of the county of SUFFOLK, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Eye; containing 365 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, annexed to that of Brome, and valued in the king's books at £9. 4. 9½. There is a small National school. Dr. William Broome, the poet, was rector of this parish.

OAKLEY, CHURCH (*ST. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of BASINGSTOKE, hundred of CHUTELY, Kingsclere and Northern Divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 4½ miles (W. by S.) from Basingstoke; containing 249 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 13. 11½.; present net income, £311; patrons, Provost and Fellows of Queen's College, Oxford. George Wither, in 1666, gave certain lands and tenements, also a rent-charge of £8, in support of a school for the education of eight poor boys; and a school for girls is supported by subscription. The London and Southampton railway passes through the southern part of the parish. William Warham, successively Bishop of London, and Archbishop of Canterbury, and an eminent statesman, was born here; he died in 1532.

OAKLEY, GREAT (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of TENDRING, Northern Division of the county of ESSEX, 7 miles (S. E. by E.) from Manningtree; containing 1118 inhabitants. This parish, which is about nine miles in circumference, occupies the larger portion of a district, including also the parish of Little Oakley, and is situated near an inlet of the North Sea, opposite Pewit Island. It is celebrated as the scene of a sanguinary conflict which took place between Ethelwolf and the Danes, and had formerly a castle, of which a small portion of the keep and traces of the moat are still discernible. A fair is held in the village on the 25th of April. The living is a rectory, valued in the

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king's books at £23; present income, £900; patrons, Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge. The church is a small ancient edifice, and had formerly a steeple of flint, which having become ruinous was rebuilt. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. A Sunday school is supported by the rector of the parish.

OAKLEY, GREAT (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Kettering, hundred of Corby, Northern Division of the county of Northampton, 5 miles (N.) from Kettering; containing 204 inhabitants. The living is a donative; net income, £50; patron, Sir A. Brooke, Bart.

OAKLEY, LITTLE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Tendring, Northern Division of the county of Essex, 4½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Harwich; containing 244 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the south-west by Great Oakley, extends along the sea-shore, and is about five miles in circumference. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 11. 0½.; present net income, £400; patron and incumbent, Rev. George Burmester. The church is a small ancient edifice with a tower of stone, and consists only of a nave and chancel. There is a small place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a National school. Some gold coins were found whilst digging under the floor of the church, in 1802.

OAKLEY, LITTLE (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Kettering, hundred of Corby, Northern Division of the county of Northampton, 5½ miles (N. N. E.) from Kettering; containing 128 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 7. 6.; present net income, £81; patron, Duke of Buccleuch.

OAKLEY, PARVA (*St. Peter*), in the hundred of Hartismere, Western Division of the county of Suffolk, 2½ miles (N. N. E.) from Eye. This was formerly a distinct parish, which was consolidated with Oakley Magna in 1449. The church is now in ruins.

OAKMERE, a township, in the parish of Delamere, union of Northwich, First Division of the hundred of Eddisbury, Southern Division of the county of Chester; containing 140 inhabitants.

OAKMOOR, a chapelry, in the parish of Cheadle, Southern Division of the hundred of Totmonslow, Northern Division of the county of Stafford: the population is returned with the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £57; patron, Rector of Cheadle.

OAKOVER (*All Saints*), a parish, in the Northern Division of the hundred of Totmonslow and of the county of Stafford, 2½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Ashbourn; containing 62 inhabitants. The living is a donative; net income, £20; patron, H. F. Okeover, Esq. The church is a small ancient structure, completely overgrown with ivy, eglantine, and roses. In the park are several tumuli, and in the neighbourhood a square intrenchment, all of them supposed to be of Roman origin. This parish is entitled to partake in the benefit of a bequest by Rowland Okeover, in 1727, now applied for clothing and apprenticing poor children.

OAKSEY (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Malmesbury, Malmesbury and Kingswood, and Northern, Divisions of the county of Wilts, 5½ miles (N. E.) from Malmesbury; containing 494 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 8. 4.; present net income, £400; patron, Thomas Ryder, Esq.

OAKSHOT, a hamlet, in the parish of Stoke-D'Abernon, Second Division of the hundred of Elmbridge, Western Division of the county of Surrey, 2½ miles (N. N. W.) from Leatherhead: the population is returned with the parish.

OAKTHORPE, a hamlet, in the union of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, partly in the parish of Measham, partly in that of Stretton-en-le-Fields, but chiefly in that of Church-Gresley, hundred of Repton and Gresley, Southern Division of the county of Derby, 2½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Ashby-de-la-Zouch; containing 757 inhabitants. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists; and a National school has been established.

OAKWOOD, a chapelry, in the parish, and First Division of the hundred, of Wotton, Western Division of the county of Surrey, 9 miles (S. S. W.) from Dorking: the population is returned with the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £322; patron, Sir J. Evelyn, Bart. The chapel is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. Here is a Sunday National school.

OARE, a chapelry, in the parish of Chieveley, hundred of Faircross, county of Berks, 5½ miles (N. N. E.) from Speenhamland: the population is returned with the parish.

OARE (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Faversham, Upper Division of the lathe of Scray, Eastern Division of the county of Kent, 1½ mile (N. W. by N.) from Faversham; containing 176 inhabitants. The living is a discharged perpetual curacy; net income, £103; patron and appropriator, Archbishop of Canterbury. This parish is bounded on the north-east by the Swale, over which there is a ferry to Harty Island.

OARE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Wiveliton, hundred of Carhampton, Western Division of the county of Somerset, 12 miles (W.) from Minehead; containing 70 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 17. 6.; present net income, £108: it is in the patronage of the Oliver family.

OATHILL, a tything, in the parish of Wayford, hundred of Crewkerne, Western Division of the county of Somerset, 3 miles (S. W.) from Crewkerne: the population is returned with the parish.

OBLEY, a joint township with Clunbury, in the parish of Clunbury, hundred of Purslow, Southern Division of the county of Salop, 9 miles (S.) from Bishop's-Castle: the population is returned with Clunbury.

OBORNE (*St. Cuthbert*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Sherborne, Sherborne Division of the county of Dorset, 1½ mile (N. E. by E.) from Sherborne; containing 83 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £6. 5. 10.; patron, Earl Digby. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £165, subject to the payment of rates; the glebe comprises 7 acres, valued at £14 per annum. Here is a Sunday National school.

OBTHORPE, a hamlet, in the parish of Thurlby, wapentake of Ness, parts of Kesteven, county of Lincoln: the population is returned with the parish.

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OBY, a parish, in the hundred of WEST FLEGG, Eastern Division of the county of NORFOLK, 3¼ miles (N. by E.) from Acle: the population is returned with Ashby. The living is a rectory, united to that of Ashby.

OCCANEY, an extra-parochial district, in the Upper Division of the wapentake of CLARO, West Riding of the county of YORK, 3½ miles (N.) from Knaresborough: the population is returned with Walkingham Hill.

OCCLESTONE, a township, in the parish of MIDDLEWICH, union and hundred of NORTHWICH, Southern Division of the county of CHESTER, 3½ miles (S. S. W.) from Middlewich; containing 93 inhabitants.

OCCOLD (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of HARTISMERE, Western Division of the county of SUFFOLK, 2½ miles (S. by E.) from Eye; containing 518 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 1. 5½.; present net income, £362; patron, George Thomas, Esq.

OCKBROOK (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of SHARDLOW, hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, Southern Division of the county of DERBY, 5½ miles (E. by S.) from Derby; containing 1634 inhabitants. The rivers Derwent and Trent, and the Derby canal, run through the parish. On the banks of the former are extensive cotton-mills, affording employment to upwards of 300 of the poor in the manufacture of bobbin and lace thread for the Buckingham, Nottingham, and Loughborough markets. The living is a vicarage; net income, £154; patron and impropriator, John Pares, Esq. The church has portions in the Norman style of architecture, and some of later date: it contains 160 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £50 in aid of the expense. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; and two schools are partly supported by subscription. At a short distance from the village is a considerable establishment of the Moravians, founded in 1750: the principal buildings stand in a regular line, and consist of the single sisters' house, containing 30 or 40 females, who are employed in fine muslin work, a smaller house for about the same number of single men, and between them a commodious chapel, and a boarding-school for 50 boys and 30 girls.

OCKENDON, NORTH (*ST. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of ORSETT, hundred of CHAFFORD, Southern Division of the county of ESSEX, 7 miles (S. E.) from Romford; containing 294 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the south by the parish of South Ockendon, is about three miles in length from north to south, and about 2 miles in breadth. This living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 13. 4.; present net income, £345; patron, Richard Benyon de Beauvoir, Esq. The church is a picturesque building, partly covered with ivy, and in its two chancel windows is still preserved some stained glass of considerable antiquity. In the oldest part of the building, the south aisle, is a Norman arch, one pillar of which has been cut away to form a receptacle for holy water. The pulpit is of oak richly carved. In the north chancel there are several tombs, all belonging to the family of Pointz or Littleton; they commence in Edward the Third's time, and continue in regular succession to that of Queen Anne, and are in good preservation. A Sunday school is supported by the rector and curate. Richard Pointz, in 1640, bequeathed £50 to purchase plate for the communion service, and £200 to be laid out in land for the benefit of the poor. There is a fine spring of soft water in the churchyard.

OCKENDON, SOUTH (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of ORSETT, hundred of CHAFFORD, Southern Division of the county of ESSEX, 8 miles (S. E.) from Romford; containing 816 inhabitants. This parish is about four miles in length, and nearly of equal breadth. The village is small but pleasantly situated, and contains several well-built houses and some neat cottages. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £33. 6. 8.; present net income, £750; patrons, Executors of John Cliffe, Esq. The church is an ancient edifice in the Norman style of architecture, with a round embattled tower, which was formerly surmounted by a wooden spire; it consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel on the north side; the entrance doorway is a fine semicircular arch richly moulded and elaborately ornamented. There is a place of worship for Independents. Some Saxon silver coins have been found in this parish, and vestiges of a Roman road may be traced. There is a building, called Furnace House, where iron was formerly smelted.

OCKHAM (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of GUILDFORD, Second Division of the hundred of WOKKING, Western Division of the county of SURREY, 1 mile (E.) from Ripley; containing 590 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 2. 1.; patron, Earl of Lovelace. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £292, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £63; the glebe comprises 139 acres, valued at £82 per annum. The church has portions in the decorated, and some in the later, English style: it is beautifully situated in Ockham Park, and forms an interesting object from the mansion. The interior contains several monuments to the ancestors of the Earl of Lovelace; the principal one is to the memory of Peter, Lord King, lord high chancellor for many years in the reign of George I.; there is also a bust of the late Lord King, by R. Westmacott, Jun., besides several ancient brasses. The windows contain some ancient and modern stained glass. The Earl of Lovelace has erected, at a great expense, numerous buildings in the Swiss style for industrial and scholastic education. Besides mental education, the boys are instructed in agriculture, horticulture, carpentry, basket-making, shoe-making, and printing; and the girls are taught washing and getting up linen, baking and management of a dairy, and household work generally: there are 70 boys, besides boarders (who pay), and between 50 and 60 girls. The boys are employed at manual labour two hours in the day, and to encourage them in industry, pieces of land from one-sixteenth to one-eighth of an acre are allotted to each. A lending library is attached for the use of all persons who choose to avail themselves of it. This establishment is entirely supported by the Earl of Lovelace, with the exception of a penny per week from each boy or girl. An infants' school also has been established. Ockham gives the inferior title of Viscount to the Earl of Lovelace.

OCKLEY (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of DORKING, First Division of the hundred of WOTTON, Western Division of the county of SURREY, 6½ miles

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(8. by W.) from Dorking; containing 710 inhabitants. This parish is pleasantly situated on the high road from Dorking to Bognor. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 5. 2½.; present net income, £348; patrons, Master and Fellows of Clare Hall, Cambridge. The church is chiefly in the early English style, and contains 190 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £100 in aid of the expense: there are neat monuments to Mrs. Arbuthnott and L. S. Steere, Esq. Elizabeth Evershed, in 1721, bequeathed £100 to be laid out in land now producing £10. 10. per annum, for teaching eight poor children, which is merged into a parochial school. Miss Elizabeth Scott, in 1838, bequeathed about £700 for the purpose of sinking a well to supply the inhabitants with water, and to erect schoolrooms, with apartments for a master and mistress; the well has been sunk, and an ornamental pump erected over it on the green: the school premises are about to be erected. This parish receives benefit from Henry Smith's charity. A pleasure fair is held on Ockley Green. The south side of Leith Hill is in the parish, from which are extensive views to the south and west of the Weald of Surrey and Sussex. On Holmbury Hill are vestiges of a Roman encampment; and a battle is stated to have taken place on Ockley Green, in 851, between the Saxons and the Danes, which terminated in the defeat of the former, with great slaughter.

OCLÆ-LIVERS, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of BROXASH, county of HEREFORD, 6½ miles (N. E.) from Hereford. Here was a priory of Benedictine monks, a cell to that of Lira, in Normandy, founded about 1160.

OCLE-PITCHARD (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of BROMYARD, hundred of BROXASH, county of HEREFORD, 7½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Hereford; containing 236 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 19.; patrons, Representatives of the Rev. J. Lilly.

OCTON, a township, in the parish of THWING, wapentake of DICKERING, East Riding of the county of YORK, 8 miles (W.) from Bridlington: the population is returned with the parish.

OCTON-GRANGE, a township, in the parish of THWING, wapentake of DICKERING, East Riding of the county of YORK, 9 miles (W. N. W.) from Bridlington: the population is returned with the parish.

ODCOMBE (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of YEOVIL, hundred of HOUNDSBOROUGH, BERWICK, and COKER, Western Division of the county of SOMERSET, 3½ miles (W. by S.) from Yeovil; containing 616 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 9. 9½.; present net income, £461; patrons, Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. Humphrey Hody, an eminent divine, was born here in 1659.

ODDINGLEY (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of DROITWICH, Lower Division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Worcester and Western Divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 3 miles (S.) from Droitwich; containing 157 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 19. 4½.; patron, J. H. Galton, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £178, subject to the payment of rates; the glebe comprises 13 acres, valued at £22 per annum.

ODDINGTON (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of STOW-ON-THE-WOLD, Upper Division of the hundred of SLAUGHTER, Eastern Division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 2½ miles (E.) from Stow-on-the-Wold; containing 539 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 7. 1.; present net income, £365; patron, Precentor of the Cathedral Church of York. The church has a Norman door, but the rest of the building is of later date. Here are five schools, partly supported by subscription. Edward Chamberlayne, an English historian, was born here in 1616: he died in 1703.

ODDINGTON (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of BICESTER, hundred of PLOUGHLEY, county of OXFORD, 4 miles (E.) from Gosford Bridge; containing 176 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 16. 0½.; present income, £384; patrons, President and Fellows of Trinity College, Oxford. A parochial day and Sunday school is supported by the rector and John Sawyer, Esq. Early in the reign of Stephen, one-fourth of this parish belonged to Sir Robert Gait, Knt., who founded a Cistercian abbey, the foundations of which are distinctly visible near Oddington Grange. In 1821, when erecting the parsonage-house, upwards of 20 skeletons were found, buried in armour; each body had been deposited separately, the rock having been cut to receive it; and, in various parts of the parish, Roman coins and pottery have been found at different times. There is good building stone in the parish, also a mineral spring.

ODELL (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the hundred of WILLEY, union and county of BEDFORD, 1½ mile (N. E. by N.) from Harrold; containing 475 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19.; patron, T. Alston, Esq. This place formerly possessed a market, granted to William Fitzwarren, in 1222, which has been long disused; but a fair is held on the Thursday and Friday in Whitsun-week. Odell castle, the seat of the Alston family, a small part of which constitutes the remains of the ancient building of the same name, stands conspicuously on an eminence, commanding a fine view of the river Ouse.

ODESTONE, a hamlet, in the parish of SHACKERSTONE, union of MARKET-BOSWORTH, hundred of SPARKENHOE, Southern Division of the county of LEICESTER, 3½ miles (N. by W.) from Market-Bosworth; containing 165 inhabitants.

ODIHAM (*ALL SAINTS*), a market-town and parish, in the union of HARTLEY-WINTNEY, hundred of ODIHAM, Odiham and Northern Divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 26 miles (N. E.) from Winchester, 37 (N. E.) from Southampton, and 40 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 2647 inhabitants. This place was formerly a free borough belonging to the Bishops of Winchester; and the castle, which stood about a mile north-west of the town, was built before the time of King John, in whose reign it became celebrated for its resistance to the army of Louis, the Dauphin of France, having sustained a siege of fifteen days, though garrisoned only by three officers and ten private soldiers. That monarch was here a few days before the signing of Magna Charta, attended by a retinue of not more than seven knights. In the 27th of Edward I., the town, park, and hundred were granted to the queen, as part of her dower. In the reign of Edward III., David Bruce, King

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of Scotland, who had been made prisoner at the battle of Nevill's Cross, was confined in this fortress for eleven years. The town is pleasantly situated on the side of a chalk hill, and from the neighbouring chalk-pits the adjacent country is supplied with manure, the means of conveying which is afforded by the Basingstoke canal, which passes about a mile north-east of the town. A book-club has been established about forty years, and races were formerly held here. The manufacture of cotton stockings was carried on a few years since, but at present there is no trade deserving particular notice. The parish is intersected by the London and Southampton railway: the town is distant about two miles and a half from the Winchfield and Hartley Row station. The market is on Tuesday; and fairs are held on the Saturday preceding Mid-Lent Sunday, and July 31st, for horses and cattle. The county magistrates hold a meeting every fortnight; and constables are annually chosen at the court leet of the manor, held at Easter: a court for the recovery of small debts has fallen into disuse. Odiham was summoned to send members to parliament in the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II., but never made any return; it has been made a polling-place for the northern division of the shire.

The living is a vicarage, with that of Grewell annexed, valued in the king's books at £23. 11. 5½.; present net income, £537; patron and appropriator, Chancellor of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury. The church is a large ancient building of brick, coated with stucco. A chapel was built here in 1835, containing 250 sittings, 150 of which are free, the Incorporated Society having granted £80 in aid of the expense. There are places of worship for those in the connection of the late Countess of Huntingdon, and Independents. A free school, for the education of 20 boys, was founded in 1694, by Robert May, and endowed with £600 for its support, and £200 for apprenticing the children; the funds were subsequently augmented by a rent-charge of £10 for five additional children, and an addition of £20 per annum to the apprentice fund, the bequest of James Zouch, Esq., but this benefaction has become much reduced in value from losses: about 23 children are educated, and three on an average are annually apprenticed. A National school is supported by subscription; and a Sunday school, in which the children are partly clothed, is supported by dissenters. Near the church is an almshouse, founded and endowed by Sir Edward More, in 1623, with property producing about £80 per annum, for the support of eight poor widowers and widows; and there are apartments for two more poor persons, with stipends from other benefactions. Vestiges of the keep of the ancient castle are visible about a mile north-west of the town; and the remains of a royal residence have been converted into a farm-house, still called Palace Gate. William Lilly, the grammarian and astrologer, was born here about 1468.

ODSTOCK (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Alderbury, hundred of Cawden and Cadworth, Salisbury and Amesbury, and Southern, Divisions of the county of Wilts, 3 miles (S.) from Salisbury; containing 148 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 17. 11.; present net income, £282; patron, Earl of Radnor. A day and Sunday school is supported by the rector.

ODSTONE, a tything, in the parish of Ashbury, hundred of Shrivenham, county of Berks; containing 33 inhabitants.

OFFCHURCH (*St. Gregory*), a parish, in the union of Warwick, Kenilworth Division of the hundred of Knightlow, Northern Division of the county of Warwick, 5 miles (E. by N.) from Warwick; containing 350 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 7. 6.; present net income, £140; patron and impropriator, T. W. Knightley, Esq. In the Anglo-Saxon times this was a place of some importance, and during the Heptarchy, Offa, King of Mercia, made it his residence. The Warwick and Napton canal intersects the old Roman Fosse-way on the southern boundary of the parish.

OFFCOAT, a joint liberty with Underwood, in the parish of Ashbourn, hundred of Wirksworth, Southern Division of the county of Derby; containing, with Underwood, 328 inhabitants.

OFFENHAM (*St. Milburgh*), a parish, in the union of Evesham, Upper Division of the hundred of Blackenhurst, Pershore and Eastern Divisions of the county of Worcester, 2½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Evesham; containing 360 inhabitants. This place took its name from the Saxon King, Offa, who had a palace here; it was afterwards possessed by the abbots of Evesham, and became their favourite residence, some remains of the boundary walls being still discernible. The navigable river Avon is here crossed by a ferry. The living is a discharged perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £6. 11. 5½.; present net income, £123; patrons, Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The parish is entitled to £5 per annum for the support of a Sunday school, the bequest of John Millard, who died in 1827.

OFFERTON, a township, in the parish and union of Stockport, hundred of Macclesfield, Northern Division of the county of Chester, 2¼ miles (S. E. by E.) from Stockport; containing 431 inhabitants. There is a trifling sum, left by Richard Dodge in 1765, for teaching two poor children whose parents do not receive parochial relief.

OFFERTON, a hamlet, in the parish of Hope, hundred of High Peak, Northern Division of the county of Derby, 5½ miles (N. E.) from Tideswell; containing 22 inhabitants.

OFFERTON, a township, in the parish and union of Houghton-le-Spring, Northern Division of Easington ward and of the county palatine of Durham, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from Sunderland; containing 190 inhabitants. The ancient manor-house has been converted into a public-house.

OFFHAM (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Malling, hundred of Larkfield, lathe of Aylesford, Western Division of the county of Kent, 3¼ miles (E. S. E.) from Wrotham; containing 262 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6; present net income, £218: it is in the patronage of the Crown. The church is principally in the early style of English architecture, with a tower steeple standing on the north side between the nave and chancel. A Sunday school is supported by the rector. The great Roman military way from the Weald to London crosses this parish. Jack Straw, the rebel, in the reign of Richard II., is said to have been born at Peplingstraw, in this parish. Offham-Green is remarkable for having on it the ancient instrument of amuse-

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ment called a quintain. The Kentish rag-stone abounds here. A fair for pedlery is held on Trinity-Monday.

OFFHAM, a tything, in the parish of SOUTHSTOKE, hundred of AVISFORD, rape of ARUNDEL, Western Division of the county of SUSSEX, 1½ mile (N. E.) from Arundel: the population is returned with the parish.

OFFLEY (*ST. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of HITCHIN, hundred of HITCHIN and PIRTON, county of HERTFORD, 3½ miles (W. S. W.) from Hitchin; containing 967 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9; present net income, £298; patron and incumbent, Rev. Lynch Burroughs. The church has a very handsome chancel, erected in 1777, by Dame Sarah Salusbury, who also left £1000, which has been applied to the foundation and support of a charity school; the children, 70 in number, are partly clothed. Mrs. Alice Pigott, in 1724, endowed the living with a rent-charge of £20 in aid of the vicarial tithes, and bequeathed another of £10 for apprenticing two poor children. This place received its name from King Offa, who resided, and is said to have died, here. In a wood at Highdowns are several barrows and dykes, supposed to be of British origin.

OFFLEY, HIGH (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT, Northern Division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD; containing 827 inhabitants, of which number, 759 are in the township of High Offley, 4½ miles (S. W.) from Eccleshall. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 6. 0½.; present net income, £313; patron, Bishop of Lichfield; impropriator, Sir Thomas Broughton. The church is an ancient edifice, neatly pewed with oak, and has an organ, which was given by John Salmon, Esq., of London, a native of this parish. The Birmingham and Liverpool canal passes through the parish.

OFFLOW, BISHOP'S, a township, in the parish of ADDASTON, Northern Division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD, 3 miles (W.) from Eccleshall; containing 205 inhabitants. Eight poor children are taught for £4 a year, the bequest of John Wright, in 1724.

OFFORD-CLUNY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of ST. NEOT'S, hundred of TOSELAND, county of HUNTINGDON, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from St. Neot's; containing 232 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 2. 1.; present net income, £250; patron, Bishop of London. A Sunday school is endowed with £30, the bequest of Dr. Newcome, in 1763.

OFFORD-DARCY (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of ST. NEOT'S, hundred of TOSELAND, county of HUNTINGDON, 4½ miles (N. N. E.) from St. Neot's; containing 277 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 2. 8½.; present net income, £195; patron, G. Thornhill, Esq.

OFFTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BOSMERE and CLAYDON, Eastern Division of the county of SUFFOLK, 5 miles (E.) from Bildeston; containing 399 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the rectory of Little Bricett united, valued in the king's books at £7. 16. 0½.; patron and impropriator, H. W. Sparrow, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £183. 10., subject to the payment of rates. Upon a chalky hill in this parish are the remains of a fortification, called Offton castle, said to have been built by Offa, King of Mercia, from whom the place took its name: the estate on which it stands was given by Bishop Andrews to trustees for charitable uses. Talmash Hall was formerly a large mansion; in a meadow near it was a chapel, the site of which is still visible.

OFFWELL (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of HONITON, hundred of COLYTON, Honiton and Southern Divisions of the county of DEVON, 2½ miles (E. S. E.) from Honiton; containing 385 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 3. 6½.; present net income, £347; patron, Rev. J. G. Coplestone. There is a small National school.

OGBOURN (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of MARLBOROUGH, hundred of SELKLEY, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and Northern, Divisions of the county of WILTS, 2 miles (N.) from Marlborough; containing 489 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with Temple Rockley, valued in the king's books at £15. 2. 11.; present net income, £150; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Canons of Windsor. At Rockley the knights of St. John of Jerusalem had formerly a preceptory: there was also a chapel of ease, dedicated to St. Leonard, but it has been long demolished. In the neighbourhood are several mineral springs. The remains of Barberry Castle, a large British encampment, may still be traced; they are partly in this parish, but chiefly in that of Wroughton.

OGBOURN (*ST. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union of MARLBOROUGH, hundred of SELKLEY, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and Northern, Divisions of the county of WILTS, 3½ miles (N.) from Marlborough; containing 548 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 5. 10.; present net income, £244; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Canons of Windsor. In 556, a most sanguinary battle between the Britons and the West Saxons was fought here, which lasted a whole day, and ended in the total rout of the Britons, and the capture of their neighbouring fortress, Barberry Castle, in the vicinity of which numerous barrows are still visible. A priory of Benedictine monks, subordinate to the abbey of Bec-Herlowyn in Normandy, was founded here about 1149, and became the richest and principal cell to that house in England.

OGLE, a township, in the parish of WHALTON, union and Western Division of CASTLE ward, Southern Division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 7½ miles (S. W.) from Morpeth; containing 137 inhabitants. There are slight remains of the once strong fortress of Ogle castle, in which David, King of Scotland, was confined after the battle of Neville's Cross.

OGLY-HAY, an extra-parochial district, in the Southern Division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD; containing 24 inhabitants. The Essington and Wyrley canal passes through this place.

OGWELL, EAST (*ST. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union of NEWTON-ABBOTT, forming, with the parish of West Ogwell, a distinct portion of the hundred of WONFORD, Teignbridge and Southern Divisions of the county of DEVON, 1½ mile (W. S. W.) from Newton-Abbott; containing 318 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 3. 9.; present net income, £180; patron, T. W. Taylor, Esq. Richard Reynell, in 1735, gave certain land, the income

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arising from which, about £10 a year, is applied towards the maintenance of a school, which is further supported by Lieut.-Col. Taylor; and there is another school, partly supported by the minister of West Ogwell. Here are two almshouses, founded by Lady Lucy Reynell.

OGWELL, WEST, a parish, in the union of NEWTON-ABBOTT, and forming, with the parish of East Ogwell, a distinct portion of the hundred of WONFORD, Teignbridge and Southern Divisions of the county of DEVON, 2½ miles (W. S. W.) from Newton-Abbott; containing 50 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 2. 11.; patron, P. P. Taylor, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £105, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £12; the glebe comprises 25 acres, valued at £36 per annum. The church contains three ancient stone stalls.

OKEFORD, CHILD (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of STURMINSTER, hundred of REDLANE, Sturminster Division of the county of DORSET, 6½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Blandford-Forum; containing 612 inhabitants. The living consists of two rectories, Superior and Inferior, the former valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and the latter at £7; present net income, £316; patron and incumbent, Rev. Charles Edward North. A school is partly supported by subscription. Archdeacon Hall bequeathed £15 per annum for clothing the poor. On Hambledon Hill are traces of an extensive intrenchment, in which Roman coins have been found.

OKEFORD-FITZPAINE (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of STURMINSTER, hundred of STURMINSTER-NEWTON-CASTLE, Sturminster Division of the county of DORSET, 7½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Blandford-Forum; containing 620 inhabitants. This place was anciently possessed by the family of Nichole, one of whom obtained the privilege of a market to be held here; from them it came to the Fitz-Paynes, and, by a corruption of that name, is vulgarly called Fipenny-Okeford. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 12. 8½.; patron, Lord Rivers. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £490, subject to the payment of rates: the glebe comprises 74 acres, valued at £103. 12. per annum. Several British silver coins were found here in 1753. In the neighbourhood is Banbury Hill, a circular camp with a single trench.

OKENEY-CUM-PETSOE (*St. MARTIN*), a parish, in the hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM, 2 miles (S. S. E.) from Olney; the population is returned with Emberton. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Petsoe annexed, valued in the king's books at £2. 17. 6. The church has been long since demolished. The parish is assessed with the adjoining parish of Emberton.

OLAVE (ST.) MARY-GATE, a parish, partly in the liberty of ST. PETER'S, East Riding, and partly in the wapentake of BULMER, North Riding, of the county of YORK; containing 1052 inhabitants, of which number, 625 are in the township of St. Olave Mary-Gate, in the union, and adjacent to the city, of York. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £138; patron, Lord Grantham. A school is supported by subscription.

OLD, or WOLD (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of BRIXWORTH, hundred of ORLINGBURY, Northern Division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 6½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Kettering; containing 458 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 12. 8½.; present net income, £355; patrons, Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, Oxford. There is a place of worship for Independents. A free school is open to all the poor children of the parish; the income arises from two charitable bequests, and an allotment of land on an enclosure in the year 1768. There is a fund of £60 per annum for the relief of the poor, proceeding from a grant of a messuage and piece of land in the parish of Duston, by the Rev. John Townson, in the year 1668, of which £12. 16. is appropriated to the school, and the remainder to the purchase of cloth and flannel for the poor.

OLD ALRESFORD, county of SOUTHAMPTON.—See ALRESFORD, OLD.—*And other places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

OLDBERROW (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of ALCESTER, and forming a detached portion of the LOWER DIVISION of the hundred of BLACKENHURST, Northfield and Eastern Divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 2½ miles (W.) from Henley-in-Arden; containing 65 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4; patron and incumbent, Rev. S. Peachell. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £206, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £18, the glebe comprises 12 acres, valued at £18 per annum.

OLDBURY (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of BRIDGENORTH, hundred of STOTTESDEN, Southern Division of the county of SALOP, 1 mile (S. by W.) from Bridgenorth; containing 126 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5: it is in the patronage of the Crown. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £210, subject to the payment of rates; the glebe comprises 19 acres, valued at £60 per annum.

OLDBURY, a hamlet, in the parish of HALES-OWEN, union of WEST-BROMWICH, Hales-Owen Division of the hundred of BRIMSTREE, Southern Division of the county of SALOP, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Hales-Owen: the population is returned with the parish. This place is situated in the heart of a rich mineral and manufacturing district, abounding principally with iron, stone, and coal, of which great quantities are raised for the supply of the works in the town and neighbourhood. The iron trade is carried on to a very considerable extent, and there are also some steel works conducted on a large scale. The Birmingham canal nearly surrounds the village, and affords a facility of conveyance for the produce of the mines and manufactures to the principal towns in the vicinity. Fairs take place on June 6th and October 3rd. Courts leet and baron are held annually; also a court of requests every alternate week, for debts under £5: there is a prison for the confinement of debtors. A church or chapel has been erected by grant from the parliamentary commissioners. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £156; patron, Vicar of Hales-Owen; impropriator, Lord Lyttelton. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. Edmund Darby, in the year 1659, bequeathed lands for various charitable uses, among which

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was the erection and endowment of a school in which 20 children are taught. A National school has been established.

OLDBURY, a hamlet, in the parish of MANCETTER, union of ATHERSTONE, Atherstone Division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, Northern Division of the county of WARWICK, 4½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Nuneaton; containing 80 inhabitants. Here was a small nunnery of the Dominican order, dedicated to St. Lawrence, and subordinate to Pollesworth; it is said to have been founded by Walter de Hastings and Athawis his wife, and at the dissolution possessed a revenue of £6. 0. 10.

OLDBURY-ON-THE-HILL (*St. Aldis*), a parish, in the union of TETBURY, Upper Division of the hundred of GRUMBALD'S-ASH, Western Division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 5½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Tetbury; containing 414 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of Didmarton united, valued in the king's books at £16; patron, Duke of Beaufort. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £245, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £53. A school containing seven boys is supported by the Duchess of Beaufort.

OLDBURY-UPON-SEVERN, a tything and chapelry, in the parish, and Lower Division of the hundred, of THORNBURY, Western Division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 2½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Thornbury: the population is returned with the parish. The navigable river Severn passes in the vicinity.

OLDCASTLE, a township, in the parish of MALPAS, union of WREXHAM, Higher Division of the hundred of BROXTON, Southern Division of the county of CHESTER, 1½ mile (S. W.) from Malpas; containing 98 inhabitants. This place took its name from an ancient castle, which was destroyed before 1585. A battle was fought here in 1644, between the parliamentarian forces from Nantwich and some of the king's cavalry, in which the latter were defeated, and Colonels Vane and Conyers killed.

OLDCASTLE (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union, and Lower Division of the hundred, of ABERGAVENNY, county of MONMOUTH, 8½ miles (N. by E.) from Abergavenny; containing 62 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £73; patron, Edmund Higginson, Esq.; impropriator, Theophilus Morgan, Esq.

OLDCOTT, a township, in the parish of WOLSTANTON, Northern Division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD, 2½ miles (N.) from Burslem; containing 822 inhabitants. This township is now ecclesiastically annexed to the district parish of Tunstall, and contains 714 acres of land abounding with mines of coal and iron-stone, which are extensively wrought, and give employment to the principal part of the population, which is seated at a village called Golden Hill, on the main road from the Potteries to Manchester and Liverpool. Here is a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists.

OLDFIELD, a hamlet, in the parish of HESWALL, union, and Lower Division of the hundred, of WIRRALL, Southern Division of the county of CHESTER, 4½ miles (N. N. W.) from Parkgate: the population is returned with the township of Heswall.

OLDHAM-CUM-PRESTWICH, a newly enfranchised borough, a parochial chapelry, and the head of a union, in the hundred of SALFORD, Southern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER; containing 67,579 inhabitants, of which number, 32,381 are in the township of Oldham, 7 miles (N. E. by E.) from Manchester. This place, the name of which appears to indicate some degree either of absolute or of relative antiquity, is not connected with any event of historical importance, and has only within the last 50 years risen into notice from the rapid progress of its manufactures, for which it is indebted to its vicinity to Manchester, and to the mines of excellent coal which abound in the neighbourhood. The town is situated on elevated ground, near the source of the river Irk, and is bounded on the east by a branch of the Medlock. The houses are irregularly built, but, since the extension of its manufactures, the town has been very much enlarged, and is undergoing considerable improvement. It was first lighted with gas on March 1st, 1827; the works, situated at the bottom of Greaves-street, having been erected by a company incorporated in 1825, at an expense, including the laying of the mains, &c., of £20,000. It is supplied with water conveyed by iron pipes from a reservoir covering about twelve acres of ground, in Strines-dale, about two miles and a half east of the town, partly in Lancashire and partly in Yorkshire, the whole having been constructed at an expense of £28,000: it is only partially paved. The affairs of the town are regulated by commissioners appointed under a police act obtained in 1828, which also provides for the erection of a town-hall and other offices. A subscription library has been established. Oldham has for a long period been celebrated for the manufacture of hats, which was established so early as the fifteenth century, and is still carried on to a considerable extent; but the principal manufactures are fustians, velveteens, cotton and woollen corduroys, and the spinning of cotton, for which there are now about 75 mills in full operation, for the most part worked by steam, and not less than 150 steam-engines employed in the other different factories and in the mines. A great quantity of the coal obtained in the neighbourhood is sent to Manchester; the mines are exceedingly productive, and afford employment to a considerable number of persons. The trade of the town is greatly facilitated by the Oldham canal, constructed in pursuance of an act of parliament obtained in 1792, which commences at Hollingwood, and forms a direct communication with Manchester, the grand mart for the sale of its manufactures, and with Ashton-under-Line and Stockport; and the Rochdale canal, which passes through the township of Chadderton. A customary market for provisions is held on Saturday; and fairs are held on the first Thursday after Candlemas-day, May 2nd, July 8th, and the first Wednesday after October 12th, for horses, cattle, sheep, and pedlery. By the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, Oldham has been constituted a borough, with the privilege of returning two members to parliament: the right of voting is in the £10 householders of the townships of Oldham, Chadderton, Crompton, and Royton, comprising an area of 4618 acres: the returning officer is annually appointed by the sheriff. Petty sessions for the Middleton Division of the hundred of Salford are held here once a fortnight; and the town has lately been made a polling place for the southern division of the county.

The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £191; patron, Rector of Prestwich. The ancient chapel, de-

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dicated to St. Mary, and erected in 1746, by "Sir Ralph Langley, priest of Prestwich," and third warden of Manchester college, was taken down and rebuilt on a larger scale, the first stone having been laid on the 16th of October, 1827, and the expense estimated at upwards of £12,000: the present edifice, dedicated to *St. Paul*, is in the later style of English architecture, with a handsome embattled tower surmounted by angular turrets and pinnacles. St. Peter's chapel was built by subscription in 1765, and enlarged in 1804: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £126; patron, Rector of Prestwich. The church dedicated to St. James, erected in 1829, by grant from the parliamentary commissioners, at an expense of £8905. 16. 6., is a neat edifice, in the later style of English architecture, with a tower and campanile turret: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £72; patron, Rector of Prestwich. This church is situate about a quarter of a mile east of the town, where a subscription library and news-room has been established. Near Chadderton Hall, within the township of Oldham, is an episcopal chapel, built in 1765; and there are two other chapels at Crompton and Royton. Districts have been assigned to all these chapels. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Kilhamites, Moravians, Primitive, Wesleyan, and Independent Methodists, and Unitarians; also a Roman Catholic chapel. The free grammar school was founded in 1611, by James Assheton, Esq., of Chadderton Hall, who endowed it with an acre of land in the town, which has been let for building: the whole income is about £50 per annum, and the school is free to all boys of the town for instruction in the classics. In 1747, Samuel Scoles gave £16 per annum, for which 20 poor children of the township of Oldham are instructed. A school was founded by subscription in the hamlet of Hollingwood, in this parish, in 1786, with an endowment of £8 per annum, chiefly from a bequest by the Rev. John Darbey, in 1808, and £7 per annum from another benefaction, for which 20 children are instructed. Thomas Henshaw, Esq., by will dated the 14th of November, 1807, gave the sum of £20,000 for the endowment of a Blue-coat school at Oldham, and a like sum for an asylum for the blind at Manchester; and having subsequently added a codicil, by which he gave the further sum of £20,000 for the endowment of the school, with liberty to his trustees to establish it either at Oldham or Manchester, on condition that persons at either place would provide a site and suitable buildings for the institution, the trustees determined upon establishing the school here. The testator having died in 1810, a bill was filed in the court of Chancery by his heirs, praying that the will might be set aside, but a decree was ultimately obtained by the trustees in favour of the charity. In consequence of the delay occasioned by this suit, and on the part of the inhabitants of Oldham and Manchester, in providing land and building, the sum bequeathed has accumulated to nearly £100,000; and three acres of land having been given for that purpose by R. Radcliffe and Joseph Jones, Esqrs., the first stone of a commodious and substantial edifice, in the English style of architecture, for the use of this school, was laid at Oldham-Edge, in April 1829, and the building was completed at an expense of about £8000, defrayed by subscription. Here are also National day and Sunday schools. A benevolent, or medical charity, for the relief of the poor, was established in 1814; and there is also a humane society. The poor law union of Oldham comprises 8 chapelries and townships in this parish and that of Middleton, containing a population of 61,038, according to the census of 1831; and is under the care of 21 guardians. Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, and Thomas Henshaw, Esq., an opulent hat-manufacturer, whose munificent charitable endowments are noticed here and in Manchester, were both natives of this town.

OLDLAND, a chapelry, in the parish of BITTON, union of KEYNSHAM, Upper Division of the hundred of LANGLEY and SWINEHEAD, Western Division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 5 miles (E. S. E.) from Bristol; containing 5233 inhabitants. There are three small endowments for the delivery of sermons on particular days. An additional chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, has been built under the provisions of a late act, towards defraying the expense of which the Incorporated Society contributed £700; it contains 880 free sittings. Here is a National school. The navigable river Avon, and the Julian way, pass in the vicinity. Coal is very plentiful here, and the manufacture of hats is carried on to a very great extent.

OLDMOOR, a township, in the parish of BOTHAL, union of MORPETH, Eastern Division of MORPETH ward, Northern Division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Morpeth; containing 66 inhabitants.

OLD-PARK, a township, in the parish of ST. ANDREW-AUCKLAND, union of AUCKLAND, South-Eastern Division of DARLINGTON ward, Southern Division of the county palatine of DURHAM, 3¾ miles (N. E. by N.) from Bishop-Auckland; containing 67 inhabitants. The house was built in its present shape by Dr. Wharton, assisted by the advice of Gray, the poet, with whom he lived upon terms of the most intimate friendship. Like the Gothic of that period, it has nothing of character or taste save its pointed windows.

OLDRIDGE, a chapelry, in the parish of ST. THOMAS THE APOSTLE, hundred of WONFORD, Wonford and Southern Divisions of the county of DEVON, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Crediton: the population is returned with the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £60; patron and impropriator, J. W. Buller, Esq. The chapel was erected at the expense of James Buller and the late Giles Yarde, Esqrs.

OLERSET, a hamlet, in the parish of GLOSSOP, union of HAYFIELD, hundred of HIGH PEAK, Northern Division of the county of DERBY; containing 304 inhabitants.

OLLERTON, a township, in the parish of KNUTSFORD, union of ALTRINCHAM, hundred of BUCKLOW, Northern Division of the county of CHESTER, 2½ miles (S. E.) from Nether Knutsford; containing 283 inhabitants. Here are some endowments for the instruction of poor children, consisting of a house, school and garden, with about an acre of land, and the interest of £100, bequeathed by Samuel Leigh, in 1690.

OLLERTON, a market-town and chapelry, in the parish of EDWINSTOW, union of SOUTHWELL, Hatfield Division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, Northern Division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 18½ miles (N. N. E.) from Nottingham, and 138½ (N. N. W.) from London; containing 658 inhabitants. This is a small

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town in the Forest of Sherwood, situated on the banks of the little river Mann. The market, which is but of trifling importance, is held on Friday; and there is a fair for cattle and sheep on the 1st of May. This has been made a polling-place for the borough of East Retford. The chapel is a modern edifice, in the English style of architecture. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; and about 60 children are educated in three schools at the expense of the Earl and Countess of Scarborough.

OLLERTON, a township, in the parish of STOKE-UPON-TERN, Drayton Division of the hundred of NORTH BRADFORD, Northern Division of the county of SALOP, 7¼ miles (N. W. by W.) from Newport; containing 175 inhabitants.

OLNEY (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a market-town and parish, in the union of NEWPORT-PAGNELL, hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM, 19 miles (N. E.) from Buckingham, and 57 (N. W. by N.) from London; containing 2418 inhabitants. The town is situated on the northern bank of the Ouse, and consists of one long street paved but not lighted: most of the houses were thatched previously to the occurrence of a destructive fire in 1756, but those erected since are covered with tiles; they are in general built of stone, and some of them are of very respectable appearance: the inhabitants enjoy an abundant supply of water. Over the Ouse is a handsome stone bridge of five large arches, and two smaller flood arches, erected in 1832, and replacing an ancient bridge noticed by Cowper in his poem of the "Task." For keeping in repair this causeway and the foot-paths around the town, there is an especial fund arising from a public benefaction. The principal branch of manufacture was that of bone-lace, which has declined, in consequence of the general use of machinery; and a few persons are now employed in making worsted-hose, and in silk-weaving, both of recent introduction. The market is held on Thursday; and there are fairs on Easter-Monday, June 29th, and Oct. 21st. Courts leet and baron for the manor are held annually. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8½; present net income, £108; patron and impropriator, Earl of Dartmouth. The church is a large ancient edifice, in the English style, with a handsome tower and a spire, which was partially rebuilt in 1807. In the churchyard was formerly a chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary with a chantry, founded by Lord Basset. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. National and Lancasterian schools are supported by subscription. Almshouses for twelve single women and widows have been erected and endowed by the Misses Smith. Moses Browne, author of "Piscatory Eclogues," and other works, was vicar of Olney; and John Newton, afterwards minister of the parish of St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard-street, London, and a popular preacher and writer, was once curate; at which time Cowper, the poet, resided here, his house and garden, with his favourite seat, being still shown. The late Rev. Thos. Scott, the celebrated Biblical commentator, and author of various theological works, was for many years curate; and the Rev. Henry Gauntlett, who wrote a commentary on the Apocalypse, and other works, was the late vicar.

OLVESTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of THORNBURY, Lower Division of the hundred of LANGLEY and SWINEHEAD, Western Division of the county of GLOUCESTER, containing 1523 inhabitants, of which number, 794 are in the tything of Olveston, 3¼ miles (S. W.) from Thornbury. The living is a vicarage, with that of Alveston annexed, valued in the king's books at £24; present net income, £749; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Bristol. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends and Wesleyan Methodists; also a National school supported by subscription, and another partly supported by the vicar. The parish is partly bounded by the river Severn, and contains extensive strata of limestone.

OMBERSLEY (*ST. AMBROSE*), a parish, in the union of DROITWICH, Lower Division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Worcester and Western Divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 4 miles (W.) from Droitwich; containing 2118 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15. 7. 3½; present net income, £417: the patronage and impropriation belong to the Dowager Marchioness of Downshire. The old church has been recently taken down, and a church has been erected in the later style of English architecture, which is one of the most elegant in the county: in the churchyard are the remains of an ancient cross. This place, originally called Ambroseley, for some time belonged to the Bournes, of Acton Hall; the manor afterwards came into the possession of the family of Sandys, the representative of which is the Dowager Marchioness of Downshire. On the demise of Edwin, the second Lord Sandys, the barony became extinct, but was revived in the person of the present Marchioness, with remainder to her second son, Lord Arthur Hill. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Severn, and contains about 7000 acres of rich land; the surrounding scenery is beautifully varied, and the park and grounds of Ombersley Court, the seat of the Marchioness of Downshire, form an interesting feature in the view. A market, granted by Edward III., has been long disused. Courts baron and courts of survey, with view of frankpledge, are held twice in the year. A charity school was founded in 1701, by Thomas Tolley, to which Thomas Baker, in 1722, bequeathed £100, and Richard Lloyd, in 1723, liberally endowed it with a messuage and farm called Patches, in the parish of Suckley, and two copyholds in the parish of Ombersley, now producing £122 a year. In 1826, another school was established out of the funds of this charity, in a distant part of the parish, called Brookhampton, for the reception of younger children, who, when of a proper age, are removed to the chief school. There is a general charity fund of about £70 per annum, arising from various small bequests, which is distributed by the churchwardens and the minister on Good Friday and St. Thomas' day, to those poor of the parish who do not receive parochial relief, a small portion being given in clothing, according to the will of the donors. There is also a fund of £200, bequeathed in 1730, by William Barnesley, for clothing one poor boy, and apprenticing him in London.

OMPTON, a township, in the parish of KNEBALL, union of SOUTHWELL, South-Clay Division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, Northern Division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 2¾ miles (S. E. by E.) from Ollerton; containing 120 inhabitants.

ONECOTE, or ONCOTT, a chapelry, in the parish and union of LEEK, Northern Division of the hundred

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of TOTMONSLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Leek; containing 456 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £99; patron, Vicar of Leek. The chapel is a small stone structure. There are copper mines at Mixen, and small portions of copper and lead are found imbedded among limestone in most of the hills in the neighbourhood. Within the chapelry is a deep valley surrounded by rocks, called Narrowdale, in which the inhabitants, during several months in the year, cannot behold the sun.

ONE-HOUSE (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union and hundred of STOW, Western Division of the county of SUFFOLK, 2 miles (W.) from Stow-Market; containing 169 inhabitants, exclusively of the house of industry for the hundred of Stow, which is in this parish, and contains 189 inmates. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 2. 6.; present net income, £200; it is in the patronage of Lady Hotham. The church has a round tower. A school is supported by a private endowment. There is a mineral spring in the parish.

ONELY, a hamlet, in the parish of BARBY, union of RUGBY, hundred of FAWSLEY, Southern Division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 7 miles (N. W. by N.) from Daventry: the population is returned with the parish.

ONGAR, CHIPPING (*ST. MARTIN*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of ONGAR, Southern Division of the county of ESSEX, 12 miles (W. by S.) from Chelmsford, and 21 (N. E.) from London; containing 798 inhabitants. Its name is derived from the Saxon *aungre, i. e.*, the place, or, as Morant supposes, from the old word *hangre*, a hill, the addition of *chipping*, or *ceping*, signifying a market. It was anciently denominated *Ongar ad Castrum*, on account of its castle, and to distinguish it from High Ongar, a village in the vicinity. The town is of considerable antiquity, having probably been founded by the Saxons soon after their settlement in England. At the time of the Norman survey, the manor was held in demesne by Eustace, Earl of Boulogne, and, after passing through several families, came into the possession of Richard de Lucy, Chief Justice of England under Henry II., who procured for the town, as the head of the barony, a market and fairs, and built the castle on a high circular eminence to the east of it, surrounded by a moat and some earthworks, of which there are still traces; the castle itself was destroyed in the reign of Elizabeth. The town occupies an eminence on the bank of the river Roden, and consists principally of one long street, within the area of an extensive intrenchment, which may be distinctly traced: it is partially paved, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water from wells and springs. A market for corn and cattle is held on Saturday; and there is a fair on September 30th, for hiring servants. The magistrates hold a petty session for the division on the market day. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6, and in the patronage of Lady Swinbourne and Lady Gordon. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £144. 6. 3., subject to the payment of rates; the glebe comprises 4½ acres, valued at £6. 15. per annum. The church is a small structure with a steeple covered with lead, partly built with Roman bricks, and remarkable for the castellated loop-hole appearance of its windows. There is a place of worship for Independents, of which the learned Dr. Doddridge was once minister. A free school was founded in 1678, pursuant to the will of Joseph King, a native of this town, who bequeathed to trustees five houses, the rents of which, amounting to £70 per annum, are applied to the education and apprenticing of sixteen poor boys, and for other charitable purposes: any one of the scholars that may be eligible for the University is entitled annually to £5 for four years from this fund. The poor law union of Ongar comprises 26 parishes or places, containing a population of 10,989, according to the census of 1831, and is under the care of 29 guardians. Richard Vaughan, Bishop of Bangor, was once rector of this parish.

ONGAR, HIGH (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of ONGAR, Southern Division of the county of ESSEX, ½ of a mile (N. E.) from Chipping-Ongar; containing 1205 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £39. 10. 5.; present net income, £1282; patron and incumbent, Rev. HENRY John Earle. The church is lofty and spacious, with a handsome doorway. A school is supported by the rector and the parishioners, and is conducted on the National plan.

ONIBURY (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of LUDLOW, hundred of MUNSLOW, Southern Division of the county of SALOP, 5½ miles (N. W.) from Ludlow; containing 438 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 17. 8½; present net income, £316; patron, Earl of Craven. William Norton, in 1593, left a rent-charge of £6. 6. 8. for teaching poor children, which is applied in aid of a National school.

ONN, HIGH, a township, in the parish of CHURCH-EATON, Western Division of the hundred of CUTTLESTONE, Southern Division of the county of STAFFORD, 7¼ miles (W. by N.) from Penkridge: the population is returned with the parish.

ONN, LITTLE, a township, in the parish of CHURCH-EATON, Western Division of the hundred of CUTTLESTONE, Southern Division of the county of STAFFORD, 6¼ miles (W. by N.) from Penkridge: the population is returned with the parish.

ONSTON, a township, in the parish of WEAVERHAM, union of NORTHWICH, Second Division of the hundred of EDISBURY, Southern Division of the county of CHESTER, 5 miles (W. by N.) from Northwich; containing 93 inhabitants.

OPENSHAW, a township, in the parish of MANCHESTER, hundred of SALFORD, Southern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 3½ miles (E. by S.) from Manchester; containing 838 inhabitants. A new church was consecrated in October 1839.

ORBY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of SPILSBY, Marsh Division of the wapentake of CANDLESHOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 6¼ miles (E. by N.) from Spilsby; containing 287 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 19. 4.; present net income, £160; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Lincoln. There is a place of worship for Baptists; also a National school.

ORCHARD, EAST, a parish, in the union of SHAFTESBURY, hundred of SIXPENNY-HANDLEY, Shaston Division of the county of DORSET, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Shaftesbury; containing 201 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Iwerne-Minster.

ORCHARD-PORTMAN (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of TAUNTON, hundred of TAUNTON and TAUNTON-DEAN, Western Division of the county of

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SOMERSET, 2 miles (S. S. E.) from Taunton; containing 112 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 11. 5.; patron, Lord Portman. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £115. 16., subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £11; the glebe comprises 24 acres, valued at £31 per annum.

ORCHARD, WEST, a parish, in the union of SHAFTESBURY, hundred of SIXPENNY-HANDLEY, Shaston Division of the county of DORSET, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from Shaftesbury; containing 183 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Fontmell-Magna.

ORCHARDLEIGH, a parish, in the union and hundred of FROME, Eastern Division of the county of SOMERSET, 2 miles (N.) from Frome; containing 27 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £2; present net income, £167; patron, T. S. N. Champneys, Esq.

ORCHESTON (*ST. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union of AMESBURY, hundred of HEYTESBURY, Salisbury and Amesbury, and Southern, Divisions of the county of WILTS, 6½ miles (W. N. W.) from Amesbury; containing 219 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 7. 6.; patron, G. Lowther, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £493. 13. 4., subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £27; the glebe comprises 36 acres, valued at £53 per annum.

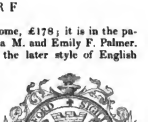
ORCHESTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of AMESBURY, hundred of BRANCH and DOLE, Salisbury and Amesbury, and Southern, Divisions of the county of WILTS, 7 miles (N. W. by W.) from Amesbury; containing 134 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 13. 9.; present net income, £361; patrons, Master and Fellows of Clare Hall, Cambridge. The church has been recently rebuilt, and contains 80 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £60 in aid of the expense. Here is a Sunday National school.

ORCOP (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of DORE, Upper Division of the hundred of WORMELOW, county of HEREFORD, 9½ miles (W. N. W.) from ROSS; containing 560 inhabitants. The living is a donative curacy; net income, £31; patron and impropriator, William Palmer, Esq. Limestone is obtained in this parish.

ORDSALL (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of EAST RETFORD, Hatfield Division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, Northern Division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 1½ mile (S.) from East Retford; containing 809 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 10. 7½.; patron, Lord Wharncliffe. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £474, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £68; the glebe comprises 27 acres, valued at £35 per annum. The church exhibits various styles of architecture. A Sunday school was built in 1828, by John B. Simpson, Esq. The Chesterfield canal and the river Idle pass through the parish: on the banks of the latter are some paper-mills.

ORE (*ST. HELEN*), a parish, in the hundred of BALDSLOW, union and rape of HASTINGS, Eastern Division of the county of SUSSEX, 2½ miles (N. N. W.) from Hastings; containing 965 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 0. 2½.; present net income, £178; it is in the patronage of the Misses Anna M. and Emily F. Palmer. The church is principally in the later style of English architecture.

ORFORD (*ST. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish (formerly a representative borough and market-town), having separate jurisdiction, in the union, and locally in the hundred, of PLOMESGATE, Eastern Division of the county of SUFFOLK, 20 miles (E. by N.) from Ipswich, and 89 (N. E. by E.) from London; containing 1302 inhabitants. This was formerly a place of some trade and importance, but has been reduced to a state of comparative insignificance. The town is situated on the river Ore, and the houses are irregularly scattered and indifferently built: the streets are neither lighted nor paved, but the inhabitants are well supplied with water. On the east of the parish, between the river and the North Sea, there are two light-houses, which together are designated "The Orford Ness Lights." A life boat was first stationed here in 1826. The oyster fishery is carried on under licence from the corporation. Coal is imported, and corn exported to London and other places. The river Ore is navigable up to Aldeburgh quay, for vessels of 300 tons' burden. The market, which was on Monday, is disused: a toy fair is held on June 24th.



Corporation Seal.

The inhabitants received a charter of incorporation prior to the reign of Richard III., by which monarch, by Elizabeth, and by James I., their privileges were confirmed. Under the charter granted by King James, the corporation consists of a mayor, eight portmen, and twelve capital burgesses, assisted by a recorder, coroner, chamberlain, town clerk, two serjeants-at-mace, two water-bailiffs, and a harbour-master. The mayor and two portmen are justices of the peace. The corporation are empowered to hold sessions twice a year, or as often as may be requisite, and a court of record for the recovery of debts under 40s., at which the mayor, two portmen, the recorder, and the town-clerk, preside. The elective franchise was granted in the 23rd of Edward I., but the exercise of it was discontinued till the reign of Henry VI., from which period two members were regularly returned to parliament until the 2nd of William IV., when the borough was disfranchised, which has proved a chief cause of the late decline of the town.

The living is annexed to the rectory of Sudborne. The church is of great antiquity, and was, when entire, a spacious and magnificent structure, with a square embattled tower: the chancel, now in ruins, appears to be more ancient than the rest of the building, and is separated from the church by a wall built across the east end of the nave; the ruins are in the Norman style, and consist of a double row of massive columns, supporting semicircular arches decorated with zigzag mouldings and other highly finished carvings; the columns are cased with hewn freestone, and display great diversity of style in their embellishments. A part of the steeple fell down in 1830, and has not been entirely rebuilt. It contains an ancient font of exquisite workmanship, and numerous

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brass figures and inscriptions in different parts; amongst several others there is a monument to the memory of the Rev. Francis Mason, who died in 1621, the author of "*Vindiciæ Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ*." The porch, which is curious, was formerly adorned with eleven heads of kings, and is still decorated with escutcheons; and over it there is an elegant cross. A school is partly supported by the rector. At the west end of the town are the ruins of an ancient castle, supposed to have been built very soon after the Conquest, and evidently of Norman architecture; the keep only remains, a polygonal building of eighteen sides, flanked by three square embattled towers, equidistant from each other, on the north, north-east, and south-east; the lower part of the walls is solid, the upper parts contain chambers: the whole was formerly surrounded by a double fosse, with a bridge and gateway tower. In the interior of the castle a room has been elegantly fitted up by the Marquess of Hertford, which commands two extensive views of the North Sea, and one of the interior of the country for many miles. An hospital for a master and brethren was founded in the time of Edward II., and dedicated to St. Leonard, which continued until after 1586, and a priory of Augustine friars was founded about the 23rd of Edward I.: part of the walls of a monastery, and the burial-ground, yet remain; in the latter a quantity of bones and of Saxon and Roman coins has been found. Here were formerly chapels dedicated to St. John the Baptist and St. Leonard. Herbert de Losinga, the first Bishop of Norwich, is said to have been a native of this town. Orford confers the title of Earl upon the Walpole family.

ORFORTH, an extra-parochial district, in the Southern Division of the wapentake of WALSHCROFT, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN: the population is returned with the parish of Binbrooke-St.-Mary.

ORGARSWICK, a parish, in the union and liberty of ROMNEY-MARSH, though locally in the hundred of Worth, lathe of SHEPWAY, Western Division of the county of KENT, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from New Romney; containing 8 inhabitants. The living is a sinecure rectory, valued in the king's books at £3; present net income, £39; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The church has been demolished.

ORGREAVE, a hamlet, in the parish of ALREWAS, union of LICHFIELD, Northern Division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 4½ miles (N. N. E.) from Lichfield; containing 123 inhabitants.

ORGREAVE, a township, in the parish and union of ROTHERHAM, Southern Division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, West Riding of the county of YORK, 4¼ miles (S. by W.) from Rotherham; containing 35 inhabitants.

ORLESTONE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of EAST ASHFORD, partly in the liberty of ROMNEY-MARSH, and partly in the hundred of HAM, lathe of SHEPWAY, Western Division of the county of KENT, 5½ miles (S. by W.) from Ashford; containing 392 inhabitants. The living is a disclaged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 15. 9.; present net income, £155; patron, T. Thornhill, Esq. The Royal Military canal passes through the parish, in which there are some chalybeate springs, but of no great efficacy.

ORLETON, a parish, in the union of LEOMINSTER, hundred of WOLPHY, county of HEREFORD, 6 miles (N. by E.) from Leominster; containing 556 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage; net income, £156; patrons and impropriators, the Governors of Lucton school. The Leominster canal passes through the parish. Courts leet and baron are held in March and October; and the petty sessions for the division take place here. A great fair for cattle is held annually on the 23rd and 24th of April. Blount, the celebrated antiquary, was a native of the parish, and lies buried in the chancel of the church.

ORLETON, a chapelry, in the parish of EASTHAM, union of TENBURY, Upper Division of the hundred of DODDINGTREE, Hundred-House and Western Divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 7½ miles (E. by S.) from Tenbury; containing 119 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

ORLINGBURY (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WELLINGBOROUGH, hundred of ORLINGBURY, Northern Division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 3¾ miles (N. W. by N.) from Wellingborough; containing 336 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 7. 3½; present net income, £268; patron, Sir B. W. Bridges, Bart. This parish is entitled to send poor children to the free school at Little Harrowden, founded by Mr. Aylsworth. The Rev. Owen Manning, the editor of Lye's Saxon Dictionary, was born here in 1721.

ORMSBY (*St. CUTHBERT*), a parish, in the union of GUILSBROUGH, partly in the Eastern and partly in the Western Division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, North Riding of the county of YORK, 5¼ miles (W. by N.) from Guilsbrough; containing 901 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Eston annexed, valued in the king's books at £6. 18. 6½.; present net income, £167; patron and appropriator, Archbishop of York.

ORMSBY (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the hundred of EAST FLEGG, Eastern Division of the county of NORFOLK, 3 miles (N. W.) from Caistor; containing, with Scratby, 720 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Ormsby-St. Michael, and with which was united, in the year 1548, the vicarage of Scratby: it is valued in the king's books at £10. 0. 10.; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Norwich. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £772. 14., and the vicarial for £290. 17., subject to the payment of rates; the glebes comprise respectively 51 and 17 acres, valued at £128. 10. and £43 per annum. A school-house was built by Jonathan Symonds upon land given, in 1723, by the lord of the manor; and eight girls are taught by a mistress, who receives £8. 8. per annum.

ORMSBY (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the hundred of EAST FLEGG, Eastern Division of the county of NORFOLK, 2¾ miles (N. W. by W.) from Caistor; containing 273 inhabitants. The living is united to the vicarage of Ormsby-St. Margaret. Two schools are supported by private charity. The rents of the town lands amount to £32. 15., of which a great portion is distributed annually in blankets and coal among the poor.

ORMSBY, NORTH (*St. HELEN*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, wapentake of LUNDBOROUGH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 6¾ miles (N. W. by N.) from Louth; containing 128 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £3;

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present net income, £87; the patronage and impropriation belong to the Misses E. and S. Ansell. A monastery, for nuns and brethren of the Sempringham order, was founded here in the time of Stephen, by William Earl of Albemarle, and Gilbert, son of Robert de Ormesby: it was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and its revenue was valued at the dissolution at £80.

ORMSBY, SOUTH (*St. Leonard*), a parish, in the union of Spilsby, hundred of Hill, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 7¾ miles (N. N. W.) from Spilsby; containing 237 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of Ketsby, with which the vicarage of Calceby and the rectory of Driby were united in 1774: it is valued in the king's books at £14. 13. 11½; present net income, £718; patron, C. B. Massingberd, Esq. A school is partly supported by the proprietor, and the rector of the parish. Within the parish are the remains of a Roman exploratory camp.

ORMSIDE (*St. James*), a parish, in East ward and union, county of Westmorland, 3¼ miles (8. E. by S.) from Appleby; containing 190 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 17. 3½; present net income, £166; patron, Bishop of Carlisle. The church is a small ancient structure, situated on a commanding eminence on the south bank of the river Eden, which washing its foundations several yards below, exposed to the view some brazen vessels in 1689, which probably were placed there during the parliamentary war.

ORMSKIRK (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of West Derby, Southern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster; containing 13,535 inhabitants, of which number, 4251 are in the town of Ormskirk, 13 miles (N. N. E.) from Liverpool, 40 (8. by W.) from Lancaster, and 209 (N. W. by N.) from London. This place is supposed to derive its name from a church built here by two sisters of the name of Orm; and it constituted part of the possessions with which Robert Fitz-Henry, lord of Latham, endowed Burscough priory, an establishment founded by him for Black canons, in the reign of Richard I. The town, which is situated on the road from Liverpool to Preston, is clean and well built: it consists chiefly of four streets, diverging at right angles from a central area used as the market-place, and is lighted with gas. Its trade and manufactures are on a limited scale; the principal establishments are hat-manufactories and weeries. The manufacture of cotton and silk has also been introduced, but the produce has hitherto been inconsiderable: there is also a small trade in balance-making. The loamy soil in this parish produces a great quantity of carrots, which are sent to the market at Liverpool; and the farmers in the neighbourhood are noted for the culture of early potatoes of a superior quality. The inhabitants have also long been famous for making gingerbread, which meets with a rapid sale in the surrounding towns, and is even exported. The disposal of local produce, and the importation of articles of consumption, are greatly facilitated by the Leeds and Liverpool canal and the Douglas navigation, which are about three miles distant from the town. There are considerable coal mines within the parish. The market, granted in the 14th of Edward I. to the prior of Burscough, is on Thursday; and fairs are held on Whit-Monday and Whit-Tuesday, and on Sept. 10th and 11th: a fair is also held at Newburgh, in the township of Latham, on the 21st of June. The petty sessions for the division are held here; and a court leet is held annually in October, at which a constable and other officers are appointed for the town. Quarter sessions, formerly held here, have been removed to Kirkdale. This town has been made a polling-place for the southern division of the shire.

The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; present net income, £367; patron and impropriator, Earl of Derby. The church is of ancient, but obscure, foundation, and has been recently repaired and beautified. It is stated to have been built at the expense of the two sisters above named, to a disagreement between whom, regarding the completion of the design, tradition ascribes the peculiarity of its possessing a tower and a steeple detached from each other: but it is more probable that the tower was erected for the express purpose of receiving eight bells, removed hither from Burscough priory, on the dissolution of that monastery. Within the building are a chapel and vault, constructed pursuant to the will, dated in 1572, of Edward, the third Earl of Derby, for a cemetery for that noble family, the deceased members of which have been interred here since the dissolution of the priory, when such bodies as were not already reduced to ashes, were removed hither. An episcopal chapel at Skelmersdale was erected by subscription in 1776, and enlarged in 1823: it contains 70 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £90 in aid of the expense, and is presented to by the Vicar. That at Latham is a donative belonging to Lord Skelmersdale. A church in the later style of English architecture, with a campanile turret, was erected at Burscough Bridge in 1831, under the act of the 58th of George III., at an expense of £3246. 1. There are places of worship for Independents, Methodists of the New Connection, and Unitarians, also a Roman Catholic chapel. The free grammar school was founded about 1614, and is endowed with various benefactions, producing £138. 15. per annum. A school-room, in Church-street, was built in 1724, at the expense of James, Earl of Derby, for a Blue-coat school, now called the United charity school; it is on the National plan, and is partly supported by endowment. There is also an infants' school, supported by subscription. A dispensary was established in 1705, for which a handsome building was erected in 1830 by subscription, aided by a donation of £200 from the widow of Dr. Brandreth, of Liverpool; and a bank for savings was established in 1822. The poor law union of Ormskirk comprises 21 parishes or places, containing a population of 30,568, according to the census of 1831, and is under the care of 24 guardians.

ORPINGTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Bromley, hundred of Rokeley, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, Western Division of the county of Kent, 3 miles (8. by W.) from Foot's-Cray; containing 842 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of St. Mary-Cray annexed, valued in the king's books at £11. 10. 5.; present net income, £314; patron, the Rector. The rectory is a sinecure, valued in the king's books at £30. 14. 4½; present net income, exclusively of fines on lease for lives of glebe premises, £37; patron, Archbishop of Canterbury. There is a place of worship for Independents. The river Cray, which has its source in this parish, gives name to several places in the neighbourhood. Queen Elizabeth was splendidly

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entertained at the manor-house in 1573. Orpington is entitled to participate in the advantages of a school at St. Mary-Cray.

ORRELL, a joint township with Ford, in the parish of SEFTON, union and hundred of WEST DERBY, Southern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 4½ miles (N.) from Liverpool; containing 244 inhabitants.

ORRELL, a township, in the parish and union of WIGAN, hundred of WEST DERBY, Southern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 3½ miles (W.) from Wigan; containing 2518 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Independents, also a Roman Catholic chapel at Serenus Place. A school is partly supported by subscription. At Orrell Mount is an establishment of French Benedictine nuns, who, driven by the Revolution from their native country, first settled at Heath in Yorkshire, and in 1821 removed hither: it is now about to be removed to Princethorpe, in the county of Warwick, where extensive buildings are in progress. There are mines of coal in the neighbourhood.

ORSETT (*ST. GILES AND ALL SAINTS*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of BARSTABLE, Southern Division of the county of ESSEX, 18½ miles (S. S. W.) from Chelmsford; containing 1274 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £29. 6. 8.; present net income, £577; patron, Bishop of London. The church is large and handsome, and contains some very beautiful monuments to the Baker family; there are 90 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £120 in aid of the expense. There is an endowed school for educating and clothing fourteen boys, founded by Edward Auson, Esq., and in connection with the National Society: the funds have recently been augmented by the liberality of Mrs. Baker. Here are also almshouses, and considerable bequests in land for the benefit of the poor. The poor law union of Orsett comprises 18 parishes or places, under the care of 21 guardians, and, according to the census of 1831, contains a population of 8609. In the neighbourhood are vestiges of ancient intrenchments, enclosing four or five acres.

ORSTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union, and Northern Division of the wapentake, of BINGHAM, Southern Division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 6½ miles (E. by N.) from Bingham; containing 439 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with those of Scarrington and Thoroton annexed, valued in the king's books at £12. 4. 7.; present net income, £268; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The small river Smite runs through the parish; and here is a powerful chalybeate spring impregnated with sulphur. Limestone abounds here.

ORTON, a parish, in the union of CARLISLE, CUMBERLAND ward, and Eastern Division of the county of CUMBERLAND; containing 445 inhabitants, of which number, 210 are in the township of Orton, 5½ miles (W. by S.) from Carlisle. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9; present net income, £370; patron, Sir Wastell Brisco, Bart. This place was anciently of greater importance than it is now, many Roman remains having been discovered in the neighbourhood. The whole parish was formerly encompassed by a rampart and ditch; and at each extremity of two lanes, running northward and eastward from the village, is an intrenchment for the defence of the road, across which an iron chain was fixed, to guard against sudden attacks from the moss-troopers during the border warfare. Coal is found in the parish. A market, once held here, has been long disused. Near the church is the school-house, endowed in 1785, by Thomas Pattinson, with the interest of £100, for teaching ten children. A remarkably neat sandal was found some years since in digging peat. William Nicholson, a learned divine and antiquary, was born here in 1655; he died in 1727.

ORTON, a chapelry, in the parish and hundred of ROTHWELL, union of KETTERING, Northern Division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 4½ miles (W. by N.) from Kettering; containing 109 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to all Saints.

ORTON, a liberty, in the parish of WOMBOURNE, Southern Division of the hundred of SEISDON and of the county of STAFFORD; containing 176 inhabitants.

ORTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a market-town and parish, in EAST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, 9 miles (S. W. by S.) from Appleby, and 275 (N. W. by N.) from London; containing 1501 inhabitants. The town is pleasantly situated near the river Lune, and consists chiefly of one irregular street, which is well paved: it is supplied with water by two small rivulets, which unite at its extremity. The knitting of hose was formerly carried on to a considerable extent, but has now fallen into decay. There is a copper mine in the neighbourhood, which also abounds with limestone, and there are quarries of white sandstone. At Coat-flat, about a mile from the town, is a small mill for spinning flax. A survey has been made for a railway to connect the Lancaster line with Carlisle, to pass up the vale of the Lune to two miles below Orton, and so on by Shap to Penrith. A small market is held on Friday, the grant of which was confirmed by Cromwell, in 1653; and there are fairs on May 3rd, Friday before Whit-Sunday, and on the second Friday after old Michaelmas, for horned cattle and sheep. The land is freehold, the manorial rights being vested in the landowners, as far as relates to the townships of Orton and Raisbeck; the other townships are customary manors under the Earl of Lonsdale, but several tenants have enfranchised. The freeholders elect four nominal lords, who hold a court occasionally for the enrolment of the names of purchasers of land, and for other matters. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16. 17. 3½; present net income, £192; patrons and impropriators, the Landowners. The church stands upon rising ground on the north side of the town; it is a neat edifice, in the ancient style of English architecture, with a low embattled tower: in the interior is a monument in memory of Dr. Richard Burn, 49 years vicar of Orton, chancellor of the diocese, author of treatises on "The Office of a Justice of the Peace," and on "Ecclesiastical Law," and, conjointly with Joseph Nicholson, of the History of Westmorland and Cumberland. Here is a meeting-house for Wesleyan Methodists. The free school, which was founded by subscription about 1730, was rebuilt on a different spot in 1809; Mrs. Frances Wardale, in 1781, bequeathed the sum of £400, which, with other benefactions, is applied in aid of the school. At Tebay, within this parish, is a free grammar school, endowed by Robert Adamson, in 1672, with land in Kendal parish producing £40 per annum; about 60 children are instructed gratuitously. Another, at Green-

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holm, was endowed by George Gibson, Esq., in 1733, with £400 original Bank stock. On the highest part of Orton Scar there was formerly a beacon, communicating with those of Penrith, Stanmore, and Whinfell, in Kendal; and behind the Scar, to the east, is Castle-Folds, a place of safety for cattle, in case of incursions from the Scottish borderers, before the union of the two kingdoms. Two large mounds near Tebay, called Castle How, commanding the pass by the river Lune, are ancient encampments and Roman fortifications. A little lower down the valley, near Borrow-bridge, is a large square Roman camp, where several coins of the reign of Adrian were lately found. Near Raisgill Hall is a circular tumulus of loose stones, 100 yards in circumference, on digging beneath which a human skeleton and several bones were found. In a field called "Game-lands" is a number of large granite stones, the remains of a Druidical temple. Near the church is Our Lady's Well, with a small chapel, formerly appropriated to the reception of offerings made by pilgrims. Dr. Thomas Barlow, Bishop of Lincoln, and a writer of some eminence, was born in this parish, in 1607; he died in 1691.

ORTON-LONGVILLE (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of Peterborough, hundred of Norman-Cross, county of Huntingdon, 2¼ miles (S. W. by W.) from Peterborough; containing 286 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, to which that of Botolph-Bridge was united in 1721, valued in the king's books at £12. 6. 5½.; present net income, £332; patron, Earl of Aboyne. A day and Sunday school is partly supported by subscription. Lady Mary Armyne, in 1654, bequeathed a rent-charge of £22, for distribution in sums of 20 shillings each, three times every year, among eight poor widows or widowers. There is also a fund of £8. 10. per annum for distribution in coal by the churchwardens.

ORTON-ON-THE-HILL (*St. Edith*), a parish, in the union of Market-Bosworth, hundred of Sparkenhoe, Southern Division of the county of Leicester, 4½ miles (N.) from Atherstone; containing 350 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Twycross annexed, valued in the king's books at £6. 12. 8.; present net income, £218; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Oxford. There is a National school.

ORTON-WATERVILLE, or OVERTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Peterborough, hundred of Norman-Cross, county of Huntingdon, 3 miles (S. W. by W.) from Peterborough; containing 286 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 11. 5½.; present net income, £354; patrons, Master and Fellows of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. A Sunday school is supported by Earl Fitzwilliam. There is an allotment of land, now let for £30, belonging to the parish, of which a portion is applied in the distribution of coal, and in procuring medical advice for the poor.

ORWELL (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Caxton and Arrington, hundred of Wetherley, county of Cambridge, 7½ miles (N. N. W.) from Royston; containing 537 inhabitants. The living comprised a sinecure rectory and a discharged vicarage, the former valued in the king's books at £19. 19. 4½.; and the latter at £7. 10. 10.; net income of the rectory, £235, and of the vicarage, £78: they are in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, the impropriators. The rectorial and vicarial tithes have been re-united by consent and under the powers of her Majesty's commissioners. At Malton, anciently a distinct parish, is a desecrated church, now used as a barn. A school for poor children was founded and liberally endowed in 1743, by the Rev. John Colbatch, D.D., some time rector.

OSBALDESTON, a township, in the parish, union, and Lower Division of the hundred, of Blackburn, Northern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster, 4½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Blackburn; containing 349 inhabitants.

OSBALDWICK (*St. Thomas*), a parish, in the union of York, and liberty of St. Peter's, East Riding, though locally in the wapentake of Bulmer, North Riding of the county of York; containing 319 inhabitants, of which number, 163 are in the township of Osbaldwick, 2¼ miles (E.) from York. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Strensall in the Cathedral Church of York (the appropriator), valued in the king's books at £4; present net income, £124. There is a chapel of ease at Murton, in this parish.

OSBASTON, a township, in the union of Market-Bosworth, partly in the parish of Market-Bosworth, but chiefly in that of Carery, hundred of Sparkenhoe, Southern Division of the county of Leicester, 2 miles (N. E.) from Market-Bosworth; containing 186 inhabitants.

OSBOURNBY (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of Sleaford, wapentake of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, county of Lincoln, 2¾ miles (N.) from Falkingham; containing 522 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 0. 5.; present net income, £234; patrons, Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, Oxford; impropriator, M. A. Barham, Esq. The church is principally in the decorated style of architecture: it contains some stalls, the remains of a rood-loft, screen, and a large ancient font.

OSCOTT, a hamlet, in the parish of Handsworth, Southern Division of the hundred of Offlow and of the county of Stafford, 5 miles (N. by W.) from Birmingham: the population is returned with the parish. This place, which consists only of a few detached farmhouses respectably tenanted, is chiefly distinguished as the site of a large Roman Catholic college, established here in 1794, and which ranks high in public estimation. Its system embraces the separate objects of a college and an academy: it has been lately rebuilt, and under a president and vice-president the establishment is conducted by well-qualified professors in the various departments of literature, science, philosophy, and theology. It is devoted to religious and secular purposes, under the title of "St. Mary's College, Oscott." The beautiful chapel was consecrated on the 29th of May, 1838. The buildings were erected at an expense of nearly £60,000.

OSGARTHORPE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the hundred of West Goscote, Northern Division of the county of Leicester, 5½ miles (E. N. E.) from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, containing 344 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7; present net income, £184; patron, Marquess of Hastings. A canal

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passes from Barrow Hill, in this parish, and, crossing the parish of Sheepshead, terminates in that of Loughborough. A free school was erected by Thomas Hardy, Esq., who in 1670 vested in trustees so much money as would purchase lands to the value of £100 a year, for the maintenance of a schoolmaster and six elergymen's widows.

OSGODBY, a township, in the parish of LAVINGTON, or LINTON, union of GRANTHAM, wapentake of BELTISLOE, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 4½ miles (N. E.) from Corby; containing 99 inhabitants.

OSGODBY, a joint parish with Kirkby, in the union of CAISTOR, Northern Division of the wapentake of WALSHCROFT, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (N. W.) from Market-Rasen; containing, with Kirkby, 350 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a National school.

OSGODBY, a township, in the parish of HEMINGBROUGH, union of SELBY, wapentake of OUSE and DERWENT, East Riding of the county of YORK, 2½ miles (E. N. E.) from Selby; containing 170 inhabitants.

OSGODBY, a township, in the parish of CAYTON, union of SCARBOROUGH, PICKERING lythe, North Riding of the county of YORK, 2¾ miles (S. by E.) from Scarborough; containing 65 inhabitants.

OSGOODBY-GRANGE, a hamlet, in the parish of KILBURN, liberty of RIPON, West Riding of the county of YORK, 4¾ miles (E. by S.) from Thirsk: the population is returned with the township of Hood.

OSLESTON, a joint township with Thurvaston, in the parish of SUTTON-ON-THE-HILL, hundred of APPLETREE, Southern Division of the county of DERBY, 7½ miles (W. by N.) from Derby; containing, with Thurvaston, 392 inhabitants.

OSLOW, a township, in the parish of CHURCH-EATON, Western Division of the hundred of CUTTLESTONE, Southern Division of the county of STAFFORD: the population is returned with the parish.

OSMASTON (*ST. MARTIN*), a parish, in the hundred of APPLETREE, Southern Division of the county of DERBY, 2¼ miles (S. E. by S.) from Ashbourn; containing 289 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, annexed to that of Brailsford. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £104, subject to the payment of rates; the glebe comprises 23 acres.

OSMASTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of SHARDLOW, hundred of REPTON and GRESLEY, Southern Division of the county of DERBY, 2¼ miles (S. E.) from Derby; containing 172 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £280; patron and impropriator, Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart. The river Derwent and the Derby canal pass through this parish.

OSMINGTON (*ST. OSMOND*), a parish, in the union of WEYMOUTH, hundred of CULLIFORD-TREE, Dorchester Division of the county of DORSET, 4½ miles (N. E.) from Melcombe-Regis; containing 421 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the south by the English Channel. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £11. 0. 2½; patron, Bishop of Salisbury; impropriators of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, the Landowners. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £250, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £18; the glebe comprises 6½ acres, valued at £6. 10. per annum. Here is a National school.

OSMONDISTON, county of NORFOLK. — See SCOLE.

OSMOTHERLEY, a township, in the parish and union of ULVERSTONE, hundred of LONSDALE, north of the sands, Northern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 3 miles (N. by W.) from Ulverstone; containing 293 inhabitants. A school has been erected by subscription, and is endowed with about £16 per annum.

OSMOTHERLEY (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of NORTH-ALLERTON, wapentake of ALLERTONSHIRE, North Riding of the county of YORK; containing 1417 inhabitants, of which number, 1087 are in the township of Osmotherley, 7½ miles (E. N. E.) from North-Allerton. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 10.; present net income, £92; patron, Bishop of Ripon; impropriator, Benjamin John Wetherell, Esq. Here are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Wesleyan Methodists, and Roman Catholics. There are extensive quarries of freestone in this parish, and mills for spinning small cordage. A Carthusian priory was founded here, about 1396, by Thomas Duke of Surrey, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was valued at £323. At West Harley are the remains of a castle, the tower of which, having been much damaged by a thunder storm, was, a few years since, taken down.

OSPRINGE-LIBERTY (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union and hundred of FAVERSHAM, Upper Division of the lathe of SCRAY, Eastern Division of the county of KENT, ¼ of a mile (W. S. W.) from Faversham; containing 1087 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; present net income, £389; patrons and impropriators, Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge. The church is principally in the early style of English architecture. A school for girls is supported by subscription, and an infants' school by a lady. This was doubtless the site of the ancient *Durolevum*, though some have fixed that station at Newington. A Roman fortification and burial-place have been discovered here, besides numerous Roman antiquities of various kinds. Ospringe is an independent franchise, governed by its own constable, and has a fair annually on May 25th. Here is a neat range of infantry barracks, erected during the late war; and the workhouse for the union of Faversham is situated here. On a stream which flows through the village are extensive gunpowder-mills belonging to government; and on its northern bank are some remains of a Maison Dieu, founded by Henry III., about 1235, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary; it was formerly of great repute, and consisted of a master and three brethren of the order of the Holy Cross, and two secular clerks; but falling into decay, at the close of the reign of Edward IV., it escheated to the crown, and is converted into dwelling-houses.

OSSETT, a chapelry, in the parish and union of DEWSBURY, Lower Division of the wapentake of AGBRIGG, West Riding of the county of YORK, 4¼ miles (W.) from Wakefield; containing 5325 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £162; patron, Vicar of Dewsbury. The chapel is dedicated to

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the Holy Trinity, and contains 300 sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £300 in aid of the expense. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. A school was established by subscription in 1745: part of the money was applied for the erection of a school-room and a house for the master, and the remaining portion was invested in the purchase of certain premises, producing about £12 per annum.

OSSINGTON (*Holy Rood*), a parish, in the union of Southwell, Northern Division of the wapentake of Thurgarton, Southern Division of the county of Nottingham, 4½ miles (S. S. E.) from Tuxford; containing 257 inhabitants. The living is a donative, in the patronage of J. E. Denison, Esq.

OSTENHANGER, county of Kent.—See WESTENHANGER.

OSWALD, KIRK, county of Cumberland.—See KIRK-OSWALD.

OSWALD, KIRK (*St. Oswald*), a parish, in the union of Helmsley-Blackmoor, wapentake of Ryedale, North Riding of the county of York, 3½ miles (S.) from Helmsley; containing 209 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 1. 8.; patrons, Trustees of the Rev. T. Comber. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £409. 10., subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £36; the glebe comprises 55 acres, valued at £137. 10. per annum. The church is principally in the Norman style. A school is partly supported by an endowment of £15 per annum, and another is supported by private contributions. Here are the remains of an old monastic edifice. Roger Dodsworth, the antiquary, was born at Newton-Grange, in 1585: he died in 1654.

OSWALD (KIRK) QUARTER, a township, in the parish of Ampleforth, union of Helmsley-Blackmoor, wapentake of Ryedale, North Riding of the county of York, 8 miles (N. E.) from Easingwold; containing 191 inhabitants. Here is a National school.

OSWALD, ST., county of Northumberland.—See WALL.

OSWALDTWISTLE, a township, in the parish of Whalley, union, and Lower Division of the hundred, of Blackburn, Northern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster, 3¼ miles (E. by S.) from Blackburn; containing 5897 inhabitants. Here are print-works on a large scale, and other establishments for the manufacture of cotton goods: coal is obtained in the township. A National school has been established.

Corporation Seal.

OSWESTRY (*St. Oswald*), an incorporated market-town and parish, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of Oswestry, Northern Division of the county of Salop; containing 8581 inhabitants, of which number, 4478 are in the town of Oswestry, 18 miles (N. W.) from Shrewsbury, and 17¾ (N. W.) from London. This town is of ancient British origin, and by the Saxons was called *Maserfield*. Its present appellation is a corruption of the Saxon *Oswaldstre*, Oswald's tree, or town, and originated in a battle fought here, August 5th, 642, between Oswald, the Christian King of Northumberland, and Penda, the Pagan King of Mercia, in which the former was slain; and the members of his body were severally affixed to three crosses, in token of conquest, and in derision of his religious tenets: on this account also the Welsh called it *Croes Oswald*, which name they still retain. The esteem in which Oswald had been held by the monks led to his canonization; the scene of his death became hallowed, miraculous virtues were attributed to his relics, and a monastery was soon afterwards raised to his memory, from which institution this place received the appellation of *Blanc minster*, with other names of similar import. Oswestry continued in the possession of the Britons, and constituted a portion of the kingdom termed Powysland, until the year 777, when it was annexed to the kingdom of Mercia, by conquest; and an earthen mound, called *Clawdd Offa*, Offa's dyke, and vulgarly the Devil's ditch, was raised, as a line of demarcation between that kingdom and the principality of Wales. This dyke extends from the river Wye, along the counties of Hereford, Radnor, Montgomery, and Denbigh, and terminates near the Clwydian hills; near this town it crosses the race-course on Cyrn-y-bwch. Parallel with it, but at unequal distances, is a similar rampart, called Wat's Dyke, or perhaps original Watch Dyke, from the number of watch forts on its course: the Welsh call it Clawdd Wat, from Cadwaladr, King of Wales. The formation of this work is of much earlier date, and is ascribed to the Britons, as a means of defence against Roman invasion: the intervening space was esteemed neutral ground, whereon the Britons, Danes, &c., were accustomed to meet for the purpose of traffic, without molestation. On the line of Wat's Dyke, about a mile northward of the town, is another work of the ancient Britons, denominated by their descendants *Llys Ogran*, or *Ogyrran*, or *Caer Ogran*, Ogran's palace, or strong hold; and also *Hên Dinas*, old camp or city: its present name is *Old Fort*, or, by corruption, *Old Port*, and it is occasionally called Old Oswestry, there being a vulgar tradition that it was anciently the site of the town: it was a famous military post, being a lofty natural eminence, of an oblong shape, and surrounded by a deep triple intrenchment on the summit and sides, the area comprising nearly sixteen acres, and the fortifications, which are covered with timber and brushwood, upwards of 40.

Oswestry is not mentioned in the Norman Survey: according to Dugdale, it was given by the Conqueror to Alan, ancestor of the Fitz-Alans, Earls of Arundel, in which noble family the barony continued upwards of 500 years; but another authority states that the Fitz-Alans became lords of it by marriage of one of the lords of Clun with Maud, widow of Madog ab Meredydd, who, on partition of Powysland by his father, succeeded to the division termed Powys Vadog, of which Oswestry formed part. This was Madog's chief residence, and, according to the Welsh records, he built the castle about 1149, though the English historians mention it to have existed before the Conquest: it stood on an artificial mound on the north-west side of the town, but there are scarcely any remains. When Henry II. attempted to subjugate the principality, in the

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year 1164, he assembled his army and encamped here for a considerable time, prior to the sanguinary conflict beneath Castell Crogen, now Chirk Castle, the scene of which is yet marked by a heap of stones, called *Adwy'r Beddau*, or the Passage of the Graves. During the contest between John and the barons, about 1216, the castle was destroyed by fire, and, in 1233, the town experienced a similar fate from Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of Wales. In 1277, Edward I., still meditating the subjugation of Wales, began to surround this town with walls, for the completion of which he imposed a murage tax upon the county for six years: they were about a mile in circumference, had four gates, and were flanked by a foss. Soon after the dissolution of the parliament held at Shrewsbury, in which the Duke of Hereford, afterwards Henry IV., accused the Duke of Norfolk of treasonable expressions, those illustrious persons were cited to appear before the king and the commissioners appointed by that parliament, in this town. During an insurrection of the Welsh, under Owain Glyndwr, in 1400, Oswestry was again nearly destroyed by fire; and in 1403, that renowned leader, having caused himself to be proclaimed Prince of Wales, assembled a force of 12,000 men here, with a view to join Lord Percy against the king; but this union was not effected; and, on the issue of that celebrated battle, Glyndwr retreated precipitately into Wales. At the commencement of the parliamentary war, Oswestry was garrisoned in support of the royal cause; but on June 22nd, 1644, the forces were compelled to surrender to a detachment of the parliamentary army, under the command of the Earl of Denbigh and General Mytton: an ineffectual attempt was made to retake the town, and a few years afterwards the castle was demolished. A great part of the town was destroyed by casual fires, which occurred in 1542, 1544, and 1567: the western suburb is yet called *Pentre poeth*, the burnt town.

The town, situated on the road from London to Holyhead, occupies the declivity of a range of hills which skirt it on the western side, and commands an extensive view over the fertile plain of Salop: the streets are paved and lighted, under the provisions of an act obtained in 1810, gas having been introduced in 1825; the old buildings of timber and brick have been succeeded by respectable modern edifices, and the town which has long since stretched beyond its ancient boundaries, is still progressively increasing in size, and improving in appearance. There is a neat theatre in Willow-street; and races are held annually in September. The chief business of the town is in malting, and there is some trade in flannel. Coal abounds in the neighbourhood. The markets are on Wednesday and Saturday, the former being the principal. A fair on the eve, day, and morrow of St. Andrew, was granted by Henry III.; fairs are also held on the third Wednesday in January, March 15th, May 12th, Wednesday before Midsummer-day, August 15th, Friday before September 29th, and December 10th. The first charter was granted to the inhabitants by William Fitz-Alan, their feudal lord, in the reign of Henry II., and the first royal charter by Richard II., confirmations having been received from subsequent sovereigns. The charter by which the borough was governed previously to the passing of the Municipal Reform Act was bestowed in the 25th of Charles II., and under it the officers of the corporation were a mayor, high-steward, recorder, coroner, 12 aldermen, 15 common-councilmen, a town-clerk, and others; the four first-named were justices of the peace. The government is now vested in a mayor, six aldermen and 18 councillors, by the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, for an abstract of which see the Appendix, No. I.: the borough is divided into two wards. The mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, with others appointed by commission. Prior to the passing of this act, there was a separate court of quarter sessions, and since that the town council applied for a continuance of it, but the government refused. The magistrates of the hundred of Oswestry, who hold their petty sessions in the town, have now a concurrent jurisdiction. Petty sessions are held on the last Thursday in every month; and one or two magistrates, as occasion requires, also attend at the town-clerk's office, where the sessions are held, once or twice every week, to dispose of offences as they arise. There is a small police force in the town. This has been made a polling-place for the northern division of the shire. The guild-hall is a plain stone edifice, with a small turret, comprising apartments for holding quarter sessions and other public meetings, and a jury-room; it is private property, and forms one side of the square denominated Bailey-head. Near it is the town-clerk's office, a lofty edifice built with the stone which formerly belonged to the town gates; behind it is a small prison, built in 1825, at a cost of about £500.

The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £23. 15. 7½.; present net income, £477; patron, Viscount Clive. The church was originally the conventual church of the ancient monastery, and was greatly damaged during the commotions of 1616 and 1644, at which latter period the tower was taken down by the royalists, lest, as it stood without the town walls, their opponents should annoy them from its summit: on the north side of the churchyard is a pleasant walk, shaded by a double row of lime trees, and terminated by an alcove. A chapel was erected in 1835, containing 670 sittings, 400 of which are free, the Incorporated Society having granted £450 in aid of the expense. A chapel of ease was erected in 1810, at *Trefonnen*, in this parish, by subscription, for the accommodation of the Welsh inhabitants, the service being performed in the Welsh language: it contains 95 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £40 in aid of the expense. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Welsh Calvinists, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists.

The free grammar school was founded about the time of Henry IV., by David Holbeche, and endowed with land then worth £10; in 1776, the sum of £780 was raised by subscription, for the erection of a new school-room and a residence for the master; at the same time a field, called *Coe Groes*, from having contained the cross, or pole, on which the mangled remains of Oswald were exposed, was given to the school by Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., having been regularly conveyed to it, by deed dated September 22nd, 1815, at a rent of £12 per annum, by the present baronet of that name: the premises then begun were completed by the Rev. Dr. Donne, the late master, who also recovered about 26 acres of land for the institution, which had been considered lost. The annual rental arising from the original

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endowment is about £260: the master's salary, including the value of the house, &c., is about £300 per annum, and he receives a considerable number of boarders: the school is free to all the sons of parishioners for instruction in English and classical literature. Thomas Bray, D.D., a learned divine, the principal promoter of the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," and the founder of parochial and lending libraries, received the early part of his education at this school. A National school is held in apartments above the town-clerk's office and town-hall, and is supported by voluntary contributions, the National Society having contributed £200 towards its establishment; here also schoolmasters are prepared for Wales. In Willow-street are six almshouses for six poor men and women, founded by the widow of Sir Francis Eure in 1626; they are preserved in repair and a small annuity is paid to the inmates by Mrs. Ormsby Gore, as owner of the Porkington estate. The house of industry, a spacious and handsome edifice of brick, about a mile from the town was erected for the poor of this town and parish, and those of ten neighbouring parishes, with the township of Llwyntcdman, in the parish of Llanymynech, at the joint expense of the respective places, pursuant to an act passed in 1791. There is a society for ameliorating the condition of the poor. A general fund, producing £55. 17., arising from various bequests, is distributed in bread to the poor; Sir Watkin Williams Wynn pays £10 annually, the interest of £200 bequeathed by Sir William Williams in 1734; and Sir Nathaniel Lloyd bequeathed property in the South Sea Stock and Old Annuities, the dividends on which, amounting to £97. 10. 8., are paid in half-yearly sums of £2. 5. to 20 reduced inhabitants of Oswestry and Whittington. A little westward from the town is Oswald's well, a small basin under an arch in the recess of a stone wall, with a crowned head of Oswald, near the spot where that monarch is supposed to have fallen; a chapel formerly stood near it. On the ancient walls which surrounded the town were several towers, and the entrance was through four gates, called respectively, New gate, Beatrice gate, Willow, or, more properly, Wallis gate, and Black gate, the last-named having been taken down in 1766, and the others in 1782. Oswestry confers the inferior title of Baron on the Duke of Norfolk.

OSYTH (ST.) CHICH, a parish, in the union and hundred of TENDRING, Northern Division of the county of ESSEX, 11 miles (S. E.) from Colchester; containing 1583 inhabitants. This place, remarkable for the remains of its noble monastery, derives its name from St. Osyth, daughter of Redwald, King of East Anglia, who, having made a vow of virginity, retired hither, where she founded a church and a nunnery, which were afterwards plundered by the Danes, who beheaded the foundress near an adjacent fountain. A creek, or arm of the river Colne, dividing into two branches, leads to two wharfs in the parish, and is navigable for barges and sloops. At the south-eastern boundary are a martello tower, for the defence of the coast, and a signal station. The parish, which is situated at the southern extremity of the hundred, extends along the sea-shore and is about twenty miles in circumference. The living is a donative; net income, £80; patron, F. Nassau, Esq. The church is a large irregular building, some parts being of considerable antiquity, and others of the time of Henry VI.: in the chancel are two handsome monuments in alabaster, erected to the memory of the two first Lords D'Arcy, and their wives. A school is endowed with land producing about £7 per annum. About the year 1118, Belmeis, Bishop of London, established a priory for Augustine canons on the supposed site of St. Osyth's nunnery, which, at the dissolution, had a revenue of £758. 5. 8. The quadrangle of this building is almost entire, excepting part of the north side, where are some modern apartments: the entrance is by a beautiful gateway of hewn stone, mixed with flints, having two towers and posterns: to the east are three towers, one larger and loftier than the rest; these remains have been partly converted into a handsome residence.

OTFORD (*ST. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union of SEVEN-OAKS, hundred of CODSHEATH, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, Western Division of the county of KENT, 3 miles (N.) from Seven-Oaks; containing 746 inhabitants. This place is memorable as the scene of an important victory obtained, in 773, by Offa, King of Mercia, over Ethmund, King of Kent; and also of a sanguinary battle, in which Edmund Ironside, in 1016, defeated the Danes with great slaughter. Numerous skeletons and human bones have been discovered at various times in the neighbourhood, probably the relics of the slain. The parish is pleasantly situated on the river Darent, and was formerly the residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury, of whose ancient palace, the favourite abode of Thomas à Becket, there are still considerable remains. In the reign of Henry VII., Archbishop Warcham expended more than £33,000 in repairing this stately structure, of which one of the square towers remains in a state of ruin. Near it is a well, 30 feet deep and 15 in diameter, enclosed by a wall, called Thomas à Becket's well, and said to have been used by that prelate as a bath. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £129; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The church was burnt down about 200 years since, and on its being rebuilt, wooden pillars were used to separate the aisles: the eastern window, of a very elegant design, has been renewed in strict imitation of the original, at the expense of Lord Willoughby de Broke, the lessee of the great tithes. The church contains some handsome monuments, one of which, to the memory of Charles Polhill, Esq., by Sir William Cheer, of seven different specimens of marble, is well worthy of attention. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a Sunday National school. An hospital for lepers was founded here in the reign of Henry III.

OTHAM (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of MAIDSTONE, hundred of EYHORNE, lathe of AYLESFORD, Western Division of the county of KENT, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Maidstone; containing 544 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 17. $3\frac{1}{2}$.; patron, Rev. W. Horne. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £400, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £70; the glebe comprises 38 acres, valued at £55 per annum. The small river Len forms the northern boundary of the parish, in which there is an abundance of what is called Kentish ragstone. An abbey of Premonstratensian canons was founded here, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. Lawrence, about the time of Henry II.; but, in the reign of John, they removed

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to a more convenient situation at Beaulieu, in the parish of Frant. On its site now stands Gore-Court, the residence of the Rev. W. Horne. Bishop Horne was born in this parish, in 1730; he died in 1792.

OTHERTON, a township, in the parish of PENKRIDGE, Eastern Division of the hundred of CUTTLESTONE, Southern Division of the county of STAFFORD, 1 mile (S. S. E.) from Penkridge, with which the population is returned.

OTHERY (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of BRIDG-WATER, hundred of WHITLEY, Western Division of the county of SOMERSET, 4½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Langport; containing 581 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12; present net income, £166; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Bath and Wells. The church is a large cruciform structure, with a handsome tower. Here is a National Sunday school. The navigable river Parret forms the western and southern boundaries of the parish, in which there is a quarry of good building stone.

OTLEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of WOODBRIDGE, hundred of CARLFORD, Eastern Division of the county of SUFFOLK, 8 miles (N. E. by N.) from Ipswich; containing 616 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 6. 5½.; patron, Earl of Abergavenny. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £650, subject to the payment of rates; the glebe comprises 70 acres. The church has been repewed, and 110 free sittings provided, the Incorporated Society having granted £70 in aid of the expense. There is a place of worship for Baptists. A rectory-house, and a school with a residence for the master and mistress, have been lately erected in the antique style; the school is conducted on the National plan, and is supported by subscription. The Hall, now a farm-house, is a building of the reign of Elizabeth, and was formerly the seat of the family of Gosnold.

OTLEY (*All Saints*), a market-town and parish, partly in the Upper Division of the wapentake of SKYRACK, and partly in the Upper Division of the wapentake of CLARO, West Riding of the county of YORK; containing 10,163 inhabitants, of which number, 3161 are in the market-town of Otley, 28 miles (W. by S.) from York, and 206 (N. N. W.) from London. The name has been considered a contraction of *Oat-lea*, from the quantity of oats formerly cultivated in the neighbourhood; but, with more probability, and on better evidence, it is believed to be a corruption of *Othelai*, as spelt in Domesday-book, meaning the field of *Othe*, or *Otho*. The town, which is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Wharf, is small and neatly built. A few persons are employed in the worsted manufacture. Considerable quantities of smelts, eels, and trout, and occasionally salmon, are taken in the river, near Otley. The market, which is amply supplied with corn, cattle, sheep, and calves, is on Friday; and fairs are held on the first Monday after August 2nd, for horses and cattle; on the Friday between New and Old Martinmas days, for hiring servants; and on every second Monday, for cattle and sheep. The town has lately been made a polling-place for the West Riding.

The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 1. 8.: it is in the patronage of the Crown; impropriators, F. Fawkes, Esq., and Executors of Edmund Barker, Esq., in moieties. The church was originally of Norman architecture, but of the ancient building the north door alone remains: it is a spacious edifice, and contains several monuments of the families of Fairfax, Fawkes, Vavasour, &c.; a gallery has been erected, containing 195 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £40 in aid of the expense. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. The free grammar school, founded by means of a bequest of £250 from Thomas Cave, in the year 1602, was established by letters patent of James I., and named, in honour of the then Prince of Wales, "The Free Grammar School of Prince Henry," the above bequest having been augmented by subscription, a school-room and other apartments were erected about the year 1611; the annual income is £26. 13. 4. Here was anciently an hospital for lepers. Sir Thomas, afterwards Lord, Fairfax, the celebrated parliamentary general, was born at Denton Park, in this parish, in the year 1611, and died in the same house, on the 12th of November, 1671.

OTTERBOURNE (*St. Matthew*), a parish, in the union of HURSLEY, hundred of BUDDLESGATE, Winchester and Northern Divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 4½ miles (S. S. W.) from Winchester; containing 583 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Hursley. A new church was consecrated July 30th, 1839: it has a handsome interior, and contains 280 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £300 in aid of the expense. Here is a National school. The Itchin navigation and the South-Western railway pass through the parish.

OTTERBURN, a township, in the parish of KIRKBY-IN-MALHAM-DALE, union of SETTLE, Western Division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, West Riding of the county of YORK, 8½ miles (S. E.) from Settle; containing 66 inhabitants.

OTTERBURN-WARD, a township, in the parish of ELSTON, union of BELLINGHAM, Southern Division of COQUETDALE ward, Northern Division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 11 miles (N. E. by N.) from Bellingham; containing 385 inhabitants, who are principally employed in the manufacture of woollen cloth, including carding, dyeing, and fulling. Otterburn castle was a strong fortress, well adapted for sustaining the frequent attacks of the Scottish borderers. Here was fought, in 1388, the famous battle between the English, under Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur, and the Scots, commanded by Earl Douglas, in which the latter fell by the sword of the former, who, with many of his knights, was afterwards taken prisoner. The ancient and popular ballad of "Chevy Chace," in which, however, there are material deviations from historical facts, was founded upon this sanguinary contest. On the spot where the battle was fought are several tumuli, also remains of intrenchments, and a cross erected where Douglas is said to have fallen.

OTTERDEN (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union of HOLLINGBOURN, partly in the hundred of FAVERSHAM, Upper Division of the lathe of SCRAY, but chiefly in the hundred of EYHORNE, lathe of AYLESFORD, Western Division of the county of KENT, 3½ miles (N.) from Charing; containing 181 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 14. 2.; present income, £280; patron, W. G. PAXTON, Esq. The

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church was erected in 1753, near the ruins of a more ancient edifice: on the east side are some fine monuments to the family of Curtice, and opposite, on the west side, a monument to the memory of Alderman Bunce; they were in the old church. There is an excellent rectory-house, rebuilt in 1827 by the present incumbent.

OTTERFORD (*St. Leonard*), a parish, in the union of Taunton, hundred of Taunton and Taunton-Dean, Western Division of the county of Somerset, 7 miles (8.) from Taunton; containing 406 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £72; patron, R. Bancombe, Esq.; impropriators, various Landowners.

OTTERHAM (*St. Denis*), a parish, in the union of Camelford, hundred of Lesnewth, Eastern Division of the county of Cornwall, 6 miles (N. E. by N.) from Camelford; containing 227 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 14. 2.; present net income, £161; patrons, the Representatives of the late W. Chilcott, Esq. There is a barrow near the road to Stratton.

OTTERHAMPTON, a parish, in the union of Bridg-water, hundred of Cannington, Western Division of the county of Somerset, 5½ miles (N. W.) from Bridg-water; containing 240 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6.; present net income, £210; patron, J. Evered, Esq. The navigable river Parret bounds the parish on the east.

OTTERINGTON, NORTH (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the unions of North-Allerton and Thirsk, partly in the wapentake of Allertonshire, and partly in that of Birdforth, North Riding of the county of York; containing 617 inhabitants, of which number, 61 are in the township of North Otterington, 3½ miles (S.) from North Allerton. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4; present net income, £130; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford.

OTTERINGTON, SOUTH (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Thirsk, wapentake of Birdforth, North Riding of the county of York, 4½ miles (S. by E.) from North-Allerton; containing 241 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory in two portions, called Gamwell House and Weatherel House, each valued in the king's books at £7. 14. 4½; present net income of both, £290; patron, T. Dambrough, Esq.

OTTERSAY-STOCKLINCH, county of Somerset. —See STOCKLINCH, OTTERSAY.

OTTERTON (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of St. Thomas, hundred of East Budleigh, Woodbury and Southern Divisions of the county of Devon, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from Sidmouth; containing 1178 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £22; present net income, £312; patron and impropriator, Lord Rolle. A school is endowed with £19 per annum, for which 32 children are instructed. The river Otter runs through the parish. Fairs are held on the Wednesday in Easter week and October 11th. There was formerly a chapel at Hederland. Here was an alien priory of Black monks, founded in the reign of the Conqueror, and subordinate to the abbey of St. Michael in Periculo Maris, in Normandy; at the suppression, in the 1st of Edward IV., its revenue was estimated at £87. 10. 4., and its possessions were given to the monastery of Sion. The prior enjoyed the singular rights of first choice in the fish-market, of appropriating to himself the half of every dolphin brought thither, and of claiming every porpoise at the price of "twelve pence, and a loaf to each sailor, and two to the master."

OTTERY (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, constituting the hundred of Ottery-St. Mary, in the union of Honiton, Woodbury and Southern Divisions of the county of Devon, 11 miles (E. by N.) from Exeter, and 161 (W. S. W.) from London; and containing 3849 inhabitants. This place derives its name from its situation on the river Otter, and its distinguishing appellation from the dedication of its church to the Blessed Virgin. At the time of the Conquest, the manor and church of "Otrei," belonged to the chapter of St. Mary's church, at Rouen in Normandy, to whom it had been given by Edward the Confessor. At what time a church was first founded at this place is not known; but in 1260 a church was consecrated by Bronescombe, Bishop of Exeter, which in 1337 was made collegiate for a warden, minister, precentor, sacristan, and brethren, in all 40 in number, by Bishop Grandison, who, at his own charge, purchased from the chapter of Rouen the church and manor of Ottery, as an endowment for his recently established college. He also built the choir and Lady's chapel, with a magnificent altar screen which was mutilated in the reign of Elizabeth, and plaistered over in 1603, and subsequently, in 1688, covered by a wooden frame-work; upon removing which, in 1829, the original was discovered, and has recently been restored in Beer-stone, after a splendid design by Edward Blore, Esq. In 1451, Henry VI., in his progress through the kingdom, visited this place, where he was received with every demonstration of respect, and where he remained for two days, taking up his lodging in the college. During the civil war of the seventeenth century it was alternately occupied by both parties, and in 1645 Sir Thomas Fairfax fixed his head-quarters here for several weeks, during which time he lost many of his men by disease, and several of his officers, among whom was Colonel Pickering. The town is pleasantly situated on the east bank of the river Otter, and within one mile of the great western road from London to Exeter; it is irregularly built on very uneven ground, and, with the exception of a few respectable houses in the higher parts of it, consists chiefly of cottages: the inhabitants are amply supplied with water flowing freely through the streets; and the surrounding country, of which the soil is fertile, is agreeably diversified with pleasing scenery. Among the more ancient buildings is a noble mansion in the Elizabethan style, called Cadhay (built by John Haydon, bencher of Lincoln's Inn), a quadrangular building, in the centre of which is an open area, called the Queen's Court. The manufacture of serge, which was formerly carried on here, has been superseded by the introduction of extensive silk-works, of which the machinery is impelled by a water wheel of very large dimensions. In these works between 300 and 400 persons are employed in the manufacturing principally of handkerchiefs and ribands; some lace is also made in the town. The market is on Thursday; and fairs, chiefly for cattle, are held on the Tuesday before Palm-Sunday, Whit-Tuesday, and August 15th, at the last of which great quantities of cheese are sold: a great market is also held on the Thursday before the second Friday

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in every month. Courts leet and baron are held annually for the manor, at which two constables for the town and two for the parish are appointed; there is also a constable for the hundred, whose office is permanent.

The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20; present net income, £112: it is in the patronage of the Crown. After the dissolution of the college founded by Bishop Grandison, the revenue of which was estimated at £338. 2. 9., the site was granted to Edward, Earl of Hertford, in the 37th of Henry VIII.; in the same year that monarch gave the church and cemetery, with the vicarage and collegiate buildings, in trust to four inhabitants of the town, whom he incorporated under the designation of "The four Governors of the hereditaments and goods of the church of St. Mary-Ottery." Under this charter, which was obtained for them by John Haydon, of Cadhay House, the governors make certain annual payments to the vicar, chaplain-priest, and school-master. The great tithes of the parish belong to the Dean and Canons of Windsor, and the small tithes to the Governors. The church is a noble structure, principally in the early style of English architecture, with some portions of more recent date, and has two towers, which form the transepts, a nave and choir, both with aisles, and a lady's chapel: the groined roof was added by Bishop Grandison, and the north aisle of the nave is in the later English style, with a very rich ceiling of fan tracery and pendants; at the east end of the lady's chapel are some richly canopied niches, and also at the west end of the church; in the nave are two plain altar-tombs, with the recumbent effigies of an armed knight and a lady, under an arch embellished with rich mouldings and pendant tracery, surmounted by an ogee canopy with crockets and a finial. Sir J. Kennaway, Bart., has applied to Her Majesty's commissioners for the perpetual patronage of a new chapel he proposes to build and endow here. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. "The King's Grammar School" was founded in 1546 by Henry VIII., who endowed it with £10 per annum from the funds of the church corporation, to which subsequent benefactions were added; among these was a donation of land, in the year 1666, by Mr. Edward Salter, who appropriated £6 per annum from the rent, as an exhibition to any of the colleges or halls of Oxford, or, in the event of no scholar claiming it for that purpose, to be divided between two children of the school for their maintenance. Two boys are educated free of expense on Mr. Salter's foundation, and the school is open to all the sons of the inhabitants, on payment of six guineas per annum. In this school were educated, among other eminent characters, Sir Francis Buller, Bart., successively judge of the courts of Common Pleas and King's Bench; Dr. Luxmore, late Bishop of St. Asaph; Dr. Coleridge, Bishop of Barbadoes and the Leeward islands; and Sir J. T. Coleridge, Knt., one of the present judges of the Court of Queen's Bench. The late S. T. Coleridge, the poet and essayist, was born in the school-house, in 1772, at which time his father was master. A National school is supported by subscription, and two day and Sunday schools are supported by Sir John Kennaway. The almshouses were founded by Robert Hone, a maternal ancestor of Sir Thomas Bodley: the estates called the Feoffees' lands are very considerable; and these are numerous charitable bequests for distribution among the poor. The water of a spring near the town, called "Hawkins' well," is said to be efficacious in diseases of the eye; and persons afflicted with the stone have received great relief from the water of a spring in Yonder-street, which acts powerfully as a solvent. Among the natives of this parish may be enumerated Sir Isaac Heard, late Garter King at Arms, born in the year 1730; and the notorious Joanna Southcott, born in the year 1750.

OTTRINGHAM (*St. Wilfrid*), a parish, in the union of Patrington, Southern Division of the wapentake of Holderness, East Riding of the county of York, 6½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Hedon; containing 627 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £83; patron, Frank Watt, Esq. The church is principally in the decorated style of architecture, with a tower surmounted by a spire. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

OUGHTERBY, a township, in the parish of Kirk-Bampton, ward, and Eastern Division of the county of Cumberland, 7¼ miles (W.) from Carlisle; containing 118 inhabitants.

OULSTON, a township, in the parish of Coxwold, union of Easingwould, wapentake of Bindforth, North Riding of the county of York, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Easingwould; containing 215 inhabitants.

OULSWICK, a chapelry, in the parish of Monks-Risborough, hundred of Aylesbury, county of Buckingham, 5½ miles (W. by S.) from Wendover: the population is returned with the parish. The chapel, now demolished, was dedicated to St. Peter.

OULTON, a township, in the parish and union of Wigton, ward, and Eastern Division of the county of Cumberland, 2 miles (N. N. W.) from Wigton; containing 379 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Baptists, with a cemetery attached. A workhouse was erected in 1828, the expense of which was defrayed by the sale of an allotment of common land.

OULTON (*St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of Aylsham, hundred of South Erpingham, Eastern Division of the county of Norfolk, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from Aylsham; containing 386 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 5.; present net income, £153; patron and incumbent, Rev. S. Cook. There is a place of worship for Independents. A workhouse has been erected here for several united parishes.

OULTON (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the hundred of Mutford and Lothingland, Eastern Division of the county of Suffolk, 3 miles (W.) from Lowestoft; containing 588 inhabitants, exclusively of the union house for the hundred, which is in this parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 13. 4.; patron, Rev. Geo. Anguish. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £430, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £49; the glebe comprises 50 acres, valued at £38. 4. per annum. The church originally seems to have been built in the form of the Latin cross, but both transepts have been taken down: the steeple stands between the nave and chancel, and the whole building shows it to be of the Norman style of architecture; there are some curious ancient brasses in the chancel. Two schools are partly supported by the parish and the rector. The river Waveney bounds the parish on the

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west, and receives the surplus water of Lake Lothing, called Oniton Broad, on the south.

OULTON, LOW, a township, in the parish of OVER, union of NORTHWICH, First Division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, Southern Division of the county of CHESTER, 3¾ miles (E. by N.) from Tarporley; containing 55 inhabitants.

OUNDLE (*ST. PETER*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of POLEBROOKE, Northern Division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 30 miles (N. E.) from Northampton, and 77 (N. by W.) from London; containing, exclusively of the hamlet of Elmington, 2450 inhabitants. A monastery was established here before the year 711, when Wilfrid, Archbishop of York, died in it: by some it is thought to have been founded by that primate, whilst others consider it to have been a cell to the abbey of Peterborough, and part of its possessions. The town is situated on a gentle declivity on the northern bank of the river Nene, by which it is nearly surrounded, and over which are two bridges, leading respectively to the Thrapston and Peterborough roads: North bridge is remarkable for its length and the number of its arches, which support an elevated causeway. The streets are well paved and lighted, and, in consequence of recent improvements made under the provisions of a local act of parliament, the general appearance of the town has been entirely modernized: two or three houses yet remain, which were built with the stones of Fotheringhay castle. Several of the inhabitants are employed in making bobbin-lace. The market is on Thursday; and fairs are held on Feb. 25th, Whit-Monday, and Aug. 21st, for horses, cattle, and sheep; and on Oct. 12th, for cheese, cattle, &c.: a commodious market-house and shambles have been recently erected. Manorial courts leet and baron, and a court for the hundred, are held annually: a court is likewise held for the rectorial manor of Oundle, once in two or three years. The petty sessions for the division take place here once a fortnight; the town has been made a polling-place for the northern division of the shire. A court for the recovery of debts under 40*s*. was attached to the hundred court, but it has been disused for several years.

The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; present net income, £376: it is in the patronage of the Crown; impropriator,—Simeon, Esq. The church is a spacious and very handsome cruciform structure, combining the different styles of English architecture, with a lofty tower, terminated at the angles by octagonal turrets, and surmounted by an hexagonal crocketed spire, erected in 1634: in the chancel are some rich stalls, good screen-work, and a portion of ancient stained glass. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists, also a Roman Catholic chapel. The free grammar school was founded in 1556, by Sir William Laxton, a native of this town, and lord mayor of London in 1544; the amount of endowment is about £400 per annum, and the management is vested in the Master and Wardens of the Grocers' Company, who appoint the master; there are 28 boys on the foundation. A school for the education of 30 poor men's sons was built and endowed in 1620, by the Rev. Nicholas Latham, with £10 per annum; the boys are also clothed annually. Another, containing 12 boys, is also endowed with £10 per annum, payable out of the funds of Latham's Charity; and a National School is supported by subscription. An almshouse, founded and endowed by Sir William Laxton, for seven poor men, is under the superintendence of the Grocers' Company; and an hospital for sixteen poor women was also founded by the Rev. N. Latham. The poor law union of Oundle comprises 37 parishes or places, containing a population of 13,517, according to the census of 1831, and is under the superintendence of 40 guardians. There are two contingent exhibitions to the University of Cambridge, of £4 per annum each, for poor scholars of the parishes of Oundle, Glapthorne, Cotterstock, and Tansor. In the vicinity of this town are some chalybeate springs.

OUNELEY, or ONNELEY, a township, in the parish of MADELEY, Northern Division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD, 7 miles (W. S. W.) from Newcastle-under-Lyme; containing 186 inhabitants.

OUSBY (*ST. LUKE*), a parish, in the union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, Eastern Division of the county of CUMBERLAND, 9½ miles (E. N. E.) from Penrith; containing 291 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 13. 4.; present net income, £353; patron, Bishop of Carlisle. The church contains in a niche a wooden effigy of a man in armour. Ousby, properly *Ulfsby*, the seat of Ulf, a Dane, is situated to the west of that chain of mountains which runs in a south-east direction from the borders of Scotland, through Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmorland, and Yorkshire, and terminates in Derbyshire. From its elevated position, it is subject to great damage from the "Helm Winds" that occur frequently from Sept. to May, and do great injury to the corn. Limestone and red sandstone abound here, and there are veins of lead-ore, also some small seams of coal. Here are the remains of a British fortification, consisting of an outer and an inner rampart, within the area of which Roman urns and other antiquities have been found: the Maiden Way traverses the mountainous parts of this parish.

OUSDEN, or OWSDEN (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of NEWMARKET, hundred of RISBRIDGE, Western Division of the county of SUFFOLK, 6¼ miles (E. S. E.) from Newmarket; containing 328 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 3. 9.; present net income, £285; patron, Thomas James Ireland, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £26. 10., subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £3. The church is in the Norman style. A school was endowed with £10 per annum by Richard Moseley, Esq. in 1743.

OUSEBURN, GREAT (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the Lower Division of the wapentake of CLARO, West Riding of the county of YORK, 4½ miles (S. E.) from Aldborough; containing 534 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £3. 10.; present net income, £213: it is in the patronage of the Crown; impropriator, Rev. E. Robinson. The church has been enlarged, and contains 60 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £60 in aid of the expense. There is a place of worship for Independents. Six poor children are instructed for £3 a year, the produce of sundry trifling bequests for that purpose.

OUSEBURN, LITTLE (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, partly in the Lower, and partly in the Upper, Division

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of the wapentake of CLARO, West Riding of the county of YORK; containing 511 inhabitants, of which number, 287 are in the township of Little Ouseburn, 5 miles (S. E. by S.) from Aldborough. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £3. 8. 4.; present net income, £113; patron, Precentor in the Cathedral Church of York. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a day and Sunday school, supported by subscription.

OUSEFLEET, a township, in the parish of WHITGIFT, union of GOOLE, Lower Division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, West Riding of the county of YORK, 7 miles (S. E. by E.) from Howden; containing 243 inhabitants.

OUSTON, a township, in the parish and union of CHESTER-LE-STREET, Middle Division of CHESTER ward, Northern Division of the county palatine of DURHAM, 9 miles (N.) from Durham; containing 273 inhabitants.

OUSTON (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of BILLESDON, hundred of GARTREE, Northern Division of the county of LEICESTER, 8 miles (S. by E.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing 197 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £80; patron and impropriator, Rev. Henry Palmer. A school is supported by subscription. The church formerly belonged to a small priory of canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, which was founded here in the time of Henry II., by Sir Robert Grimhald, and possessed, at the dissolution, a revenue of £173. 18. 9.

OUSTON, a township, in the parish of STAMFORDHAM, union of CASTLE ward, North-Eastern Division of TINDALE ward, Southern Division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 12½ miles (W. N. W.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne; containing 19 inhabitants.

OUTCHESTER, a township, in the parish of BAMBROUGH, union of BELFORD, Northern Division of BAMBROUGH ward and of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 2½ miles (E. by S.) from Belford; containing 111 inhabitants. This place, situated on the western bank of the river Warn, near its outlet into Budle bay, was the site of the *Castrum Ulterius* of the ancient port of Warnmouth. The camp is of a square form, and there are vestiges of a Roman road extending from it towards Alnwick. The bay affords secure anchorage for small vessels, which are principally employed in the exportation of corn and flour, and in importing coal and wood.

OUTERSIDE, a joint township with Allerby, in the parish of ASPATRIA, union of COCKERMOUTH, ALLERDALE ward below Derwent, Western Division of the county of CUMBERLAND, 6½ miles (N.) from Cockermouth; containing, with Allerby, 381 inhabitants. Coal is obtained in the township, which is bounded on the south by the river Ellen.

OUTSEATS, a hamlet, in the parish of HATHERSAGE, hundred of HIGH PEAK, Northern Division of the county of DERBY; containing 202 inhabitants.

OUTTON, a township, in the parish of ROTHWELL, union of WAKEFIELD, Lower Division of the wapentake of AGBRIGG, West Riding of the county of YORK; containing, with Woodlesford, 1496 inhabitants. A school for girls is supported by a lady.

OUTWELL (*St. CLEMENT*), a parish, in the union of WISBEACH, partly in the hundred of WISBEACH, Isle of ELY, county of CAMBRIDGE, and partly in the hundred of CLACKCLOSE, county of NORFOLK, 5½ miles (S. E.) from Wisbeach; containing 986 inhabitants. This parish is remarkable for its extensive market-gardens, the produce of which is conveyed by the Nene, which runs through the village, to many of the towns situated on that river. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £16; present net income, £417; patron, Bishop of Ely. The church is a very handsome structure. A school is partly supported from the parish funds. Molycourt priory, or the chapel of St. Mary de Bello Loco, which was situated in this parish, was founded before the Conquest, for Benedictine monks; but its revenue having considerably diminished, Henry VI. appropriated it to the priory of Ely, and it continues parcel of the possessions of that see.

OVENDEN, a township, in the parish and union of HALIFAX, wapentake of MORLEY, West Riding of the county of YORK, 1½ mile (N. W.) from Halifax; containing 8871 inhabitants. A chapel has been built, by aid of a grant from Her Majesty's Commissioners; it contains 170 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £350 in aid of the expense. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

OVER (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of ST. IVES, hundred of PAPWORTH, county of CAMBRIDGE, 4½ miles (E. by S.) from St. Ives; containing 989 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £19. 0. 10.; present net income £108; patrons, Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The rectory, an impropriation belonging to the college, is valued in the king's books at £51. 13. 11½. There is a place of worship for Baptists. Alice Walpole, in 1709, left a trifling sum for the education of children; and the late Mrs. Kirkby gave £300, since laid out in land, for the endowment of a charity school, and the relief of poor widows.

OVER (*St. CHAD*), a parish (formerly a market-town), having separate jurisdiction, locally in the First Division of the hundred of Eddisbury, partly in the union of NANTWICH, but chiefly in that of NORTHWICH, Southern Division of the county of CHESTER; containing 2928 inhabitants, of which number, 2601 are in the town of Over, 16½ miles (E.) from Chester, and 168 (N. W. by N.) from London. The town is situated on the road from Middlewich to Chester, and consists chiefly of one long and irregular street, in which are remains of several crosses: over the river Weever, between the parishes of Over and Davenham, is Winsford bridge, on each side of which houses have been built, in consequence of the extension of the salt manufacture in this neighbourhood: on both sides of the river, which bounds this parish on the east, and is navigable to Winsford, are brine pits, and by means of it salt is conveyed in flats to Liverpool. The market, formerly held on Wednesday, by charter of Edward I., has been disused for about a century: fairs are held on May 15th and Sept. 25th. The town, called in ancient records the borough of Over, has been from time immemorial under the government of a mayor, who is chosen annually at the court leet and baron of the lord of the manor, held in October; two juries are then empanelled, one for the borough, called the Grand Jury, the other for the subordinate townships, called the County Jury: the former return six inhabitants of the lordship of Over

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to the lord of the manor, by whom, at an adjourned court held fourteen days afterward, one of them is nominated mayor for the year ensuing, and, during his mayoralty, acts as justice of the peace within the borough and lordship, including the parishes of Over and Whitegate, and has a sworn serjeant who executes all processes within his jurisdiction: on quitting office he takes the title of alderman, but is no longer invested with any authority. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 4.; present net income, £125; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Chester. The church was rebuilt in 1543, by Hugh Starkey, gentleman usher to Henry VIII.; it is in the later style of English architecture, and contains 84 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £75 in aid of the expense: in the interior is a font with a decorated niche over a water basin, some good stained glass, tabernacle-work, and an altar-tomb, supporting an effigy in brass to the memory of Hugh Starkey. There is a place of worship for Independents. The free grammar school, near the church, was founded in 1689, by Mrs. Elizabeth Venables, and her son, Thomas Lee, Esq., at Darnhall, in the adjoining parish of Whitegate, and endowed with lands, the present value of which is £60 per annum: the school is open to children of Over and Whitegate, also to those of the township of Wevver; it was removed to its present situation in 1805, and is now conducted on the National system.

OVER, a hamlet, in the parish of Churcham, Lower Division of the hundred of Dudstone and King's-Barton, union, and Eastern Division of the county, of Gloucester: the population is returned with Highnam and Linton.

OVER, a tything, in the parish of Almondsbury, Lower Division of the hundred of Langley and Swineshead, Western Division of the county of Gloucester, 6½ miles (N. by W.) from Bristol; containing 99 inhabitants.

OVER, CHURCH, county of Chester. — See UPTON.

OVER-HADDON, county of Derby.—See HADDON, OVER.—*And other places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

OVERBURY (*St. Faith*), a parish, in the unions of Tewkesbury and Winchcomb, Middle Division of the hundred of Oswaldslow, Pershore and Eastern Divisions of the county of Worcester, 5½ miles (N. E.) from Tewkesbury; containing 817 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 10.; present net income, £421; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Worcester. There are chapels of ease at Alstone, Teddington, and Little Washbourne, in this parish. Here are some malt-kilns and a paper-mill. Elizabeth Wood, in 1824, bequeathed £200, of which the interest is annually distributed to the poor in clothing.

OVERSLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of Arrow, union of Alcester, Stratford Division of the hundred of Barlichway, Southern Division of the county of Warwick, ½ a mile (S. E.) from Alcester; containing 179 inhabitants.

OVERSTONE (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of Wellingborough, hundred of Spelhoe, Southern Division of the county of Northampton, 5 miles (N. E.) from Northampton; containing 203 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 16. 3.; present net income, £265; patron, L. Loyd, Esq.

OVERSTRAND (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the union of Erpingham, hundred of North Erpingham, Eastern Division of the county of Norfolk, 1½ mile (S. E. by E.) from Cromer; containing 178 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £2. 1. 5½.; present net income, £75; patron, Lord Suffield. The church, which was formerly in a very dilapidated state, has been repaired. A school was built at the expense of a lady in 1830, and is supported by Miss Baxter.

OVERTON, a township, in the parish of Malpas, union of Wrexham, Higher Division of the hundred of Broxton, Southern Division of the county of Chester, 1½ mile (N. W.) from Malpas; containing 111 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

OVERTON, a village, in the parish of Frodsham, Second Division of the hundred of Eddisbury, Southern Division of the county of Chester: the population is returned with the parish. The village adjoins the town of Frodsham, and contains the parish church.

OVERTON, a chapelry, in the parish of Lancaster, hundred of Lonsdale, south of the sands, Northern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster, 4½ miles (S. W.) from Lancaster; containing 366 inhabitants. This chapelry occupies a peninsula formed by the river Lune and Morecambe bay. The living is a perpetual curacy, net income, £155; patron, Vicar of Lancaster. The chapel is a very ancient building, and contains 100 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £100 in aid of the expense.

OVERTON, a township, in the parish of Richard's-Castle, hundred of Munslow, Southern Division of the county of Salop, 1½ mile (S. by W.) from Ludlow: the population is returned with the parish.

OVERTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, (formerly a borough), in the union of Whitchurch, hundred of Overton, Kingsclere and Northern Divisions of the county of Southampton, 3 miles (E. N. E.) from Whitchurch, and 54 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 1507 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with that of Tadley annexed, in the patronage of the Rector, valued in the king's books at £14. 12. 3½.; present net income, £320. The rectory is a sinecure, valued in the king's books at £29. 19. 7.; present net income, £50; patron, Bishop of Winchester. The tithes of Tadley have been commuted for a rent-charge of £229. 12., subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £102; the glebe comprises two acres, valued at £3. 18. 9. per annum. There is a place of worship for Independents; also a National school supported by subscription, and a school for girls supported by a lady. The village is situated on the great western road: a manufactory for throwing silk affords employment to the greater part of the female inhabitants. The river Test, which has its source about a mile distant, passes through the village. Fairs are held on May 4th, Whit-Monday, July 18th, and Oct. 22nd, the last being a considerable fair for sheep. This place formerly sent two members to parliament.

OVERTON (*St. Michael*), a parish, consolidated with Fyfield, in the union of Marlborough, partly in the hundred of Elstub and Everley, but chiefly in that of Selkley, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and Northern, Divisions of the county of Wilts, 3½ miles

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(S. by W.) from Marlborough; containing 923 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £23. 0. 5.; present net income, £319; patron and impropriator, Duke of Marlborough. There is a chapel of ease at Alton-Priors, in this parish.

OVERTON (*St. Cuthbert*), a parish, in the union of York, partly in the liberty of St. Peter's, East Riding, but chiefly in the wapentake of Bulmer, North Riding, of the county of York; containing 704 inhabitants, of which number, 49 are in the township of Overton, 4¾ miles (N. W.) from York. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 8. 11½.; present net income, £131; patron and impropriator, Viscount Downe. A free school was founded in the year 1655, under the will of Ann Middleton, who bequeathed £1000 for that purpose.

OVERTON, COLD (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of Oakham, and forming, with the parishes of Somerby and Withcote, a detached portion of the hundred of Framlaeth, Northern Division of the county of Leicester, 7 miles (S. E. by S.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing 123 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 12. 3½.; patron, E. B. Hartopp, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £269, subject to the payment of rates; the glebe comprises 45 acres, valued at £55. 10. per annum. Here is a school in which 14 orphans are maintained and educated by a private individual.

OVERTON, MARKET (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of Oakham, hundred of Alstoe, county of Rutland, 6 miles (N. by E.) from Oakham; containing 470 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 11. 3.; present net income, £507; patron, John Wingfield, Esq.

OVING (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Aylesbury, hundred of Ashendon, county of Buckingham, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from Aylesbury; containing 384 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 17. 11.; present net income, £232: it is in the patronage of the Crown. The making of lace is carried on here. There are some remains of an ancient castle.

OVING, a parish, in the union of West Hampnett, hundred of Box and Stockbridge, rape of Chichester, Western Division of the county of Sussex, 2¾ miles (E.) from Chichester; containing 789 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 11. 10½.; present net income, £224; patron, Precentor in the Cathedral Church of Chichester: the impropriation belongs to Miss Woods. The church, which is in the style of the 13th century, is built of flint, with stone quoins and dressings to the windows, and is cruciform, with a tower surmounted by a shingled spire at the west end: in 1839 it was thoroughly repaired and restored, and the churchyard newly laid out and surrounded with a wall and iron railing, by Miss Woods. Opposite the church Miss Woods has also lately erected and liberally endowed two elegant buildings in the Tudor style, of similar materials to the church, with pinnacles at the gables and angles; one is intended for eight poor old persons, and the other contains two school-rooms, with a residence for the master and mistress between them. On the opposite side of the road, and forming a triangle with the church, almshouses, and schools, is the parsonage-house, in a corresponding style, altogether presenting a picturesque view on entering the village. In 1827, Mrs. Susannah Green bequeathed £2000 for the support of three poor widows. The Arundel and Portsmouth canal passes through the parish.

OVINGDEAN, a parish, in the union of Newhaven, hundred of Younsmere, rape of Lewes, Eastern Division of the county of Sussex, 2¾ miles (E. by S.) from Brighton; containing 119 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 5. 6.; present net income, £355; patron and incumbent, Rev. John Marshall. The church is in the early style of English architecture. A school is supported by subscription. The village is situated in a pleasant valley, about a mile from the coast. Not far from the church is an ancient farm-house, recently modernized, in which Charles II. sought refuge prior to his escape to the continent.

OVINGHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, partly in the union of Hexham, and partly in that of Castle ward, Eastern Division of Tindale ward, Southern Division of the county of Northumberland; containing 3019 inhabitants, of which number, 233 are in the township of Ovingham, 11 miles (W.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £5. 8. 4.; present net income, £158; patron and impropriator, C. W. Bigge, Esq. There is a place of worship for Independents; also a National school. The river Tyne passes through the parish, which abounds with mines of coal. Here are a brewery, a dye-house, and bleaching grounds; and there are two fairs, on April 26th and Oct. 26th. The vicarage-house occupies the site of a cell of Black canons, founded by one of the Umfravilles, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was valued at £13. 4. 8.

OVINGTON, a parish, in the union of Risbridge, hundred of Hinckford, Northern Division of the county of Essex, 2¼ miles (S. by W.) from Clare; containing 179 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of Tilbury consolidated, valued in the king's books at £7; patron, John Fisher, Esq. The tithes of Ovington have been commuted for a rent-charge of £207, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £36; the glebe comprises 22 acres, valued at £35 per annum. The church, a small but neat edifice, is pleasantly seated on an eminence, surrounded with trees.

OVINGTON (*St. John the Evangelist*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Wayland, Western Division of the county of Norfolk, 1½ mile (N. N. E.) from Watton; containing 230 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 3. 6½.; present net income, £412; patrons, Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge.

OVINGTON, a township, in the parish of Ovingham, union of Hexham, Eastern Division of Tindale ward, Southern Division of the county of Northumberland, 12 miles (W.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne; containing 339 inhabitants. A Sunday National school has been established. An extensive coal mine is now in operation, and there are a large malthouse and a brewery within the township.

OVINGTON, a parish, in the union of Alresford, hundred of Fawley, Winchester and Northern Divisions of the county of Southampton, 2 miles (W. by S.) from

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New Alresford; containing 179 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 10.; present net income, £219; patron, Bishop of Winchester. Here is a small National school.

OVINGTON, a township, in the parish of FORCETT, union of TEESDALE, wapentake of GILLING-WEST, North Riding of the county of YORK, 4 miles (E. N. E.) from Gretn-Bridge; containiug 164 inhabitants.

OWERMOIGNE (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish and liberty, in the union of WEYMOUTH, Dorchester Division of the county of DORSET, 7½ miles (S. E.) from Dorchester; containing 379 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the south by the English Channel. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £23. 4. 7.; present net income, £300; patron, John Cree, Esq. A National school is supported by subscription.

OWERSBY (*St. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, Northern Division of the wapentake of WALSHCROFT, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 5½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Market-Rasen; containing 407 inhabitants, of which number, 297 are in North, and 110 in South, Owersby. The living is a discharged vicarage, with those of Kirkby and Osgodby united, valued in the king's books at £8. 18. 4.; present net income, £373; patron and impropriator, Lord Monson. A school is partly supported by endowment, and partly by subscription.

OWLPEN, a parish, in the union of DURSLEY, Upper Division of the hundred of BERKELEY, Western Division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 3¾ miles (E.) from Dursley; containing 255 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the rectory of Newington-Bagpath. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £149. 16., subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £16; the glebe comprises one acre, valued at £1 per annum. The church has been enlarged and contains 128 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £100 in aid of the expense. A school is partly supported by the rector.

OWMBY (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a parish, in the Eastern Division of the wapentake of ASLACOE, parts of LINDSEY, union and county of LINCOLN, 7½ miles (W. by S.) from Market-Raseu; containing 327 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 3. 4.; present net income, £233: it is in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Lancaster. Here is a National school.

OWMBY, a joint parish with Searby, in the union of CAISTON, Southern Division of the wapentake of YARBOROUGH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 4½ miles (N. W.) from Caistor: the population is returned with Searby. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Searby.

OWRAM, NORTH, a township, in the parish and union of HALIFAX, wapentake of MORLEY, West Riding of the county of YORK, 9½ miles (N. E.) from Halifax; containing 10,184 inhabitants. A free school was erected here about 1711, by Joseph Crother, who endowed it with a dwelling-house and croft for the master, and certain lands let for £16 per annum, for which twelve poor children are instructed; and another is endowed with £40 per annum and a house. Jeremiah Hall, in 1687, bequeathed land, directing the income to be applied towards the maintenance of two men and two women, each of them receiving an annuity of £5.

OWRAM, SOUTH, a township, in the parish and union of HALIFAX, wapentake of MORLEY, West Riding of the county of YORK, 1¾ mile (S. E.) from Halifax; containing 5751 inhabitants. Here is a chapel, in which a gallery has been erected, and 117 free sittings provided, the Incorporated Society having granted £60 in aid of the expense.

OWRE, county of KENT.—See OARE.

OWSLEBURY (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of NEW WINCHESTER, hundred of FAWLEY, Winchester and Northern Divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 5 miles (S. S. E.) from Winchester; containing 664 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Twyford; net income, £175; the impropriation belongs to the Hospital of St. Cross. The church has been enlarged, and contains 60 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £50 in aid of the expense. There is a National school.

OWSTHORPE, a township, in the parish and union of POCKLINGTON, Wilton-Beacon Divisiou of the wapentake of HARTHILL, East Riding of the county of YORK, 1¾ mile (N. by E.) from Pocklington; containing 20 inhabitants.

OWSTON (*St. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of GAINSBOROUGH, Western Division of the wapentake of MANLEY, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 7½ miles (N.) from Gainsborough; containing 2207 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £19. 10.; present net income, £155; patron and appropriator, Archbishop of York. A school is partly supported by an endowment of £10 per annum. Near Millwood park a Carthusian monastery was founded, about 1395, by Thomas Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham, afterwards Duke of Norfolk: it was dedicated to St. Mary, St. John the Evangelist, and St. Edward the Confessor, and at the dissolution had a revenue of £290. 11. 7.

OWSTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of DONCASTER, Upper Division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, West Riding of the county of YORK; containing 473 inhabitants, of which number, 292 are in the township of Owston, 5½ miles (N. by W.) from Doncaster. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 0. 2½; present net income, £93; patron and impropriator, P. D. Cooke, Esq. Here is a National school.

OWSTWICK, a township, partly in the parish of GARTON, and partly in that of ROOSS, union of PATRINGTON, Middle Division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, East Riding of the county of YORK, 12½ miles (E. by N.) from Kingston-upon-Hull; containing 125 inhabitants.

OWTHORNE (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of PATRINGTON, partly in the Middle Division, and partly in the Southern Division, of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, East Riding of the county of YORK; containing 401 inhabitants, of which number, 129 are in the township of Owthorne, 18½ miles (E.) from Kingstou-upou-Hull. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 6. 3.; prescut net income, £282: it is in the patronage of the Crown. The church fell into the sea on Feb. 16th, 1816, and, in consequence of the continual encroachments of that element, the village has also sustained considerable damage. Here is a small National school.

OWTHORPE (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union,

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and Southern Division of the wapentake, of BINGHAM, Southern Division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 8¾ miles (S. E. by E.) from Nottingham; containing 144 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £65; patron and impropriator, Sir R. H. Bromley, Bart. The church was built by Colonel Julius Hutchinson, an active parliamentary officer during the great civil war, and for some time governor of Nottingham castle: he died in confinement, in 1664, and his interred in the family vault here: a monument has been erected to his memory, among others of the family. The Grantham canal passes through the parish, and the Fosse-road forms its western boundary.

OXBOROUGH (*ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST*), a parish, in the union of SWAFFHAM, hundred of SOUTH GREENHOE, Western Division of the county of NORFOLK, 3 miles (E. N. E.) from Stoke-Ferry; containing 427 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with the vicarage of Foulden united, valued in the king's books at £18. 6. 8.; present net income, £516; patrons, Master and Fellows of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, the impropriators of Foulden. The church is a spacious structure of flint and stone, with a square tower embattled, and surmounted by a lofty spire. The east window exhibits the most striking portions of our Saviour's history, the Virgin Mary, &c., in richly-stained glass; and the roof, composed of oak panels, is curiously carved with various emblems. Attached to the south aisle is a chantry, built in 1573, with a stone screen. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel; and there are two schools, one supported by the minister, the other by a Roman Catholic lady. There are many tumuli, and some pits called Danes' graves, in the parish. Roman and Saxon coins have been found here, from which, and the remains of a considerable vallum to the north-west of the village, it seems to have been anciently a place of importance. Edward I. granted a market, several fairs, and various other privileges, long since disused. The mansion-house, which much resembles Queen's College, Cambridge, was erected in the same year, and is a fine specimen of the style of architecture that prevailed in the time of Edward IV.; the outer walls stand within a moat supplied by a stream from an adjoining rivulet.

OXCLIFFE, a joint township with Heaton, in the parish of LANCASTER, hundred of LONSDALE, south of the sands, Northern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 2 miles (W.) from Lancaster: the population is returned with Heaton.

OXCOMB (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, hundred of HILL, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 7 miles (N. E. by N.) from Horncastle; containing 32 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 15. 7½; present net income, £125; patron, B. Grant, Esq.

OXENDEN, GREAT (*ST. HELEN*), a parish, in the union of MARKET-HARBOROUGH, hundred of ROTHWELL, Northern Division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Market-Harborough; containing 239 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 8. 4.; present net income, £410; patron, A. Boulton, Esq. Sir George Buswell, in the year 1667, founded and liberally endowed an hospital here, for the benefit of the inhabitants of Clipston East Farndon, Haselbeech, Kelmarsh, Marston, Oxenden, and Trussell, to which Francis Horton subsequently bequeathed £200.

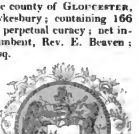
OXENDEN, LITTLE, a hamlet, in the parish of LITTLE BOWDEN, hundred of ROTHWELL, Northern Division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 2 miles (S. S. W.) from Market-Harborough; containing 2 inhabitants. The chapel has been demolished.

OXENHALL, a hamlet, in the parish of DARLINGTON, South-Eastern Division of DARLINGTON ward, Southern Division of the county palatine of DURHAM, 2¾ miles (S.) from Darlington, with which the population is returned. In the neighbourhood are three remarkable pools, termed Hell Kettles.

OXENHALL (*ST. ANNE*), a parish, in the union of NEWENT, hundred of BOTLOE, Western Division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 1 mile (N. N. W.) from Newent; containing 306 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 12. 6.; present net income, £54; patron, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol; impropriator, S. Beale, Esq. The Herefordshire and Gloucestershire canal passes through a tunnel, extending 2192 yards in length, in this parish.

OXENTON (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union, and Lower Division of the hundred, of TEWKESBURY, Eastern Division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 5¼ miles (E. by S.) from Tewkesbury; containing 166 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £68; patron and incumbent, Rev. E. Beaven; impropriator, E. Shepherd, Esq.

OXFORD, a university and city, having separate jurisdiction, locally in the hundred of Wootton, county of OXFORD, of which it is the capital, 55 miles (N. N. W.) from London; containing 20,649 inhabitants, including 337 in the liberty of Grampound, or Grand Pont, in that part of the parish of St. Aldate which is in Berkshire. This place, which, from a very remote period of antiquity, has been celebrated as a seat of learning, is supposed to have derived its Saxon name, *Oxenford*, from its ford over the river for the passage of oxen. To the establishment of schools in this place, supposed to have been originally by Alfred the Great, the origin of the city is by some historians attributed; but though Alfred unquestionably restored and more liberally endowed the university, its original foundation is demonstrated to have been many years prior to the reign of that monarch, in an act of confirmation by Pope Martin II., in 802, in which it is described as an ancient academy of learning. During the earlier times of the Saxons, a monastery, dedicated to St. Mary and All Saints, was founded here, about the year 730, by Didanus, one of the Saxon princes, for twelve sisters of noble birth, of which Frideswide, his daughter, was first abbess, who being canonized after her death, the abbey, in which she was interred, was dedicated to St. Frideswide, in honour of her memory: this monastery having been plundered during the Danish wars, and the nuns dispersing, was restored for secular canons. In the interval between the destruction of the abbey and its restoration, Alfred, with his three sons,



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resided here, where he founded three public schools, established a royal mint, and contributed greatly to the rebuilding of the city. In the reign of Ethelred, the Danes burnt the city, in retaliation for the general massacre of their countrymen by order of that monarch; and, in 1013, another party of those rapacious invaders, under the command of King Sweyn, landed in England, and having laid waste the adjoining country, compelled the inhabitants of Oxford to surrender, and to give hostages for their fulfilment of the terms of capitulation. The city was again burnt by the Danes, in 1032; and, in 1036, Harold Harefoot was crowned at Oxford, on which, in revenge for the slaughter of some of his men, he inflicted considerable injury.

At the time of the Norman Conquest, Oxford, refusing to submit to the Conqueror, was, in the year 1067, taken by storm, and given to Robert D'Oily, who erected a strong castle on the west side of it, for the purpose of keeping the inhabitants in subjection, and fortified it with strong earthworks, within which he built a collegiate church, dedicated to St. George, and settled in it secular canons of the order of St. Augustine. William Rufus held a council in the town, under Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, at which several bishops assisted, for the purpose of defeating a conspiracy formed against him by Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, his uncle, in favour of Robert Duke of Normandy. Robert D'Oily, nephew of the former, and chamberlain to Henry I., founded the abbey of Osney, which was situated a little below the castle. Henry I. built a new hall or palace at Oxford, called Beaumont, where he celebrated the festival of Easter, in 1133, with great pomp, and in which Richard I. was born. Stephen, in the early part of his reign, assembled a council of the principal nobility here, to whom, in order to attach them to his interests, and to strengthen his party in the kingdom, he promised to abolish the tax called Danc Gelt, and to restore the laws of Edward the Confessor. Matilda, having obtained possession of the castle, was besieged by Stephen, but previously to surrendering it, she contrived to escape by night over the river, which was at that time frozen. During the siege, the inhabitants being excluded from the church of St. George within the castle, the chapel of St. Thomas was erected for their accommodation, and Stephen is reported to have repaired the city walls, which had fallen into decay: these walls are supposed to have been built in the seventh century, but by whom is uncertain.

During the contest between Henry II. and Thomas à Becket, that monarch held a parliament at Oxford, for the purpose of counteracting the authority of the pope, who had threatened to lay the kingdom under an interdict; and in 1167, another parliament, in which the partitioning of Ireland among those of his subjects who had at different times achieved the conquest of it was deliberated upon. Richard I. invested Oxford, his native city, with many privileges, in gratitude for which the citizens contributed largely to his ransom, when detained prisoner in Austria, on his return from the Holy Land. King John held a parliament here in 1204, in order to raise supplies, which were liberally granted. In the reign of Henry III., who kept the festival of Christmas in this city, in 1222, Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, held here a synod for reforming abuses in the ecclesiastical polity of the kingdom, by a decree of which two men were crucified, each pretending that he was Christ, and two women starved to death, for pretending to be the Virgin Mary and Mary Magdalene. The same king in 1227, when he became of age, assembled a parliament here, in which he assumed the government, and revoked the grant of Magna Charta, and the charter of Forests, alleging that they were signed by him when a minor. Towards the end of this reign, an adjourned parliament was held at Oxford, in which all Poictevins and other foreigners were ordered to leave the kingdom. In 1319, a man named Pondras, son of a tanner at Exeter, came to Oxford, affirming that he was the rightful heir of Edward II., and had been stolen from his cradle and exchanged for Edward II., the reigning prince; but the imposture was soon detected, and Pondras was executed at Northampton. Queen Isabel, on her return from France, remained for some time in this city, while prosecuting the war against the two Spensers. In the reign of Henry IV., a conspiracy was formed by the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Salisbury, and Rutland, for assassinating the king at a tournament to be held here, and restoring the deposed monarch, Richard II., to the throne; but their plot was discovered, and the Earls of Kent and Salisbury, Sir Thomas Blount, and others, were executed at Greenditch, in St. Giles' Field, near Oxford. Henry VIII. erected Oxford into a see, separating it, with the county, from the diocese of Lincoln, in which it had previously been included. Soon after the accession of Mary, Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, Ridley, Bishop of London, and Latimer, Bishop of Worcester, were conveyed from the Tower, where they had been imprisoned, to hold a disputation with the learned men of the University, at a convocation held in St. Mary's church; and in the following year, the Bishops of London, Gloucester, and Bristol, were sent commissioners to Oxford, to examine Ridley and Latimer, whom they condemned to the stake. This sentence was executed in a place called Canditch, on Oct. 16th, 1555, in presence of the chief magistrates of the university and city; and on the 21st of the following March, Cranmer, who had witnessed the spectacle from the prison Bocardo, in which he was confined, suffered martyrdom in the same place. In 1625, the parliament having adjourned from London, on account of the plague, assembled at Oxford; but, on symptoms of the infection appearing in the city, the king hastily dissolved it, after repeated and unavailing attempts to procure supplies.

Oxford was intimately connected with many of the principal events during the parliamentary war. In the earlier part of it, Sir John Byron, with a party of the royal forces, attempted to garrison the city for the king; but Lord Say, then lieutenant of the county, advancing against him with a superior force, the former retired, leaving Oxford in possession of the latter. Sir John Byron, on his retreat from Oxford advanced to Worcester, of which he gained possession, and garrisoned it for the king, who, reinforced by numbers whom his victory at Edgehill had drawn over to his party, marched to Oxford, took possession of it, and there fixed his head-quarters. During the king's occupation of the town, a treaty of negociation was opened, and the Earl of Northumberland, and four members of the lower house were appointed commissioners by the par-

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liament: the conferences continued for several weeks, and, after various propositions for a mutual accommodation, terminated without their differences being adjusted. A deputation from the citizens of London afterwards waited upon the king, who had resolved to pass the winter at Oxford, with proposals for peace, which, through the agency of the parliament, were also rendered ineffectual. The king invited the members who had either retired or had been expelled from the Westminster parliament to meet him at Oxford, and assembled a parliament in the great hall of Christ-Church College. Sir Thomas Fairfax, advancing with his army to besiege the city, was for a time diverted from his purpose by Prince Rupert, who attacked his castle at Leicester; but Fairfax returning to the siege, and the garrison being reduced by famine, it surrendered to the parliament, and the king escaping to Newcastle, placed himself under the protection of the Scottish army. In 1665, the plague raging in London, the parliament adjourned to Oxford, and continued their deliberations in the schools of the university. In this parliament supplies were granted for carrying on the war against the Dutch, and statutes were enacted against the non-conforming clergy who were prohibited approaching within five miles of any corporate town. During the continuance of the plague, the courts of law, at Michaelmas term, were held in this city; in which also Charles II., having dissolved the parliament at Westminster in 1681, assembled a new parliament, which, after sitting only a few days, was dissolved by the king, for the apparent purpose of preventing the differences that threatened to arise between the lords and the commons, the former having rejected a vote of impeachment decreed by the latter.

Oxford, for the splendour of its public buildings, among which the colleges and halls of the university are conspicuous, for the grandeur of their elevation, and, in many instances, for the beauty of their architecture, is not surpassed by any city in the kingdom; and, from the antiquity and importance of its venerable institutions, possesses an intense degree of interest. It is pleasantly situated on a gentle acclivity, at the confluence of the rivers Cherwell and Isis, by which it is nearly surrounded: over these rivers are several bridges, handsomely built of stone, of which, Magdalene bridge over the river Cherwell, and a new bridge over the Isis, on the Abingdon road, lately erected at an expense of £11,000, are the principal. The approaches are spacious, and afford striking and finely varied prospects of the city, and of its sumptuous edifices and stately towers. The entrance from the London road, over Magdalene bridge, is exquisitely beautiful; on the right is the small but pleasing vale of the Cherwell, in which the newly erected church of St. Clement's forms an interesting feature, together with the grounds, the water-walk, and the noble tower of Magdalene College; and on the left are seen Christ-Church meadows, watered by the Isis and the Cherwell, with the spire of the Cathedral Church, and the tower of Merton College in the distance. The entrance from Woodstock is remarkably fine, leading into the town through the broad street of St. Giles', on each side of which is a row of stately trees, and on the east side the college of St. John, and part of Balliol College. The entrance from Abingdon, over Folly, or the New bridge, leads through St. Aldate's-street, on the east side of which is the magnificent front of Christ-Church College, and the town-hall. The city, which is more than a mile in length, from east to west, and, including the suburbs, more than three miles in circumference, is divided into four parts by two principal streets, which intersect each other nearly at right angles in the centre, where was formerly a handsome conduit, erected in the seventeenth century, by Otho Nicholson, one of the examiners in Chancery, but removed in 1787, and presented by the university to the late Earl of Harcourt, who placed it in Nuncham-Courtney park. The High-street is one of the noblest streets in Europe, presenting in pleasing succession, from its great length and easy and graceful curvature, many of the stately and venerable public edifices for which this city is so eminently distinguished: on the north side, after crossing Magdalene bridge, and passing the college of St. Mary Magdalene on the right, and the Physic Garden on the left are Queen's and All Souls' Colleges, beyond which are the churches of St. Mary and All Saints, and at its upper extremity, that of St. Martin, or Carfax; and on the south side are University College, and some handsome private houses. Near Magdalene bridge are the warm and cold baths, in St. Clement's parish, a handsome establishment recently constructed, comprising a saloon, reading-room, and other appendages, and a very superior arrangement of warm and cold baths, with dressing-rooms, and every requisite accommodation. Races are annually held on Port-meadow, near the city, and are well attended. The city is well paved, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. The gardens of the colleges afford delightful promenades, and in the environs, which contain many handsome residences, are varied rides and agreeable walks, of which latter, that to Headington Hill, commanding a fine view of the city and its vicinity, may be considered the principal. The rivers Cherwell and Isis, branching into several streams, and pursuing a winding course, contribute greatly to adorn the city, and their united streams afford the means of aquatic excursions. The trade is principally in corn and other agricultural produce of the surrounding district, which is extremely fertile. Coal is brought from Staffordshire by the Oxford canal, which communicates with those of Birmingham, Warwick, and Coventry; and a considerable traffic is carried on with the metropolis and the intermediate towns, by the Thames, which is navigable to London. Convenient wharfs and quays have been constructed at considerable expense, and every facility has been obtained for the promotion of the inland trade. Oxford has been long celebrated for the superior quality of its brawn, of which a considerable quantity is forwarded to London. The markets are on Wednesday and Saturday, and are abundantly supplied, the latter being also for corn, which is sold by sample at the upper extremity of the High-street, near a spot called the Butter Bench, the farmers preferring to transact their business in the open air, though the corporation have offered them the use of a convenient area under the town-hall. The market-place is a suitable area, arranged into various sections for the different kinds of produce, on the northern side of the High-street, from which there are entrances by means of iron gates, the houses in front being appropriated as shops.

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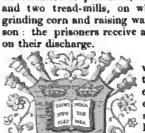
The fairs are on May 3rd, on Gloucester Green; another in St. Giles', on the Monday after the festival of St. Giles, which is a pleasure fair; and the Thursday before New Michaelmas-day, for cattle.

The city claims to be a corporation by prescription. It received a regular charter from Henry II., confirming all preceding grants, and extending to the inhabitants all the rights and privileges enjoyed by the citizens of London; and the whole city was granted to the burgesses in fee-farm by King John, in 1199. Henry III., in 1256, conferred a charter enacting that, in addition to the mayor and bailiffs, there should be four aldermen and eight assistants: various additional privileges were bestowed by Edward III. These charters were confirmed by subsequent sovereigns, and, in 1606, a new one was granted by James I., which chiefly formed the governing charter of the corporation, and under it the municipal body consisted of a mayor, two bailiffs, four aldermen, eight assistants, twenty-four common councilmen, a high steward, recorder, deputy-recorder, town-clerk, two chamberlains, and others. The justices of the peace were the mayor, aldermen, assistants, the high steward, and the recorder and his deputy, and acted by commission under the great seal. The government is now vested, by the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76 (for an abstract of which see the Appendix, No. I.), in a mayor, ten aldermen, and thirty councillors; and the city is divided into five wards, the municipal boundaries being co-extensive with those for parliamentary purposes. The revenue of the corporation is about £3000 per annum, out of which the expenses of the city gaol are paid, and no rate of any sort is made by the council. The mayor and recorder are justices of the peace, with seven others appointed by commission. The police force consists of two inspectors and eight men. The freedom of the city is inherited by birth, and acquired by apprenticeship to a freeman for seven years; among the privileges is the right of depasturing cattle on Port-meadow, a tract of about 440 acres near the city. The city has regularly sent two members to parliament from the earliest returns extant of the reign of Edward I. The right of election was formerly vested in the mayor and corporation, and in the freemen generally, in number about 1500: the limits of the borough have been extended, and are minutely detailed in the Appendix, No. II. The number of registered electors is 2773, of whom 1414 are £10 householders, and 1359 freemen: the mayor is the returning officer. The recorder holds quarterly courts of session, which take cognizance of all capital offences except high treason; and there are two courts of record, for the trial of pleas and the recovery of debts to any amount, one called the mayor's court (styled also a Hustings' court), in which actions of ejectment are tried; and the other the borough court, the practice in which is nearly the same as in the common law courts at Westminster; the town-clerk sits as judge for all purposes except trial of issues, which are tried before the recorder at the quarter sessions.

The town-hall is a spacious stone building, 135 feet in length, and 32 feet broad, with a basement story of rustic work, forming an open corridor, and surmounted in the centre by a handsome pediment. George the IV., when Prince Regent, the late Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, the late Duke of York, the Prince of Orange, the Prince of Mecklenburgh, Prince Metternich, General Blucher, and other illustrious persons repaired to the town-hall, and received the honorary freedom of the city, in 1814, during their visit at the University: the council-chamber is decorated with portraits of Queen Anne, John the first Duke, and George the third Duke, of Marlborough, and several distinguished members of the corporation and benefactors to the city. The city gaol was erected in 1789, prior to which delinquents were confined in the prison of Bocardo, over one of the city gates, which was taken down in 1771: the door of the cell in which Cranmer was confined has been preserved, and fixed up in the present gaol, with an appropriate inscription; this prison contains four wards for the classification of prisoners, and 32 cells, and has a neat chapel. The assizes for the county and the election of knights of the shire are held here, as the county town. The county gaol and house of correction is an extensive building, erected on part of the site of the ancient castle, the remains of which consist of the original tower and a vaulted magazine for the use of the garrison: the principal entrance is through a large gateway, flanked by embattled towers: it comprises eleven wards, the same number of day-rooms and airing-yards, for the classification of prisoners, also infirmaries for the sick, and two tread-mills, on which they are employed in grinding corn and raising water for the use of the prison: the prisoners receive a portion of their earnings on their discharge.



Arms of the University.

The origin of the university is by different historians attributed to various eras and to different founders: by some Oxford is supposed to have been selected as a place of resort for students at a very early period of British history, and to have attained considerable eminence as a seat of learning during the Saxon Heptarchy; and it is stated that Alfred, during his residence in the city, founded and endowed three halls, or additional colleges, which, involved in its fate, were destroyed by the Danes, whose frequent incursions and devastation of this part of the country materially retarded the progress of the university. Amidst a mass of conflicting testimony its origin may, perhaps, be attributed to the monastic institutions established in the city and neighbourhood, which, by the encouragement they afforded to the pursuit of literature, drew around them a number of students, who, not being able to find admission as residents in these establishments, may have taken up their residence in the city and suburbs, with the view of obtaining that assistance in their studies which the learned members of those institutions were capable of affording them. At the time of the Conquest, Robert D'Oily, to whom the Conqueror gave the government of the city, founded, within the precincts of the castle, the collegiate church of St. George, for secular canons, which being subsequently annexed to the abbey of Osney, founded by his descendants, the buildings were occupied by students, and the society existed for some time under the style of the Warden and Scholars of St. George within the Castle. Soon after the foundation of

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Osney abbey, Robert Pullein, a learned member of that institution, first began to read lectures on the sacred scriptures at Oxford, which had been much neglected, and revived the divinity lectures, which had fallen into disuse, and, under the patronage of Henry I. and his successors, greatly promoted the interests of literature. In the reign of Stephen, Roger Vacarius introduced the study of the Roman or civil law, which, being regarded as an innovation, was vehemently opposed by other professors. At this time the students are said to have amounted to nearly 30,000, and to have lived at their own expense in inns, or hotels, of which not less than 300 were rented by them for their accommodation; for their supply the country for 20 miles round Oxford was appropriated by the king, whose purveyor was not permitted within that distance to purchase provisions for the king's household: exclusively of such as lived in these hotels, and who were under the control of a governor, or principal, who presided over the literary and moral discipline of the seminaries, were several who were resident in St. Frideswide's priory, and Osney abbey. In 1209, a scholar having accidentally killed a woman of the city, while amusing himself with athletic sports, made his escape, and the exasperated citizens seized upon three scholars of the same hall, whom, upon receiving a mandate from the king (then at Woodstock) to that effect, they hanged, which so exasperated the students, that 3000 of them left the university for some time; but the citizens having obtained pardon from the pope's legate, then in England, and having done penance in the churches at Oxford, the scholars returned. Repeated disturbances arose between the citizens and the students, some of which were attended with very serious consequences. In 1229, disputes having arisen in Paris, on account of the high price of wine, Henry III. invited the students of that city to Oxford, where more than 1000 of them soon afterwards settled. Cardinal Otho, legate from the pope in 1236, on his arrival in England, took up his residence at Osney abbey, and the scholars having sent him presents, in taken of their respect, waited upon him in great numbers to pay him their congratulations, when a dispute arising between the scholars, who pressed for admission, and the legate's servants, in which the legate's brother, who, from fear of treachery by poison, officiated as principal cook, was killed, 30 of the scholars were put under confinement, and, to compromise the affair, the principals of the schools were compelled to implore pardon of the legate.

In 1248, Henry III. granted the university a charter, to defend it more effectually against the attacks of the citizens, who had wantonly assassinated a young nobleman, a student in one of the schools. In 1274, Walter de Merton founded Merton College, which appears to have been the first regular establishment in the university, and the foundation of that system by which, under certain trifling modifications, it was afterwards organized, and is still governed. About this time the number of scholars in the various hotels was about 15,000, but by what regulations they were controlled, does not distinctly appear. The statutes of Merton College, which with little alteration are still observed, appear to be the result of experience, and to have been adapted, in an extraordinary degree, to the diffusion of learning and to the establishment of moral discipline. Henry III., who visited the shrine of St. Frideswide, and held a parliament in the city, to settle his disputes with the barons, conferred many privileges upon the university, renewing all previous charters; and in 1286, Edward I. invested the chancellor with authority to take cognizance of offences committed by the Jews resident at Oxford, and subsequently gave him power to summon any of the burgesses before him, to answer any plea originating in personal action with any of the scholars. Edward II. ratified all the rights and privileges of the university, and, by letters patent, took that institution under his immediate protection. Prior to this the pope had formally conferred upon Oxford, which was considered the next great school to Paris, the rank of university, a distinction then only enjoyed by Paris, Bologne, and Salamanca; and in the reign of Edward II., schools for the Hebrew, Arabic, and Chaldee languages were founded, by order of the council of Vienna, in 1311. In the reign of Edward III., a dispute having arisen between a scholar and an innkeeper, the latter, by an appeal to the citizens, incited them to an insurrection against the scholars, and both parties having recourse to arms, a violent conflict ensued for two days, when after repeated skirmishes, a party of 2000 rustics, whom the citizens had invited to their assistance, entered the city, which the scholars had barricadoed, and attacking the halls, to several of which they set fire, killed 63 of the scholars, and plundered their halls. After the suppression of this tumult, the sheriff of the county, and the mayor of the city, being called to a severe account, were compelled to pay a very heavy fine, and to take an oath, on entering upon their office, to protect the interests and privileges of the university: the fine was afterwards commuted for the payment of one penny each by the mayor and principal citizens, annually in St. Mary's church, at the festival of St. Scholastica; but in the year 1825 the university relinquished all claim to the payment. On the breaking out of the war with France, in 1369, all the French students were ordered to quit the kingdom. The privileges of the university appear to have been an object of particular regard with all succeeding sovereigns: Henry VI., in 1444, gave power to the Chancellor to banish any refractory person to the distance of twelve miles from the city, which, with all other privileges, was confirmed by Edward IV., in the first year of his reign. The wars between the houses of York and Lancaster appear to have had an unfavourable influence upon its interests, and, during their continuance, to have considerably diminished the number of students. Richard III. visited Oxford, and was met, on his way from Windsor, by the whole body, by whom he was escorted to Magdalene College, where, he passed the night, and the following day attended the public exercises and disputations; and in 1501, Prince Arthur, son of Henry VII., came hither, where he was sumptuously entertained, and lodged in Magdalene College. In the reign of Henry VIII., the public chest of the university was robbed, and the registers stolen; and in 1518, the king and the queen, attended by Cardinal Wolsey and a large retinue of the nobility, having arrived at Abingdon, a deputation from the university waited on them to offer their respects, and escorted the queen to St. Frideswide's shrine; after having visited which, her majesty returned to Merton College, where she was sumptuously entertained. Queen Elizabeth

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paid visits to the university in 1566, 1571, and in 1592.

The members of the University of Oxford are a body corporate, possessing important privileges, which have been confirmed and extended by a long succession of royal charters, from the earliest period to the reign of Charles I.; and, under various munificent and royal patrons, its ancient halls have been endowed, and new colleges founded, which, taken collectively, form one of the most comprehensive and magnificent seats of learning in Europe. The university was incorporated in the 13th year of the reign of Elizabeth, by the style and title of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford; it comprises nineteen colleges, the members of which are all distinct corporate bodies, and five halls, which are not incorporated, associated for the acquirement of learning requisite to qualify their members for the learned professions, and the high offices of the state: these several colleges and halls have their own statutes, though subject to the paramount authority of the university. Every member of the university must be matriculated, and, on appearing before the chancellor, or vice-chancellor, must declare his rank in life, whether the son of a nobleman, baronet, gentleman, or plebeian, and pay a matriculation fee accordingly, subscribe to the 39 articles of the church of England, and, if sixteen years of age, take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and swear to observe all the statutes, privileges, and customs of the university, and neither to sue before the mayor or bailiffs of the city, nor answer before them as justices, so long as he continues to enjoy its privileges. The laws by which the university is at present governed were compiled by its members in the reign of James I., and confirmed in the 14th of the reign of Charles I., since which they have been modified or ratified by subsequent parliaments.

The principal officers are a chancellor, vice-chancellor, high steward, two proctors, a public orator, a keeper of the archives, a registrar of the university, a registrar of the university courts, two curators of the theatre, a librarian, keeper of the Ashmolean museum, two clerks of the market, three esquire bedels, the yeomen bedels, and other officers. The *Chancellor*, who is the highest officer in the university, and is generally a distinguished nobleman, is elected by the members of the house of convocation; his office was anciently for one, two, or three years, but was made perpetual in 1484, when Dr. John Russel, Bishop of London, was first elected for life: he does not attend the meetings of the university, except at his installation, and upon the occasion of royal visits. The *Vice-chancellor*, who is the highest resident officer, is always the head of a college, and is nominated by the chancellor, but must be approved by the house of convocation: he appoints four pro-vice-chancellors, also heads of houses, to assist him in his office, which is annual, though generally continued for four years, by renewed nominations: to him is assigned the superintendence of the university; he enforces the observance of every regulation, convenes the houses of congregation and convocation, and the courts; he is a magistrate for the university, the county and city of Oxford, and the county of Berks, and is preceded in all academic processions by the esquire and yeoman bedels; he grants wine licences to tavern-keepers and vintners, and expels offenders from the city; at all meetings of convocation, and at the annual commemoration in the theatre, he remains covered during the whole ceremony. The *High Steward*, who is always a nobleman, is appointed by the chancellor, subject to approval by the house of convocation, and holds his office for life: his province is to assist the chancellor, vice-chancellor, and proctors, in the execution of their respective duties, and to defend the rights and privileges of the university; to hear and determine on capital causes in which either scholars or privileged persons are parties, and either personally, or by deputy, to hold the university court leet. The *Proctors*, who must be masters of arts of four years standing at least, and of not more than ten, are appointed annually, and are taken from the various colleges in rotation: they each nominate two pro-proctors, also masters of arts, of any college or hall, as their deputies: the office of proctor is to inspect the conduct of all members of the university, and to take cognizance of, and punish for, all offences committed by them without the walls of their respective colleges, to see that the members of the several colleges appear in public in their proper dresses, that just weights and measures are used, and to preserve the public peace. The *Public Orator*, who must be at least master of arts, or bachelor of civil law, is chosen by the members of the house of convocation; his office is to write letters and addresses upon public occasions, and to pronounce harangues to princes and other illustrious persons visiting the university, to present the honorary degrees conferred by the university, and, alternately with the professor of poetry, to deliver the annual Crewerian oration. The *Keeper of the Archives* (an officer established in 1634), who must be at least master of arts, is appointed by convocation: his duty is to take charge of, and to arrange, all charters, records, and documents, relating to the rights, privileges, and possessions of the university. The *Registrar of the University*, who must be at least master of arts, or a bachelor in civil law, and a notary public, is chosen by the house of convocation: his office is to attend all meetings, to register graces, dispensations, elections, and degrees; to copy all letters, leases, indentures, and grants, that pass the seal of the university, or of the chancellor, and to receive the rents. The *Registrar of the University Court* is appointed by patent from the chancellor: his office is to make probates of wills, and grant letters of administration to the effects of persons dying intestate within the university, as well as to record all the transactions of the court. *The Clerks of the Market*, who must be principals of halls, masters of arts, or bachelors of divinity, law, or medicine, are appointed annually, one by the chancellor, and the other by the vice-chancellor: their office is to take cognizance of the quality of bread, and of all provisions, and to inspect the weights and measures.

The public business is transacted by two principal assemblies, called respectively the houses of congregation and convocation, in both which the chancellor, the vice-chancellor, or, in his absence, one of his deputies, and the proctors, or their deputies, preside. The house of congregation consists exclusively of *Regents* who are either *necessary* regents, or regents *ad placitum*; the former are doctors of every faculty, and masters of arts during the first year of their regency; the latter

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are doctors of every faculty, resident in the university, heads of colleges and halls (and, in their absence, their deputies), professors and public lecturers, the masters of the schools, the public examiners, the deans and censors of colleges, and all other masters of arts during the second year of their regency. The house of convocation, or, as it is sometimes called, the great congregation, consists both of regents and non-regents: the right of voting in this house is, by the statutes, restricted to the chancellor, vice-chancellor, the two proctors and their deputies, doctors in divinity, medicine, or civil law, who are necessary regents, masters of arts during the first year of their necessary regency, heads of colleges and halls, or their deputies; members on the foundation of any college, who have at any time been regents; doctors of divinity, medicine, or law, living with their families within the precincts of the university; professors, and public lecturers, who have at any time been regents, and have performed the exercises required by the statutes, and paid all fees due to the university; and *conistores*, or persons not on the foundation of any college or hall, who have at any time been regents, and whose names have been constantly on the books, from the time of their admission to the degree of master of arts, or to that of doctor in either of the three faculties. The business of the house of congregation is principally confined to the passing of graces and dispensations, and to the granting of degrees. All suffrages in cases of graces and dispensations are to be whispered in the ear of the proctors, by a majority of which, given in the words "*placet*" or "*non placet*," the fate of the measure is decided. The business of the house of convocation embraces all subjects affecting the credit, interest, or welfare of the university. Nine regents, exclusively of the vice-chancellor and the proctors, are necessary to form a congregation; the number requisite for a convocation is not defined. In both houses, the chancellor, or vice-chancellor singly, and the two proctors jointly, have an absolute negative upon all proceedings, except in elections. All elections, except for members of parliament, are made in writing by private scrutiny, at which the vice-chancellor presides, and the proctors act as scrutators, and, previously to their proceeding to elect, the act of the 31st of Elizabeth, and the statute *de Electionibus* are read, and the vice-chancellor administers an oath to the proctors that they will make a faithful scrutiny, and to each of the electors that he will vote only once, and for a person whom he firmly believes to be duly qualified: the election is decided by a majority: should two candidates have an equal number of votes, the senior is elected, if they are graduates, if not the chancellor, or vice-chancellor, decides by a casting vote. For the better government of the university, a meeting takes place every Monday, and at other times when convened by the vice-chancellor; in these the vice-chancellor, heads of houses, and the proctors, deliberate upon all matters relating to the privileges and liberties of the university, previously to their being proposed in congregation, or decreed in convocation. The chancellor holds a court of record every week during term, at which his assessor presides, for the recovery of debts to any amount, the jurisdiction of which is confined to members of the university. The university received the elective franchise by charter of James I., in 1603, since which time it has regularly returned two members to parliament: the right of election is vested in the doctors and regent masters of arts in convocation: the vice-chancellor is the returning officer.

There are seven Regius Professorships, namely, Divinity, Civil Law, Medicine, Hebrew, Greek, Modern Languages and History, and Botany: the first five were founded by Henry VIII., who endowed each of them with a yearly stipend of £40, payable, those of Divinity, Hebrew, and Greek, by the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church; the others out of the Royal Exchequer. The *Regius Professorship of Modern Languages and History* was founded by George I., in 1724, and confirmed by George II., in 1728; and the *Regius Professorship of Botany* by George III., in 1793. The original endowment of these professorships has been subsequently augmented; to that of *Divinity* have been annexed a canonry in Christ-Church and the rectory of Ewelme, in this county; to that of *Civil Law*, a lay prebend in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury; to that of *Medicine*, the mastership of the hospital of Ewelme, with Tomlins' prelectorship of Anatomy, founded in 1623, by Richard Tomlins, Esq., of Westminster, and to that of *Hebrew*, a canonry in Christ Church. *The Margaret Professorship of Divinity* was founded by Margaret Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII., who endowed it with an annual stipend of 20 marks, to which Charles I., in 1637, added a prebend in the Cathedral Church of Worcester; the election is vested in the graduates of divinity; the appointment is for two years from the 8th of Sept. following the election, but the professor is usually continued, by re-election, for life. *The Professorship of Natural Philosophy* was founded in 1618, by Sir William Sedley, of Aylesford in Kent, who bequeathed to the university £2000 for its endowment, which sum was invested in the purchase of an estate producing £120 per annum: the appointment is vested in the vice-chancellor, the president of Magdalene College, and the warden of All Souls. *The Savilian Professorships of Geometry and Astronomy* were founded and endowed in 1619, by Sir Henry Savile, Knt.; they are open to eminent mathematicians of all countries, who, if Englishmen, must have taken the degree of master of arts: the professors are admitted in congregation on the nomination of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Chancellor of the university, the Bishop of London, the principal secretary of state, the chief justices, the chief baron of the Exchequer, and the Dean of the Arches. *The Camden Professorship of Ancient History* was founded in 1622, by William Camden, Clarencieux King at Arms, the celebrated antiquary, who endowed it with the manor of Bexley, in Kent. *The Professorship of Music*, the appointment to which is annual, and vested in the proctors, was founded in 1626, by William Heather, doctor in music, who also established a fund for the payment of a *Choragus*, or *Prefectus Musicæ Exercitationis*, who is nominated by the vice-chancellor, the dean of Christ-Church, the warden of New College, the president of Magdalene, and the president of St. John's. *The Laudian Professorship of Arabic* was founded in 1636, by William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, who endowed it with lands in the parish of Bray, in the county of Berks: the appointment is vested in the presidents of St. John's and Magdalene colleges, and in the wardens of New College, All Souls', and Merton.

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The Professorship of Botany was founded in 1728, by William Sherrard, D.C.L., &c., some time fellow of St. John's, and afterwards consul at Smyrna, who bequeathed to the university £3000 for its endowment, and his valuable library and herbarium: the appointment is in the gift of the Royal College of Physicians. *The Professorship of Poetry* was founded and endowed by Henry Birkhead, Esq., barrister of the Inner Temple, and D.C.L., some time of Trinity, and afterwards fellow of All Souls': the appointment is in the members of convocation, being tenable for five years, and may be retained for five years more by re-election.

The Anglo-Saxon Professorship was founded in 1760, by Richard Rawlinson, Esq., D.C.L., of St. John's College, who endowed it with rent-charges on lands in Lancashire: the appointment, which is tenable for five years, is in the members of convocation, and is open to candidates from all the colleges in rotation, reserving every fifth turn to St. John's: the candidate must be unmarried, and remain so while he holds the professorship; he must not be a member of the Royal or Antiquarian Societies, nor a native of Scotland, Ireland, the Colonies, or the son of any native of these places. *The Vinerian Professorship of Common Law* was founded in 1755, by Charles Viner, Esq., who bequeathed £12,000 to the university for its endowment, and also for the endowment of as many fellowships of £50 per annum, and scholarships of £30 per annum, of the common law, as those funds would permit; the appointment is in the members of convocation. Sir William Blackstone was the first professor on this foundation, and the substance of his lectures forms the subject of his celebrated Commentaries. *The Clinical Professorship, for reading Clinical lectures to the students in the Radcliffe Infirmary*, was founded in 1772, by the Earl of Lichfield, Chancellor of the University: the appointment, which is vested in the members of convocation, is tenable only by a person who has taken a doctor's degree in medicine five years before the time of election. *The Aldrichian Professorships of Anatomy, of the practice of Medicine, and of Chemistry*, were founded and endowed in 1803, by George Aldrich, of the county of Nottingham, M.D.: the endowment of the professorship of Chemistry, which, with that of medicine, is in the nomination of the members of convocation, has been augmented by a grant from the crown: the professorship of Anatomy is annexed to the prelectorship founded by Richard Tomlins, Esq., and both are held with the regius professorship of medicine: one course of lectures in chemistry is annually delivered at the museum. *The Professorship of Political Economy* was founded in 1825, by Henry Drummond, Esq., of Albury Park, in the county of Surrey, who endowed it with a rent-charge of £100 on his estates in that county: the appointment is in the members of convocation, and is tenable for five years by a master of arts, or bachelor of civil law, who has regularly graduated at Oxford. *The Lord Almoner's Reader in Arabic* is appointed by the Lord Almoner, and has an annual stipend out of the Almonry bounty. *The Readership in Experimental Philosophy* was founded by grant from the crown, in 1810; two courses of lectures are read in the museum, comprising the principal experiments in mechanics, hydrostatics, optics, electricity, and magnetism. *The Readership in Mineralogy*, established in 1813, and *the Readership in Geology*, in 1818, were also founded by grants from the crown. *The Anatomical Lectureship* was founded in 1750, by the late Matthew Lee, M.D., of Christ-Church: two courses of lectures are delivered in the Anatomical school at Christ-Church, one in Lent, and the other at Michaelmas term. *The Bampton Lectures* were founded about the year 1780, by John Bampton, M.A., canon of Salisbury, who bequeathed funds for the annual preaching of eight divinity lecture sermons on the leading articles of the Christian faith, of which 30 copies are to be printed for distribution among the heads of houses: the preachers, who are appointed by the heads of colleges only, must have taken the degree of master of arts in either of the universities, and no person can be appointed to preach the divinity lecture sermons twice. *The Whitehall Preacherships* were founded by George I., in 1724: the preachers were appointed by the Bishop of London, as Dean of His Majesty's chapel, and were resident fellows of colleges during the time they held the office; there were twenty-four preachers, of whom twelve were chosen from each of the universities, but in 1829, the establishment was broken up by the Bishop of London. *The University Sermons* are, with certain exceptions, preached in St. Mary's church every Sunday morning during term, by the heads of colleges, the dean and canons of Christ-Church, the two professors of divinity, and the professor of Hebrew: the dean and canons of Christ-Church, when it comes to their turn, preach these sermons in their own cathedral church. Ten select preachers, who must be doctors, or bachelors in divinity, or in civil law, or masters of arts, are nominated by the vice-chancellor and proctors, and the Regius and Margaret professors of divinity; of these, five go out of office annually, but may be re-appointed after one year.

Dr. Radcliffe founded two fellowships in the university, which he endowed with £600 per annum, for the maintenance of two fellows for ten years, one-half at least to be spent in travelling in foreign parts for their improvement, and to whom, while in the university, he assigned chambers in New College; *the Travelling Fellows* are appointed by the electors of the Radcliffe librarian. *The Vinerian Fellowships* of £50 each, and *scholarships* of £30 each, per annum, tenable for ten years only after the date of election, vary in number, according to the state of the revenue of the endowment: the election is made by the members of convocation; the fellows must have taken the degree of master of arts, or bachelor in civil law, at the time of their appointment; and if the candidate be not a barrister at the time, he must become one within a year after his election; the fellowships are given in preference to such as have been scholars on this foundation: the scholars must have completed 24 months from the time of their matriculation, and take the degree of bachelor in civil law as soon as possible after the appointment, and within one year after taking that degree become barristers. *The Craven Scholarships* were founded in 1647, by John Lord Craven, who bequeathed lands for the endowment of two scholarships, tenable for fourteen years, in this university, and two in the university of Cambridge: the nomination is vested in the vicechancellor, the regius professors, and the public orator: three additional scholarsh ps, tenable for seven years only, supported by the same funds, were established by a decree of the

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court of Chancery, in 1819. In the appointment to these scholarships, preference is given to candidates of the name or family of the founder, and no one is eligible who is a graduate in the university, or a fellow or scholar of any college, or whose parents can maintain him. *The Ireland Scholarships* were founded in 1825, by John Ireland, D.D., Dean of Westminster, who transferred to the university £4000 in the three per cent. consols, for the endowment of four scholarships of £30 per annum each, for undergraduates, who shall not have exceeded their sixteenth term from the date of matriculation: the candidate must produce in writing the consent of the head of his college, and the certificate of his standing; the election is made by three examiners appointed by the trustees. *A Law Scholarship* has recently been founded by the managers of the "Eldonian Testimonial Fund;" the candidates must have gained distinguished honours at this university.

The four terms in the year are, Michaelmas, which commences on October 10th, and ends on December 17th; Hilary term, which commences on January 14th, and ends on the Saturday before Palm-Sunday, or, if that day be a festival, on the Monday after; Easter term, which commences on the 10th day after Easter-Sunday, and ends on the day before Whit-Sunday; and Trinity term, which commences on the Wednesday after Whit-Sunday, and ends on the Saturday after the first Tuesday in July: the full term begins on the first day of the week after the first congregation is held. Michaelmas and Hilary terms are kept by six weeks' residence, by such as have not taken any degree in arts, and Easter and Trinity terms by a residence of three weeks each. Sixteen terms are requisite to qualify for the degree of bachelor of arts, except the sons of English, Scotch, or Irish peers, matriculated as such, and not on the foundation of any college, who are admitted candidates for that degree after three years' residence. Twelve terms, exclusively of the term of matriculation, are requisite for bachelors of arts keeping terms for a master's degree, and for students in civil law, who, having resided three weeks in each term, assume the civilian's gown. For the degree of bachelor in civil law, without proceeding through arts, 28 terms are requisite; but of these, two are considered as being kept by matriculation in term, and by taking the degree, and, as in the case of a master's degree, three others are dispensed with by congregation, and six more by the chancellor's letter. For the degree of doctor in civil law five years are requisite, to be computed from the time of taking the bachelor's degree; but, upon making oath in convocation of intention to practise in Doctors' Commons, one year is remitted. For the degree of bachelor in medicine one year is requisite from the regency, and for that of doctor, four years' residence from the time of matriculation. For the degree of bachelor in divinity seven years are required from the time of matriculation, and for that of doctor, four years more. Candidates for all degrees, who possess certain property, must go out, according to the local phrase, as grand compounders; the property requisite for this purpose may arise either from civil or ecclesiastical property; if the former, it must amount to £300 per annum: if the latter, the preferment must be valued in the king's books at £40: candidates who do not possess property to that amount are termed petty compounders, and must at least have ecclesiastical property of the annual value of five shillings, or property of any other description to the amount of £5 per annum. The exercises for the degree of bachelor of arts are, responsions held in Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity terms, to which candidates who have entered on their sixth term and not completed their ninth are admitted on giving their names for that purpose to the junior proctor, at least three days previously to the commencement of the exercises, which consist of examination in the classics, the rudiments of logic, and in Euclid's elements of geometry; and public examinations, held twice a year, in Michaelmas and Easter terms, to which candidates who have entered on their fourth year of matriculation, and have previously responded before the masters of the schools, are admitted, by giving their names for that purpose three days before the examination commences. The public examination comprehends the rudiments of religion, under which is included a sufficient knowledge of the Gospels in the original Greek, of the 39 articles of the church of England, and of the evidences of natural and revealed religion; the *literæ humaniores*, including a competent knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages, rhetoric and moral philosophy, as derived from the Greek and Roman writers, logic, and Latin composition; and the elements of the mathematical sciences and of physics. In the *literæ humaniores*, and in the elements of the mathematical sciences and physics, the examiners have a certain discretionary power, but they have none with respect to the rudiments of religion, any failure in which inevitably excludes the candidate from his degree, without regard to his other attainments. The examinations both in the responsions and in the public examinations, may be conducted either in the Latin or English language. The public examiners, who are nine in number, are chosen from those who have taken the degree of master of arts, or doctor of civil law; they are nominated by the vice-chancellor and proctors, but must be approved by the houses of congregation and convocation; six of them examine in *literis humanioribus*, and four must be present at each examination; the other four examine in *Disciplinis Mathematicis et Physicis*, and three at least must be present at each examination: there cannot be two examiners of either class from the same college or hall, neither can any of them examine a candidate belonging to his own college or hall. Three masters, who have been admitted regents in arts, preside over the schools, of whom one is nominated by the vice-chancellor, and one by each of the proctors, annually on the first day of Trinity term: two masters must always be present at the responsions, and when the proctors are absent, the masters are invested with procuratorial power.

The exercises requisite for a bachelor's degree in divinity, law or medicine, are disputations on two distinct days, before the professors of those respective faculties; in divinity, the preaching of a Latin sermon at St. Mary's, before the vice-chancellor, is also required. For a doctor's degree in either of the faculties, three distinct lectures are to be read in the schools, on the three several days, which, by a dispensation from the houses of congregation or convocation, are permitted to be read at three different hours on the same day. Three prizes of £20 each are given annually by the chancellor for the best compositions in Latin verse, Latin prose,

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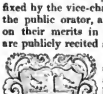
and English prose; for the first, candidates only who have not exceeded four years from their matriculation can contend; for the other two, all such as have exceeded four years, but not completed seven, and have not taken the degree of M.A., or B.C.L., may be competitors. Sir Roger Newdigate, in 1806, bequeathed to the university funds for an annual prize for English verses on ancient sculpture, painting, or architecture. Dr. Ellerton, fellow of Magdalene College, gave a rent-charge of £21, on an estate at Horsepath, in the county of Oxford, for an annual prize for the best English essay on some doctrine or duty of the Christian religion, or on some subject in theology. The subjects of all these compositions are given out by the vice-chancellor, and the compositions are sent, under a sealed cover, without the author's name, but distinguished by a motto, a duplicate of which, signed with the author's name, is also sent to the registrar of the university, on a day fixed by the vice-chancellor, who, with the two proctors, the public orator, and the professor of poetry, decide on their merits in the theatre, where the compositions are publicly recited at the commemoration.


Arms.

University College is supposed by some to have been founded so early as 872, by Alfred the Great, and to have constituted the largest of his three halls; but, with far greater probability, its foundation may be ascribed to William, Archdeacon of Durham, who, in 1249, left 310 marks to the chancellor and university, in order to purchase certain annual rents for the support of ten, twelve, or more masters, at that time the highest academical title, the first purchase having been made in 1253. The funds left by him were appropriated to the support of a limited number of individuals, chosen by the various halls of the university, and who at first did not form an independent society, but were subordinate to the several schools in which they had been educated: in 1280, the institution of a society was determined upon, and the statutes eventually settled by the university bear the date 1292. The situation of the original house, or hall, is generally considered to be the site now occupied by Brasenose College, and historians assert that the society removed to the present college about 1343, under the style of "the Master and Scholars of the Hall of the University of Oxford," giving to their house the name of "University hall;" at what period it was first denominated a college is unknown. The style at present in use, namely, "the Master and Fellows of the College of the Great Hall of the University, commonly called University College in Oxford," was fixed by Queen Elizabeth, in 1572. A common seal was used so early as 1320, and the statutes now in force were enacted in 1726. The foundation consists of a master, 12 fellows, and 24 scholars and exhibitioners: two of the fellowships were founded by William of Durham, for that county; three by Henry IV., for the dioceses of York and Durham; three, in 1442, by the Earl of Northumberland, for the dioceses of Durham, Carlisle, and York; and four, in 1631, by Sir Simon Bennet, for any part of England, except these three dioceses. The King became visiter in the beginning of the reign of George II., in consequence of a decree in the court of King's Bench, assigning the foundation to Alfred; the House of Convocation had previously exercised that power, as trustees under the will of William of Durham. The college, which is on the south side of the High-street, is in the ancient style of English architecture, with portions in the Italian style, and comprises two parallel quadrangles: one built at various periods, with a chapel and hall on the south side, is 100 feet square; the other, built principally by Dr. Radcliffe, has only three sides, each being about 80 feet in length: on the south is the master's garden: the two constitute a front of about 240 feet in extent, from the High-street, which it faces, presenting a magnificent appearance. Each quadrangle is entered by a gateway surmounted by a tower; over one entrance, in front, is the statue of Queen Anne, and within, that of James II.; over the other, in front, that of Mary II., and within, that of Dr. Radcliffe. The chapel, built in 1665, displays a profusion of painted glass, and contains a fine cenotaph, by Flaxman, to the memory of Sir William Jones. In the library, which was completed in 1660, is a very valuable collection of books and manuscripts. Amongst the most eminent members formerly belonging to this society may be enumerated Ridley, Bishop of London, who was burnt at the stake in this city; Bingham, author of *Origines Ecclesiasticæ*; Sir William Jones; Dr. Radcliffe; Edward, Lord Herbert of Cherbury; Dr. John Hudson, a learned critic; Carte, the historian; Richard Jago, an ingenious poet; Sir Robert Chambers, Vinerian Professor, afterwards a judge in India; two archbishops, and nine bishops.

Arms.

Balliol College appears to have been founded about 1260, by John Balliol, of Bernard Castle, father of John Balliol, King of Scotland: he gave to each of his scholars 8d. per week for their commons, and settled yearly exhibitions upon them, with the intention of providing a house and appropriate accommodation, which was carried into effect after his decease, in 1269, by his wife Devorguilla, who, in 1281, purchased a tenement in Horsemonger-street, now called Broad-street, and prescribed statutes for their government: in 1284, she likewise purchased the adjoining hall of St. Mary, and having repaired it, established the society there by charter of incorporation, which, being confirmed by the king, her son, and Oliver, Bishop of Lincoln, the name of New Balliol College was given to it: the code of statutes at present in force was enacted in 1507. The number of scholars has varied at different times, according to the state of the finances: in 1610 the society included not less than 127 persons; at present it consists of a master, twelve fellows, and fourteen scholars, of whom nine fellows and ten scholars are on the old foundation. In 1620, Lady Elizabeth Periam, widow of the Lord Chief Baron, Sir William Periam, Knt., added one fellowship, which, as well as those on the old foundation, is open to candidates indiscriminately: in 1615, and 1676, the trustees of Mr. Peter Blundell founded two fellowships for persons to be elected from his grammar school at Tiverton, in the county of Devon: there are also 33 scholarships and exhibitions; and, in 1522, lands were given by Thomas Harrope to increase the number of scholarships: among the exhibitions are four founded by John Warner, Bishop of Rochester, in

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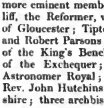
1666 or 1667, for natives of Scotland, to support the cause of episcopacy in that country; they are endowed with £20 per annum each, and are now held by four of the exhibitioners of John Snell, Esq. This college alone has the privilege of electing its own visiter, who at present is the Archbishop of Canterbury. The buildings of this college chiefly form a quadrangle of 120 feet by 80, in addition to which is an area on the north-west side: in the centre of the front is a fine square embattled tower, surmounted by a turret, and ornamented with a highly enriched canopied niche, and the arms of the founder: on the west side of the quadrangle are the hall and master's residence; on the north the chapel and library, which latter, originally completed in 1477, was repaired and embellished under the direction of Mr. James Wyatt, architect, and contains a valuable collection of illuminated manuscripts, several rare English Bibles, and other works: the other sides consist of rooms for the fellows and scholars. The buildings to the north-east of the quadrangle were the gift of Archbishop Abbot; those to the south-west of it, fronting the street, and containing twelve sets of rooms, were erected at the expense of Mr. Fisher, formerly a fellow of this college; to which was added, in 1827, a building on the north, fronting the church of St. Mary Magdalene, containing 22 sets of rooms. Among the more eminent members may be enumerated John Wickliff, the Reformer, who was master; Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester; Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester; John Ross and Robert Parsons; Sir John Popham, Chief Justice of the King's Bench; Sir Robert Atkyns, Chief Baron of the Exchequer; Sir John Evelyn; Dr. Bradley, Astronomer Royal; John Kyrle, Pope's Man of Ross; Rev. John Hutchins, author of the History of Dorsetshire; three archbishops, and eight bishops.


Arms.

Merton College was founded by Walter de Merton, Bishop of Rochester, and Lord High Chancellor of England, who, having previously founded one at Merton, in the county of Surrey, removed the society hither in 1274, under the name of *Domus Scholarum de Merton*, and the statutes bear that date: this college, in point of legal establishment, is the oldest in the university, and was so well endowed that, in the 26th of Henry VIII., its revenue was valued at £354. The society consists of a warden, twenty-four fellows, fourteen postmasters, four scholars, two chaplains, and two clerks. The natives of the following dioceses are ineligible to fellowships, viz., St. Asaph, Bangor, St. David's, Llandaff, Hereford, Chichester, Exeter, Rochester, Lichfield and Coventry, Chester, and Carlisle. Exhibitions for the twelve portionists, called postmasters, were given in 1380, by John Willyott, D. D., Chancellor of Exeter; these were increased to fourteen by John Chamber, fellow of Eton, and canon of Windsor, who directed his exhibitioners to be elected from Eton College: the four scholarships were founded in 1753, by Henry Jackson, M.A., of this college, and afterwards a minor canon of St. Paul's, London: the sum of £20 per annum is vested in the Warden and Fellows, for general distribution among poor scholars. The Archbishop of Canterbury is visiter. The college is situated on the south side of the city, in St. John's-street, and its buildings form three quadrangles; the first, which opens by a noble arch into the inner quadrangle, is 110 feet by 100 feet, and was rebuilt in 1589, with the exception of the tower and gatehouse, which were constructed in the early part of the fifteenth century, during the wardenship of the celebrated mathematician, Thomas Redburn, Bishop of St. David's: it contains the warden's apartments, some portions of which are supposed to be coeval with the original edifice. The second, or grand, court is of modern date, and exhibits a mixed style of architecture; the centre elevation is adorned with tiers of columns of the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders. The third or small court is ancient, and supposed to have been built, as it now stands, about the same time as the library, which forms its south and west sides, and was founded in 1376, by Rede, Bishop of Chichester: this is thought to be the most ancient structure of the kind in existence. At the western end of the outer court is the chapel, which is considered one of the finest in the university, and consists of a choir, in the decorated style, and transepts, with a low massive tower at the intersection, in the later style of English architecture; the windows are of painted glass, and the east window of seven lights is ornamented with a rich wheel, crocketed canopies, and pinnacles, being considered a remarkable specimen of fine taste, and is called the Catherine Wheel window: the tower is embattled and pinnacled. It is the parish church of St. John the Baptist, being used only as the college chapel, and the parochial duties are discharged by one of the chaplains of the college, a small portion of the interior being allotted as a burial-place for the inhabitants. Among the eminent members of this society may be classed Dr. Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood, warden of the college; the celebrated Duns Scotus; Archbishop Bradwardyn; John Wickliff; Sir Henry Savile; John Greaves; John Hales; Francis Cheynell; Hugh Cressy; Samuel Clarke; Anthony à Wood, the Oxford historian; Sir Richard Steele; the Earl of Essex, the parliamentary general; Thomas Farnaby, a learned critic; Dr. Edmund Dickenson; Thomas Tyrwhitt, editor of Chaucer's Tales; thirteen bishops, and five archbishops.

Arms.

Exeter College was founded in 1314, by Walter de Stapeldon, Bishop of Exeter, and called Stapledon Hall: on the removal of his scholars to this spot, from Hart Hall, the foundation comprised a rector and twelve fellows, eight of the thirteen to be elected from the archdeaconries of Exeter, Totnes, and Barnstaple, four from the archdeaconry of Cornwall, and one, to be nominated by the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, from any other place, provided the candidate should be in priest's orders. Two additional fellowships were founded in 1404, by Edmund Stafford, Bishop of Exeter (who obtained leave to bestow on the college its present name), to be chosen from the diocese of Salisbury; eight, in 1565, by Sir William Petre, Knt., for natives of the counties of Devon, Somerset, Dorset, Oxford, and Essex, and any others in which his descendants might have lands of inheritance, or other possessions, who also procured a new body of statutes, and a regular deed of incorporation for this college; one by

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Charles I., in 1636, for a native of Jersey or Guernsey: and two, about 1700, by Lady Elizabeth Shiers, for natives of the counties of Hertford and Surrey, which are exclusively in the gift of the rector and five senior fellows: the society at present includes a rector and 25 fellows; there are also sixteen scholarships and exhibitions. The Bishop of Exeter is visiter. The front of this college is on the eastern side of the Turle, and is 220 feet in length; a gateway of rustic work, surmounted by a tower, with Ionic pilasters, which support a semicircular pediment, ornamented with the arms of the founder, leads into the first quadrangle, in which are the hall, a handsome building, in the later style of English architecture, erected about 1610, by Sir John Ackland; the chapel, in similar style, towards the erection of which, about 1623, Dr. George Hakewill contributed £1200, and which possesses the peculiarity of having two aisles; and the rector's lodgings: there is an inner court of similar construction, 135 feet square; behind it is a garden laid out with great taste. The library was erected about 1778, and contains, with other valuable works, a fine collection of the Aldine classics, also a portrait of Mr. Sandford, a learned but eccentric divine, who included in his valuable bequest to this college the extremely rare and valuable Hebrew Bible printed at Soncino, in Italy, in 1488. Among the eminent members may be enumerated the following writers: Trevisa; Grocyn; Sir John Dodderidge; Digory Wheat; George Hakewill; Joseph Caryll; Browne, the poet; the celebrated lawyer, Sir John Fortescue; and Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury; Maundrell, the oriental traveller; Dr. William Borlase, the Cornish antiquary; Jonathan Toup, an eminent critic; Nicholas Tindal, the continuator of Rapin; Sir Michael Foster, a learned lawyer; Dr. Benjamin Kennicott; also two archbishops, and eleven bishops.

Arms.

Oriel College was founded in 1326, by licence of Edward II., to his almoner, Adam de Brome, to build and endow a college to the honour of the Virgin Mary, towards which project that sovereign had, in 1325, given the advowson of St. Mary's, and the parsonage-house of that rectory: of this institution Brome became the first provost. In 1333, the parsonage-house was converted into an academical hall, called St. Mary's Hall, and Edward III. gave to the society a tenement, called *L'Oriele*, on which this college was founded, and whence its name is derived. The original foundation included a provost and ten fellows; four fellowships were added about 1441, by John Frank, Master of the Rolls, for the counties of Somerset, Dorset, Wilts, and Devon; one by John Carpenter, Bishop of Worcester, about 1476; one by William Smyth, Bishop of Lincoln, in 1507; and two by Richard Dudley, chancellor of the church of Salisbury, in 1529. A prebend in Rochester cathedral was annexed to the office of provost for ever, by Queen Anne. There are fifteen exhibitions. The Queen is visiter. The buildings consist of a spacious and handsome quadrangle, and two lateral ranges of chambers on the east and west sides of the garden; the eastern wing erected by Robinson, Bishop of London, in the year 1719; the western by Dr. George Carter, provost, in the year 1729; and in the year 1817 a modern stone building, comprising fifteen sets of rooms, was erected to the southward of Bishop Robinson's wing. The entrance to the quadrangle from the street is through a tower-gateway, the roof of which is decorated with the royal arms of Charles I., and the tower with a bay window, or oriel. The hall, immediately opposite, is approached by a flight of steps, under a portico, surmounted by statues of Edward II. and Edward III. in niches, and above these, in another niche, are sculptured representations of the Virgin and Child. The provost's house is on the north side of the quadrangle; the south and west sides are occupied by the members' apartments: on the east side is the entrance to the chapel, which edifice was completed in 1642, and, with the hall, presents specimens of the later style of English architecture: the library was designed and constructed under the direction of Mr. James Wyatt. Among the eminent members were Dr. Joseph Butler, the learned Bishop of Durham; Sir Walter Raleigh; William Prynne; Sir John Holt, an eminent lawyer; and Dr. Joseph Warton.

Arms.

Queen's College was founded in 1340, by Robert de Egglesfield, rector of Brough, in the county of Westmorland, and Confessor to Philippa, Queen of Edward III., and it has, in consequence, received the especial patronage of the Queens of England. The original foundation consisted of a provost and twelve fellows, afterwards increased to sixteen, to be elected exclusively from the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland; to these, eight fellowships were added, on the foundation of John Michel, Esq., of Richmond in Surrey, for natives of any county: there are also forty-eight scholarships and exhibitions: the Archbishop of York is visiter. The whole of this magnificent edifice was erected in the last century: the entire area forms an oblong square of 300 feet by 220, and is divided into two spacious courts by the chapel and hall; the principal front is on the north side of the High-street, and the grand entrance is under a large central gateway, which is surmounted by an open cupola, supported on pillars, and containing a statue of Queen Caroline, consort of George II., by whose munificence it was erected: this gateway leads into the first quadrangle, which was erected in 1710, by Hawksmore, at the expense of Provost Lancaster, and is 140 feet by 130, being thought to bear a resemblance to the Luxembourg palace in Paris: on three of its sides are lofty cloisters, supported by square pillars, leading to the lodgings of the provost, and the rooms of the different members of the society: the north side, at the extremities of which are the chapel and hall, consists of a grand Doric elevation with an enriched central pediment, supported on four lofty columns, terminating in a circle, with intervening pilasters; and crowned with a balustrade and fine Ionic cupola; the south front is ornamented with six figures, of which, the two placed on pediments are Jupiter and Apollo: the chapel windows contain several exquisite specimens of ancient stained glass, and the ceiling is decorated with a painting of the Ascension by Sir James Thornhill. The inner court is 130 feet by 90: on its western side is the library, which was completed in 1690: it is one of the largest in the university, and contains, besides a

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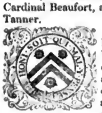
valuable collection of books amounting to more than 18,000 volumes, some fine busts and paintings, two very ancient paintings in glass of Henry V., who was educated at this college, and a most magnificent cast of a Florentine boar. In the buttery is an ancient and curious drinking horn, capable of containing two quarts, and presented to the college by Queen Philippa; the ornamental engravings are rich and curious, and it bears several inscriptions of the Saxon word *Waccel*. Among the more eminent members may be enumerated, Dr. Holyoake, Wycheley, Halley, Addison, Tickhell, and Burn, author of the "Justice of the Peace;" Henry V., said to have been a student here; Bernard Gilpin, called "the Apostle of the North;" Dr. John Mill, the learned editor of the New Testament; Sir John Davies, a learned lawyer and poet; Dr. Thomas Hyde, Professor of Arabic; Sir John Floyer, a learned physician; Dr. Thomas Shaw, the traveller; and Collins, the poet; and as clerical dignitaries, one archbishop and fourteen bishops, including Cardinal Beaufort, and Bishops Gibson, Nicholson, and Tanner.



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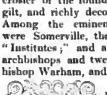
New College was founded in 1386, by William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, and Lord High Chancellor of England, for a warden, seventy fellows and scholars, ten chaplains, an organist, three clerks, and sixteen choristers. In the original charter it is called the College of St. Mary of Winchester: the present popular appellation was acquired at the time of its erection, and has continued to the present time. Wykeham's school, at Winchester, was instituted as a nursery to supply scholars by election to this college, and is annually subject to the visitation of the warden; for which reason the fellows enjoy the privilege of admission to degrees, without obtaining a grace from the house of congregation, or being examined in the public schools, provided they have undergone examinations in their own college, according to the forms of the university: the fellows and scholars must be elected from the college, or school, at Winchester, at a regular meeting held annually for that purpose, and attended by the wardens of both colleges, two fellows of New College, and the subwarden and head-master of that at Winchester. The founder's kin are fellows on admission; others are probationary scholars until the expiration of two years. The statutes of the founder, the counterpart of those at Winchester, were deemed so complete that they have served as a model in framing regulations for most of the succeeding colleges. The Bishop of Winchester is visiter. This college is situated in New College lane, and consists of a principal quadrangle, measuring 168 feet by 129, which includes the chapel, hall, and library; and a smaller quadrangle, called the Cloisters, adjacent to which is a lofty and substantial square tower: the other buildings, which form the garden-court, are an addition to the original design, and were built in imitation of the palace of Versailles, or, according to some, of the king's house at Winchester, but with battlements to correspond with the old quadrangle and city wall, by which the more ancient part of the buildings is surrounded: this part of the college was finished in 1684, and is separated from the garden, which is spacious and tastefully arranged, by an iron palisade; the approach to the great quadrangle is by a portal, surmounted by a tower, the front of which still retains, in one of its ornamented niches, the sculptured effigy of the founder. The chapel and hall, on the north side of the great court, present a magnificent elevation; the former was remarkable for its splendour prior to the Reformation, and still retains a primary rank among the sacred structures of the university: it is in the later style of English architecture, with a very rich interior, and consists of an ante-chapel, 80 feet by 36, leading at right angles into a choir of 100 feet by 35: in the former division is a splendid display of painted glass, in four different styles of execution, but these are surpassed by the great west window, which is divided into two parts, the higher representing the Nativity, and the lower seven figures emblematical of the Christian and cardinal virtues, executed by Jarvis, from the designs of Sir Joshua Reynolds: on the north and south sides of the choir are other paintings; those on the south side were originally Flemish, and are said to have been done from designs by some of the scholars of Rubens; they were purchased by the college, and repaired in the year 1740: over the altar are some beautiful specimens of sculpture, by Westmacott. The costly and beautiful crosier of the founder, seven feet in height, of silver gilt, and richly decorated, is preserved in the chapel. Among the eminent literary persons educated here were Somerville, the poet; and Wood, author of the "Institutes;" and amongst its clerical dignitaries, two archbishops and twenty-nine bishops, including Archbishop Warham, and Dr. Lowth.


Arms.

Lincoln College was founded in 1427, by Richard Fleming, Bishop of Lincoln, from which see it takes its name, under permission, obtained from Henry VI., to make the church of All Saints collegiate, and establish a college for a rector and seven scholars: it was completed by Rotherham, Archbishop of York, who added five fellowships, and, by a new body of statutes, enacted in 1479, limited the election of all the fellows to the old diocese of York and Lincoln, with one exception to the diocese of Wells: there are twelve exhibitions, founded by Lord Crewe, eight scholarships, and one bible clerkship. The Bishop of Lincoln is visiter. The college, which is situated between All Saints' church and Exeter college, consists of two quadrangles, one 80 feet and the other 70 feet square; the larger, begun soon after the founder's death, and finished by Bishop Rotherham, is entered by a tower gateway, and contains the hall, library, rector's lodgings, and rooms for members; the inner quadrangle was erected about 1612, and six sets of rooms were added in 1759, from the funds of the college. The chief ornament of this court is the chapel, on its south side, erected by Bishop Williams: the windows, which present splendid specimens of painted glass and emblazonry, were procured from Italy, by that prelate, in 1629; the large east window is divided into six compartments, and exhibits a variety of scriptural subjects: in the twelve side windows are representations of the Prophets and Apostles: on the south side of the college is a small garden. Among the eminent members may be enumerated Sir William D'Avenant; James Hervey, Anthor

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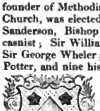
of the "Meditations;" John Wesley, the celebrated founder of Methodism, who, though a student of Christ-Church, was elected a fellow of this college; Dr. Robert Sanderson, Bishop of Lincoln, a learned divine and casuist; Sir William Davenant; Dr. George Hickes; Sir George Wheler; Dr. Matthew Tindal; Archbishop Potter, and nine bishops.



Arms.

All Souls' College was founded in 1437, by Henry Chichele, Archbishop of Canterbury, who induced Henry VI. to assume the title of co-founder; it was chiefly endowed with the lands of alien priories dissolved by that monarch. A code of statutes, on the model of Wykcham's, were drawn up by the archbishop, by which, in conformity with the charter, the society consists of a warden, forty fellows, two chaplains, and clerks; the fellowships are open to the descendants of the founder's family, or to others born within the province of Canterbury: there are also six scholarships. The Archbishop of Canterbury is visiter. The college buildings consist of two quadrangles; that erected by the founder is about 194 feet by 72, and still retains many of its ancient features: it is entered from the High-street, through two gateways, the western surmounted by a tower beautifully ornamented with large and well-sculptured effigies of Henry VI. and Chichele: it contains a curious dial, designed by Sir Christopher Wren: the whole line of building is adorned with battlements. The other quadrangle is comparatively modern, and measures, with the court, 173 feet by 155: it contains the grand entrance from Radcliffe-square, and the cloister, on the west; the common and other rooms, with two magnificent towers, on the east; the chapel and hall on the south; and the library on the north: the whole of this square is in the later style of English architecture, with some admixtures. The chapel is very generally admired, and is separated from the ante-chapel by an elegant screen, constructed by Sir Christopher Wren; the windows are in *chiaro 'scuro*, and among the interior decorations, immediately over the altar, is the beautiful *Noli me tangere* of Raphaello Mengs, purchased of the artist for £315; above it is a remarkably fine *al fresco* painting, intended to represent the assumption of the founder, by Sir James Thornhill: the respective dimensions of the chapel and ante-chapel are 70 feet by 30. The hall contains a fine marble bust of Chichele, and paintings. The splendid library, consisting of about 40,000 volumes, was the gift of Colonel Codrington, a member of the college, who, in addition to his own library, bequeathed £4000 for the purchase of books, and £6000 to defray the expense of the building: it was completed in the year 1756, and its principal room, exclusively of a central recess, containing a statue of the colonel, is 198 feet by 33½; the foundation stone was laid by Dr. Young, author of the "Night Thoughts." Among the eminent members are, Leland, the antiquary; Linacre; Caius; Sir Christopher Wren, who removed hither from Wadham College; Sir William Blackstone; Dr. Thomas Sydenham; Robert Heyrick, the poet; and Marchmont Needham, an active partisan and a political writer in the reign of Charles I.; with one archbishop, and twelve bishops.

Arms.

Magdalene College was founded in 1456, by William of Waynflect, Bishop of Winchester, and Lord High Chancellor of England, on or near the site of the ancient hospital of St. John the Baptist, which, with all the estates belonging to it, was given to him by Henry VI., for a president, 40 fellows, 30 scholars (called demies, because formerly they were entitled only to half-commons), a schoolmaster, usher, four chaplains, an organist, eight clerks, and sixteen choristers. The fellows are eligible alone from the following dioceses and counties:—five from the diocese of Winchester, four from Norwich, two from York and Durham, two from Chichester, seven from the county of Lincoln, four from Oxford, three from Berks, one from York, two from Gloucester, two from Warwick, one each from the counties of Buckinghsm, Kent, Nottingham, Essex, Somerset, Northampton, and Wilts, and one from the city of London. Demies are eligible from any of the above-mentioned dioceses or counties, excepting those of York and Durham. There are nine exhibitions, exclusively of some founded by John Hygden, D.D. The Bishop of Winchester is visiter. The college is situated at the bottom of the High street, on the western bank of the river Cherwell, near the bridge to which it gives name, and from the unaltered state of the buildings, it presents the most venerable appearance: it consists chiefly of two ancient quadrangles built by Waynflect, one side of a third, called the New Buildings, a lofty tower, and the chaplain's court. The principal entrance is from the gravel walk, through a modern Doric gateway, ornamented with a statue of the founder, which leads into the first quadrangle, on the north side of which are the president's lodgings, and near them an ancient gateway, now disused, surmounted by a tower (in which is an apartment called the founder's chamber), with battlements and pinnacles, and adorned with small statues of the founder, Henry VI., St. Mary Magdalene, and St. John the Baptist, under canopies of exquisite workmanship: in the south-east angle of this court is a stone pulpit from which an annual sermon was formerly preached on the festival of St. John the Baptist: a passage leads from this court into the second quadrangle, which is surrounded by covered cloisters, and from which are the entrances to the chapel, library, hall, common rooms, and apartments for the fellows and demies: the interior of this court is adorned by series of hieroglyphics, the solution of which has been given by William Reeks, fellow of the college, in a manuscript preserved in the library. The chapel, which occupies its south-western angle, was erected by the founder, but has undergone several modern alterations, and is now under a course of considerable embellishment: near the west door, which opens into the first quadrangle, is a light detached stone arch: this elegant structure is adorned with beautiful stained windows, and the ante-chapel contains several interesting monuments; the western window, painted in *chiaro 'scuro*, and executed after a design by Christopher Swartz, exhibits a representation of the Last Judgment; underneath the altar-piece, by Isaac Fuller, which was placed here about 1680, is the celebrated picture of Christ bearing the Cross, now generally attributed to Moralez, a Spanish artist of the

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sixteenth century, and presented to the college by William Freeman, Esq., of Hamels, in the county of Hereford: the inner chapel is paved with black and white marble, and separated from the ante-chapel by a handsome screen, over which is a fine organ. The library, which occupies the western side of the cloisters, is spacious. The hall, at the south-eastern angle, is decorated with various devices in wainscot, principally from scripture history, and with portraits of different dimensions; the windows exhibit some curious specimens of old painting in glass: the remainder of the quadrangle is occupied by the fellows' and demies' common rooms, the kitchen, and the rooms of members of the society; a passage on the north side leads to the New Buildings, the first stone of which was laid in 1733: the structure is 300 feet in length, and consists of three stories, divided into their respective ranges of apartments: in front is a handsome covered cloister. Eastward of this quadrangle are the water walks, which, bordered with trees, and extending along the side of a branch of the Cherwell, surrounding a spacious meadow, afford a delightful and retired promenade: part of these is called Addison's Walk, from having been the favourite retreat of the poet whilst a student at this college: on the north is the College Grove, adorned with more private walks, and enlivened with a number of deer. In the centre of a range of buildings, on the south side of the chaplain's court, is the lofty and elegant tower, crowned with eight rich pinnacles, which was completed in 1498; in the belfry story are two fine windows, and a rich open battlement, and it contains a ring of ten musical bells. On the summit of this tower, mass was performed every May-day, previously to the Reformation, for the repose of the soul of Henry VII., and some pieces of choral music are now annually performed there, by the choristers, at five o'clock in the morning of that day. Magdalene college is required by its statutes to maintain the Kings of England and their eldest sons, on the occasions of their visiting the University of Oxford; the hall has, in consequence, been honoured at various times with the presence of several royal guests, amongst whom were Edward IV., Richard III., Prince Arthur (in 1496), James I., and Prince Henry, who was admitted a member in 1605. During the parliamentary war, Generals Cromwell and Fairfax, with their officers, were also entertained here in 1647, and after dinner amused themselves at bowls on the college green. Among the former eminent members were Lily, the grammarian, who was appointed first master of St. Paul's school by the founder, in 1510; John Fox, the celebrated church historian and divine, author of the "History of the Acts and Monuments of the Church," commonly called "Fox's Book of Martyrs;" Hampden, the patriot; Heylin, the controversial writer; the poets Addison, Collins, and Holdsworth; Cardinals Wolsey and Pole; Dr. John Colet, Dean of St. Paul's, and founder of St. Paul's school; Theophilus Gale, an eminent nonconformist divine, author of "The Court of the Gentiles, in which he proves that the theology and philosophy of the Pagans were borrowed from the Scriptures;" Dr. Henry Hammond; Dr. Sacheverell; Edward Gibbon, author of the celebrated history of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," who took no degree; Dr. Richard Chandler, a learned traveller and antiquary; one archbishop and 27 bishops.

Arms.

Brasenose College was founded in 1509, by William Smyth, Bishop of Lincoln, and Sir Richard Sutton, of Prestbury, in Cheshire, the latter of whom revised its statutes. The society originally consisted of a principal and twelve fellows, who must be natives of the old diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, with preference to persons born in the county of Chester, and in those parts of Lancashire which were then in that diocese, especially in the parishes of Prescot and Prestbury; in default of eligible candidates, the society may elect from the diocese of Lincoln, or, if none be there found, from the university itself. Eight additional fellowships have been founded, *viz.*, two by the will of J. Williamson, rector of St. George's, Canterbury, in 1522, confined to his kindred, or those of John Port, serjeant-at-law, who are natives of the city, or county palatine, of Chester; one by John Elton, alias Baker, canon of Salisbury, in 1528, with preference to his kindred born in the diocese of Hereford, or in that of Worcester, or, in default thereof, from the diocese of Salisbury, or elsewhere; one by William Porter, clerk, in 1531, for the county or diocese, of Hereford, or, in default of a qualified person, then for a native of any diocese next adjacent to Oxford; one by Edward Darbie, Archdeacon of Stow, in the county of Lincoln, in 1538, for a graduate born in the same archdeaconry, or, in case of successive defects of graduates from the counties of Leicester, Northampton, Oxford, and Lincoln, then an under-graduate, to be elected under similar restrictions; one by William Clyfton, subdean of York, in 1538, for a priest and graduate of the counties of York and Lincoln alternately, or else of the county of Nottingham, or university of Oxford; one by Brian Higden, Dean of York, in 1549, alternately for the counties of York and Lincoln; and one in 1586, by Joyce Frankland, of London, widow, for her kindred, especially those of the Trapps and Saxies, or, in defect of such, then for any county in England. There are also 32 scholarships and 15 exhibitions, principally founded by Dr. Claymond, president of Corpus Christi College; John Lord Mordaunt; Dr. Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's; Dr. Radcliffe, principal of the college; Sarah, Duchess Dowager of Somerset; Dr. Yate, also Principal of the college; William Hume, Esq.; William Grimbaldson, M.D.; and George, Marquess of Buckingham. The Bishop of Lincoln is visiter. The college is situated on the west side of Radcliffe-square: the buildings consist of a spacious quadrangle, which contains the hall and rooms for members, and in the centre, statues called "Cain and Abel," which were presented by Dr. Clarke; and a small court towards the south, in which are the chapel and library, and an elegant house for the principal, which fronts the High street: over the gateway entrance to the great quadrangle is a square tower, ornamented with architectural designs: the small court was built in the seventeenth century, from the plan, as is believed, of Sir Christopher Wren; its style is of the mixed kind, windows with pointed arches being occasionally opposed by Grecian pilasters and capitals. Amongst the eminent members of this college may be reckoned, John Fox, the martyrologist, prior to his removal to Magdalene College; Prince

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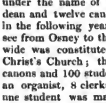
author of the "Worthies of Devon;" Sampson Erdeswick; John Gwillim, author of "the Heraldry; James, Lord Ley; William and Robert Burton of Leicester; Sir Elias Ashmole, founder of the museum called after his name; Sir Peter Leicester; John Watson, author of "the History of the Earls of Warren and Surrey;" Dr. Whitaker, the late learned Manchester historian; Reginald Heber, late Bishop of Calcutta, and nine other bishops.

Arms.

Corpus Christi College was founded in 1516, by Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, and Lord Privy Seal to Henry VII. and Henry VIII., for a president, twenty fellows, twenty scholars, two chaplains, two clerks, and two choristers: Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, gave 6000 marks towards the building, and land towards the endowment. The fellows are elected from the scholars, and these from the following dioceses and counties; four from the diocese of Winchester, of which two must be of the county of Southampton, and two of Surrey; two from the diocese of Bath and Wells, two from the diocese of Exeter, two from the county of Gloucester, two from the county of Lincoln, one from the county of Wilts, two from the county of Kent, one from the county of Lancaster, one each from the counties of Bedford and Oxford, one from the diocese of Durham, and one founded by William Frost, of Yavington, Hants, in 1529, for his kindred; in failure of which, election to be made from that county. The Bishop of Winchester is visiter. The entrance to this college is opposite to the south wall of Oriel college, through a gateway, above which is a square tower, ornamented in front with three vacant canopied niches: it leads to the quadrangle, which is 101 feet by 80. and contains in the centre a curious cylindrical dial, constructed by Charles Turnbull, fellow of the college, and described in a manuscript in the library, written by Robert Pegg: on the eastern side of the college are apartments for the gentlemen commoners; and in 1700, the fellows' building was erected, at the expense of Dr. Turner, president, on the site of the old cloisters, facing the broad walk in Christ-Church meadow. In the chapel, which was built by the founder, is a very fine altar-piece of the Adoration, by Rubens, presented to the college in 1804, by the late Sir R. Worsley, Bart.; there are also monuments to the memory of distinguished members. In the hall are three full-length portraits, admirably painted by Owen, of the Right Hon. Lord Tenterden, late Lord Chief Justice of England; the Right Rev. Dr. Burgess, Bishop of Salisbury; and the Right Rev. Dr Copleston, Bishop of Llandaff, formerly fellows on this foundation. In the college are still preserved the crosier of the founder, which is upwards of 300 years old, of silver gilt, richly ornamented, and about six feet in length; his gold sacramental plate, salt-cellar of silver gilt, rings, and other valuable relics. On the visit of the sovereigns to the university, the King of Prussia resided in the president's lodgings. Amongst its eminent members have been, Basil Kennett, author of the "Antiquities of Rome," and president of the college; Hooker, the celebrated author of "Ecclesiastical Polity;" Halls, commonly called 'the ever-memorable;' and Fiddes, the biographer of Cardinal Wolsey.


Arms.

Christ-Church College was founded about 1525, by Cardinal Wolsey, on the site of the monastery of St. Frideswide, and intended to comprise a dean, subdean, 100 canons, 10 public readers, 13 chaplains, an organist, 12 clerks, and 16 choristers; but, on the disgrace of that dignitary, the establishment was suspended for a short time: in 1532 it was completed, under the name of Henry the Eighth's college, for a dean and twelve canons, again suppressed in 1545, and in the following year, on the removal of the episcopal see from Osney to this college, the church of St. Frideswide was constituted a cathedral, under the name of Christ's Church; the society to consist of a dean, 8 canons and 100 students, 8 chaplains, a schoolmaster, an organist, 8 clerks, and 8 choristers; an addition of one student was made in 1664, on the foundation of William Thurstone, Esq.: many of the studentships are filled up from Westminster school; the rest are open to all parts of the kingdom. The deanery and canonries are in the gift of the Crown; one is annexed to the Regius Professorship of Divinity, and one to the Regius Professorship of Hebrew: there are 30 scholarships and exhibitions. The Queen is visiter. The extensive buildings of this college occupy the site of the ancient monastery, and form three quadrangles: the grand front is in St. Aldate's-street, and extends to a length of 400 feet, presenting a very grand elevation, though its effect is much weakened by the declivity of the ground on which it stands, the narrowness of the approach to it, and the proximity of other buildings. The principal entrance is through a gateway, begun by Wolsey, and finished by Sir Christopher Wren, over which is a most magnificent circular tower, surmounted by an ogee dome, and containing the huge bell, called "Great Tom of Oxford," which weighs nearly 17,000 lb., is seven feet one inch in diameter, and five feet nine inches from the crown to the brim; the weight of the clapper is 342 lb.: it formerly belonged to Oseney abbey, and was re-cast in 1680: this bell tolls every night at a quarter after nine o'clock, as a signal for students to repair to their respective colleges, before the gates are closed, agreeably to the statutes of the university. The court to which this gateway leads is called the Great quadrangle, and measures 264 feet by 260: it contains the hall, the dean's lodgings, those of some of the canons, and rooms for members of the society; in the centre is a small fountain, supplied with water from the Isis and from the spring at Hinksey: over the passage at the north-east corner is a statue of Bishop Fell, and over the opposite one leading to the hall and chapel is one of Cardinal Wolsey: the ascent to the hall, which is in the south-eastern angle, is by a stately staircase, with a vaulted roof supported by a single central pillar: the interior of this magnificent refectory, which was erected by Wolsey, is 115 feet by 40, and 50 feet in height; the roof, which is lofty, presents a fine specimen of open work in wood highly ornamented, and at the upper end of the south side is a large window having a fine carved canopy in the ancient style of English architecture: in this hall many of the kings and queens of England have been entertained. The second quadrangle, called Peckwater square, derives its name from an ancient hall

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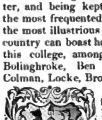
which stood at the south-west corner, and was the property of Richard Peckwater; but having been given to the ancient monastery, in the reign of Henry III., and having received, in that of Henry VIII., the addition of another, called Vine-hall, eventually formed the present quadrangle, which was rebuilt in 1705, and towards defraying the expense £3000 was bequeathed by Anthony Radcliffe, canon, an inscription on the north side of the court, which was built with his money, recording the munificence of the benefactor: the south side is formed by the library, which contains an ample collection of books, manuscripts, prints, and coins, also several paintings, statues, and busts; the upper room is 141 feet by 30, and 37 feet in height, having a richly decorated ceiling, with wainscot and pillars of the best Norway oak. Eastward of Peckwater is Canterbury quadrangle, the smallest of the three, which consists of modern buildings; its principal ornament is a magnificent Doric gateway, erected in 1778, under the superintendence of Mr. James Wyatt: the chapel is also the cathedral of the diocese, in the account of which it is described. Attached to this college, and situated southward of the great quadrangle, are a grammar school for choristers and other boys, and a theatre, which contains many anatomical preparations, and some very elegant and beautiful wax models: lectures are delivered here by a Reader in Anatomy, who is appointed by the Dean and Canons. Here also are the chapter-house, common room, chaplains' quadrangle, Fell's buildings, and east cloisters, with a portal and passage leading to Christ-Church meadow, which is bounded on the north and west by the Isis, on the east by the Cherwell, and on the north by a wide walk overshadowed by lofty elms, and leading to narrower walks on the margin of the rivers, forming a circumference of one mile and a quarter, and being kept in excellent order, they constitute the most frequented promenade in the city. Some of the most illustrious names of which this or any other country can boast have been enrolled on the books of this college, amongst which are those of Littleton, Bolingbroke, Ben Jonson, Philip Sydney, Otway, Colman, Locke, Browne Willis, and Canning.



Arms.

Trinity College was originally founded and endowed by Edward III., Richard II., and the Priors and Bishops of Durham, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity, St. Mary, and St. Cuthbert; it was also called Durham College: at the dissolution the site and buildings were purchased by Sir Thomas Pope, Knt., of Tittenhanger, in the county of Hereford, and the present college was refounded by him, in 1554, for a president, twelve fellows, and twelve scholars: only two natives of the same county can be fellows at one time, excepting those from the county of Oxford, from which five are admissible as cotemporaries; the scholars to be chosen from the founder's manors, or, in default of candidates on Trinity Monday, which is the day of election, from any county in England: four scholarships and exhibitions have since been added. The Bishop of Winchester is visiter. The college is situated opposite the Turle, in Broad-street, from which it is separated by an iron palisade, enclosing a spacious area. The chapel, as seen from the street, is a light and elegant edifice, with columns supporting a rich cornice, and surmounted by a balustrade, and is terminated at its western end by a tower of similar construction, beneath which is the principal entrance to the first quadrangle, which contains the hall, library, and lodgings of the president: in the chapel, which opens into this court, is a monument to the memory of the founder and his lady, whose remains were removed hither, in 1567, from the church of St. Stephen, Walbrook, London: the effigy in marble represents him in complete armour, with a helmet and crest at the head, and a griffin at the feet. The second court consists of three sides, with an opening on the east into a spacious garden, which is partly enclosed by yew hedges, in the formal Dutch style, and partly arranged in devious walks, interspersed with shrubs and evergreens. Among the more eminent names of former members enrolled here are those of Archbishop Sheldon, Chillingworth, Sir John Denham, Merrick, and Warton.

Arms.

St. John's College was founded in 1557, by Sir Thomas White, citizen and merchant of London, on the site of a college dedicated to St. Bernard, for student monks of the Cistercian order: the society comprises a president, 50 fellows, or scholars, one chaplain, an organist, six singing men, six choristers, and two sextons; six of the fellows are elected from the founder's kin, two from Coventry, two from Bristol, two from Reading, and one from Tonbridge grammar schools, and the rest from Merchant Taylors' school. Twelve of the fellows must enter on the law, and one may proceed in medicine, retaining his fellowship under the title of College Physician. The founder's kin are actual fellows on admission; others are scholars, or probationary fellows, until the expiration of three years: there are also eighteen scholarships and exhibitions. The Bishop of Winchester is visiter. The buildings contain an outer and an inner quadrangle: in the former are the hall, chapel, and president's lodgings; a passage leads from this to the inner quadrangle, on the east and west sides of which are cloisters supported by eight pillars, over which are busts, representing the four cardinal virtues, the three Christian graces, and the arts and sciences, with emblematical cornices: each cloister is divided by a Doric gateway, surmounted by a semicircular pediment of the Ionic and Corinthian orders. This quadrangle leads to the spacious and picturesque gardens of the college: a range of buildings to the north-east includes two very handsome common rooms, and other apartments. The chapel belonged to the original monastery of St. Bernard: the altar is ornamented with a representation in tapestry of our Saviour and his two disciples at Emmaus, and on the north wall is a black marble urn, containing the heart of Dr. Richard Rawlinson, a distinguished benefactor to the college: the remains of the founder, of Archbishop Laud (once president), of Archbishop Juxon, and of Dr. Bailie, repose in vaults beneath the altar: in a small inner chapel, called Bailie's chapel, are various monuments to subsequent presidents. The library is on the south and east sides of the inner quadrangle, and consists of two spacious and handsome rooms: amongst its many curious and valuable contents are, a picture of Charles I., comprising the whole book of Psalms written in the lines of

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the face and on the hairs of the head; and an ancient crosier of dark wood beaded with silver, recently discovered in a garret of the president's lodgings; also many old missals, manuscripts, and coins. Amongst eminent members were, Archbishops Laud, Juxon, and Dawes; Bishops Menax and Buckeridge; Shirley, the dramatic poet; William Louth and Charles Wheatley, learned divines and commentators; and Sherard the botanist.

Arms.

Jesus' College was founded in 1571, by Queen Elizabeth, on petition of Hugh ap Price, D. C. L., a native of Brecknock, and Treasurer of St. David's, for a principal, eight fellows, and eight scholars; in consequence of various benefactions, the society now consists of a principal and nineteen fellows (among whom is one from Jersey or Guernsey, on the foundation of Charles I., in 1636), and there are eighteen scholarships and several exhibitions. The Earl of Pembroke is visiter. The buildings consist chiefly of two quadrangles: the first contains the chapel and hall, and the second the library: the altar-piece in the chapel is a fine copy of Guido's painting of St. Michael overcoming the Devil: in the library are many scarce and curious books and manuscripts; the statutes of the society, written on vellum, beautifully illuminated; a curious metal watch, given by Charles I.; one of Queen Elizabeth's stirrups; and a capacious silver gilt bowl, containing ten gallons, and weighing 278 ounces, the gift of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, in 1732. Amongst its eminent members were, David Powell, the celebrated antiquary; and John Davis, lexicographer and antiquary.

Arms.

Wadham College was founded in 1613, on the site of an ancient and magnificent priory of Augustine friars, by Nicholas Wadham, Esq., of Edge and Merrifield, and Dorothy his wife, for a warden, fifteen fellows, fifteen scholars, two chaplains, and two clerks. The fellows are superannuated on the completion of eighteen years from the expiration of their regency; they are elected from the scholars, of whom three are chosen from the county of Somerset, three from that of Essex, and the remainder from any county in Great Britain. There are also several other scholarships and exhibitions, among which are four for the study of Hebrew, six for Greek, and one for botany. The most eminent benefactor was the Rev. John Wills, D. D., Warden of the College, who died in 1806, and bequeathed, subject to legacy duty, £400 per annum to the office of warden, £1000 to improve the warden's lodgings, £100 a year for a law exhibition to a fellow, £20 a year for a law exhibition to a scholar, £100 for a medical exhibition to a fellow, and £20 for a medical exhibition to a scholar; also £31. 10. per annum to a divinity lecturer and preacher, £75 a year to one superannuated fellow, and £50 a year to a second; he also appointed the society his residuary legatees. The Bishop of Bath and Wells is visiter. The buildings form an extensive quadrangle, 130 feet square: in the centre of the eastern side is a portico, ornamented with statues of James I. in his robes, and of Nicholas and Dorothy Wadham, with a Latin inscription commemorative of the foundation: in an adjoining court are two buildings of three stories, one erected in 1694, the other in 1829, and inhabited by members. The front of this college was greatly improved in 1822, by the removal of some heavy iron and stone work, and substituting light iron palisades. The chapel contains a fine cast window, the work of Bernard Van Linge, exhibiting typical paintings and historical subjects, and presented by Sir John Strangeways: the subject of the altar-piece is the Lord's Supper, in brown and white crayons, on cloth, by Isaac Fuller, accompanied with other subjects. At right angles with the choir is a noble ante-chapel, containing monuments of several distinguished members of the society: on the north side of the chancel is a handsome marble monument to the memory of Sir John Portman, Bart., who died in 1624: there is also a well-executed brass eagle. The hall is one of the largest in the university, and adorned with handsome modern painted windows: the gardens are extremely neat. The Royal Society of London originated in this college. Amongst its eminent and scientific members may be classed, Walsh, the poet; Sir E. Sedley; Admiral Blake; Sir Christopher Wren; and Lord Chief Justice Pratt.

Arms.

Pembroke College, formerly *Broadgate Hall*, was founded in 1624, by means of a bequest from Thomas Tesdale, Esq., of Glympton, in the county of Oxford, aided by a donation of Richard Wightwick, B. D., rector of East Ilsley, in the county of Berks, under letters patent of James I., and during the chancellorship of the Earl of Pembroke, from whom it received its name: the original foundation included a master, 10 fellows, and 10 scholars, now extended to 14 fellows, and 31 scholars and exhibitioners; four fellows to be chosen from the kindred of Thomas Tesdale, Esq. and two from those of Richard Wightwick; the rest from the free school at Abingdon. In 1636, a fellowship was founded by Charles I., for a native of Guernsey or Jersey; and, about 1672, two fellowships were added by Sir John Bennet, afterwards Lord Ossulstone; also one, in 1749, by Sir John Phillips, Bart. The Chancellor of the university is visiter. This college, which is situated nearly opposite to the grand front of Christ-Church College, consists chiefly of a quadrangle, erected at different periods, and regularly built. The interior has within the last two years been newly faced with Bath stone, and altered from the Palladian to a later style of English architecture, the whole presenting a neat appearance. The northern front and the master's lodgings have been very neatly decorated (these buildings likewise being originally Palladian), after a design by Mr. Daniel Evans, of Oxford, in the later style of English architecture. The oriel windows may be mentioned as well worthy of attention, particularly that over the gateway, constructed on the model of the remains of one in John of Gaunt's palace at Lincoln. The battlement of the tower and chimneys is executed in a style corresponding with the other parts of the building. The hall, which has been considerably enlarged and improved, contains a bust of Dr. Johnson, by Bacon, presented to the college by the late Samuel Whitbread, Esq. The chapel is a small building of the Ionic order; the altar piece is a copy from a picture of Rubens, at Antwerp,

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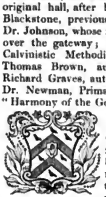
of our Saviour after his Resurrection, presented by Archdeacon Corbett. Among the eminent residents may be enumerated, the laborious Camden, who studied at the original hall, after he left Magdalene College; Judge Blackstone, previously to his removal to All Souls'; Dr. Johnson, whose rooms were upon the second floor, over the gateway; George Whitfield, founder of the Calvinistic Methodists; Shenstone, the poet; Sir Thomas Brown, author of the "Religio Medici;" Richard Graves, author of the Spiritual Quixote; and Dr. Newman, Primate of Ireland, and author of the "Harmony of the Gospels."



Arms.

Worcester College was founded in 1714, by the trustees of Sir Thomas Cookes, Bart., of Bently-Pauncefort, in the county of Worcester, by elevating Gloucester Hall, also named St. John the Baptist's Hall, to the rank of a college: the original foundation was for a provost, six fellows, and six scholars, the last eligible only from the grammar schools of Bromsgrove, Feckenham, Worcester, Hartlebury, and Kidderminster, or, in default of candidates, from any endowed school in the county of Worcester, such schools to have a priority of claim in the order in which they stand, and the candidates to have been at the schools for at least two years previously to the election, the founder's kin always to be preferred: the right of election is vested in the provost and three senior fellows of the foundation. In 1727, two fellowships and two scholarships were added, by James Finney, D. D., prebendary of Durham, for natives of Staffordshire; and six fellowships and three scholarships were founded in 1734, by George Clark, D.C.L., the scholars to be of English parents, born in the provinces of Canterbury or York, with preference to the orphans of clergymen: the election is vested in the provost and six senior fellows on this and Sir Thomas Cookes' foundation. In 1731, seven fellowships and five scholarships were founded by Sarah Eston: candidates for the latter must produce testimonials that they are sons of clergymen, requiring assistance to support them at the university: the election is in the provost and five senior fellows of this foundation and that of Sir T. Cookes. The fellows are invariably elected from the scholars, and must take holy orders, except in cases specifically provided for. The society at present includes a provost, twenty-one fellows, sixteen scholars and three exhibitioners. The Bishops of Oxford and Worcester, and the Vice-Chancellor of the university, are visiters. The College is pleasantly situated on an eminence, at the western extremity of the university, near the Isis: the buildings form three sides of a quadrangle, the eastern elevation being occupied by the library, hall, and chapel; on the north is an elegant pile, containing the provost's lodgings, and rooms for fellows and scholars, and on the south, the old buildings of Gloucester Hall. The chapel has a richly ornamented stucco roof; the altar-piece is a fine old painting of a Magdalene. In the library is the large and curious collection of books bequeathed by Dr. Clarke, who also left £1000 towards the building: the room is 120 feet in length, with an extensive gallery. The gardens, which are laid out with great taste, occupy three acres of ground, and are ornamented with a fine sheet of water. Thomas Allen, the mathematician, and Sir Kenelm Digby, studied here, previously to the conversion of Gloucester Hall into a college. The members on the books are 211, of whom 94 are members of convocation.

Besides the above colleges are five halls, enjoying the same privileges, and requiring the same terms and exercises for taking degrees in them as the colleges, but not incorporated, the estates and other property belonging to them being held in trust by the university. The Chancellor of the university is visiter, and appoints the principals, with the exception of St. Edmund Hall, the headship of which is vested in the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College. *St. Alban Hall* derives its name and foundation from Robert de Sancto Albano, a burgess of Oxford, who lived in the time of John: it now belongs to the Warden and Fellows of Merton College, to which it was united June 15th, 1549: the buildings are situated eastward of Merton College. *St. Edmund Hall* is situated in Queen's-lane, and derives its name from St. Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Henry III.: it is the most ancient of the halls now remaining, having been devoted to the purposes of academical instruction so early as the thirteenth century; in 1537 it had come into the possession of Queen's College, which society soon afterwards obtained from the university the right of nominating the principal. Sir William Jones, the celebrated lawyer; Oldham, the poet; and Hearne, the indefatigable antiquary, were educated here. *St. Mary Hall*, formerly the parsonage-house of the rectors of St. Mary's, was given to the Provost and Fellows of Oriel College, in 1325, and made academical in 1333. Four scholarships, for natives of the county of Somerset, were founded by Thomas Dyke, M. D., in 1677. The buildings, which are near Oriel College, are comprised in a quadrangle, in which are the hall, the chapel, the principal's lodgings, and rooms for members. Sir Thomas More, and Sandys, the poet, were educated here. *New Inn Hall*, formerly Trilleck's Inn, was originally inhabited by Bernardine monks, and subsequently by students of canon and civil law: it came into the possession of the Warden and Fellows of New College in 1392. During the civil war, from 1644 to 1646, it was used as a mint by Charles I., where the plate, sent by different colleges for his Majesty's use, was melted: after the Restoration it again became a place of study. The only part of its buildings now remaining is a house for the principal. The celebrated Blackstone was one of its principals. *Magdalene Hall*, originally erected by Waynflete, for students previously to admission into his college, became an independent hall in 1602. The society was removed by act of parliament from its former house, adjoining Magdalene College, to Hertford College, in 1822, which, having lapsed to the crown and become decayed, was repaired and fitted up for their reception: there are 23 scholarships and exhibitions. The rectory of South Moreton, in the county of Berks, is in the patronage of the society. Among eminent persons educated here were, Warner the poet, Lord Clarendon, Sir Matthew Hale, and Dr. Plot.

The principal public buildings connected with the university are, the Theatre, Schools (comprising the Bodleian Library and Picture Gallery), Clarendon Printing-House, New Printing-House, Ashmolean Museum,

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Radcliffe Library, Physic Garden, Astronomical Observatory, and Music Room. The *Theatre* is situated northward of Radcliffe-square, on the south side of Broad-street, and is appropriated to holding the acta denominated *Comitia et Encænia*, Lord Crewe's annual commemoration of benefactors, the recitation of prize compositions, the ceremony of conferring degrees on illustrious personages, and other public meetings of the university: it was constructed in 1664, by Sir Christopher Wren, at an expense of £12,470, which was defrayed by Archbishop Sheldon, who also gave £2000 towards keeping it in repair, directing the surplus to be applied in the erection of a printing-house: the plan of the building is that of the Theatre of Marcellus, at Rome, and it is capable of containing nearly 4000 persons: the first stone was laid in 1664; a new roof was constructed in 1802, the ceiling exhibiting a magnificent allegorical painting, by Streater, serjeant painter to Charles II., divided into compartments. The room is adorned with portraits of the founder, of George IV., by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and of the late Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia, presented by those respective sovereigns; the latter of whom, with other illustrious personages, received honorary degrees in this noble edifice, on their visit to the university in 1814. The *Schools* form a handsome quadrangle on the north side of Radcliffe-square, and were founded early in the fifteenth century, by Thomas Huskenorton, abbot of Osney, and completed in the commencement of the seventeenth century: this range of building comprises schools for divinity, logic, moral philosophy, music, sculpture, &c., in which lectures are read by the professors of the different sciences, and candidates for degrees pass their respective examinations; the Bodleian Library is on the western side, and the Picture Gallery in the upper story of the other three sides: on the north is the Clarendon printing-office. The principal front, in Cat-street, is 175 feet in length, and is divided by a tower gateway, adorned with pinnacles and mullioned windows, and exhibiting all the five orders of architecture: this part of the building is the repository for the muniments and registers of the university, and is surmounted by a statue of James I., enthroned, and presenting a copy of his works, with his right hand to Fame, and with the left to the university; over the throne are the emblems of Justice, Peace, and Plenty: these devices were once doubly gilt, and presented a magnificent appearance. In the logic and moral philosophy school, at the south-east angle of the court, are the Pomfret statues, given to the university in 1755, by the Countess Dowager of Pomfret. The Divinity school, which is opposite the principal gateway, and devoted to the exercises for the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor in Divinity, exhibits a beautiful specimen of later English architecture, with a roof consisting of bold four-centred arches, with fan tracery, in delicate workmanship of elegant design. The *Bodleian Library* was founded by Sir Thomas Bodley, of Dunscombe, near Crediton, in the county of Devon, Knt., on the remains of one by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, and opened to the public, Nov. 8th, 1602: it is entered at the south-west angle of the court, and consists of three principal and several smaller rooms: one is devoted to topographical works and manuscripts, bequeathed to the university by Mr. Gough, the antiquary, in 1799; a second to foreign, and a third to domestic, literature: on the entrance staircase is the *Auctarium*, for the reception of the choicest and most valuable books and manuscripts: the several rooms are decorated with many valuable portraits. In addition to the continual increase of books by donations and purchase, this institution claims, as a matter of right, in common with the British Museum and other national establishments, a copy of every book printed in this country. The library is open from nine o'clock till four in the afternoon, between Lady-day and Michaelmas, and from ten till three during the other half year, and next to that of the Vatican, is considered to have the richest collection of books and manuscripts in Europe: the officers are a librarian, two sub-librarians, and two assistants. The *Picture Gallery* contains, in addition to numerous portraits, landscapes, and historical pieces, some fine busts, especially one near the entrance, of John, Duke of Marlborough; casts of Apollo and Venus de Medicis; a superb brass statue of William, Earl of Pembroke, Chancellor of the university from 1616 to 1630, designed by Rubens, and executed by Hubert le Sœur; and many elegant models of ancient buildings. In an apartment on the north side of the quadrangle are the famous Arundelian marbles, collected by the Earl of Arundel, and presented to the university by his grandson, the Duke of Norfolk; here also are the antique marbles presented by the executors of the learned Selden. The *Clarendon printing-office* was erected in 1711, by Sir John Vanbrugh, out of the profits arising from the sale of Lord Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, the copyright of which was presented by his son to the university; over the south entrance is a fine statue of Lord Clarendon, and the north entrance is by a flight of steps from Broad-street; the summit is ornamented with the statues of the nine Muses. A New Printing-House has been erected westward of the Observatory, at the expense of the university, and under the direction of Mr. Daniel Robertson, architect, with a press-room of 201 feet by 28, and other apartments and conveniences, which render it the most complete, and, with the exception of the royal printing-house at Paris, the largest establishment of the kind in Europe: the buildings occupy an area of two acres and a half, and form a square, two sides of which are devoted to the bible department, and the other two are appropriated to that of the classics, with their respective accommodations. This edifice is constructed of stone, procured in the neighbourhood, and faced with Bath stone; the principal front is decorated with a splendid entrance gateway into the quadrangle, designed after the model of the arch of Constantine at Rome. Nearly adjoining the theatre, on the western side, is the *Ashmolean Museum*, which was founded in 1682, by Elias Ashmole, from whom it is named, and who gave to the university his own collection of coins, medals, and manuscripts, together with a valuable and curious collection made by the Tradescants, two eminent gardeners and botanists at Lambeth, on condition that the university should erect a building for their reception: at his death the museum was enlarged, by the addition of his valuable antiquarian library, and has been since greatly increased by various donations. On the first floor of this building the lectures on experi-

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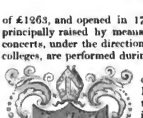
mental philosophy and mineralogy are delivered, and in the lower one those on chymistry, for which the apparatus is kept here.

The Radcliffe Library, esteemed one of the most splendid architectural ornaments of the university, and situated in the centre of Radcliffe-square, was completed by Gibbs, in 1749, at the expense of the celebrated and eccentric Dr. Radcliffe, who bequeathed £40,000 for the building, £150 per annum for the librarian, £100 per annum for the purchase of books, and legacies, to a great amount, for other purposes connected with this public establishment: this superb structure is circular in form, and consists of a rustic basement, with several arched entrances into an area, from which a flight of steps affords an ascent to the principal room, which contains a variety of casts and busts, and, by a recent determination of the trustees, has become the repository of books in natural history and medicine; above the basement rises a series of duplicated columns of the Corinthian order, supporting an enriched frieze, entablature, and cornice, and surmounted by an open balustrade ornamented with urns; the building is crowned with a spacious and well-proportioned dome, which rises to the height of 80 feet from the floor. Over the door of the entrance from the principal staircase is a portrait of the founder, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, and within the library is his statue finely sculptured by Rysbrach. On the visit of the allied sovereigns, a magnificent dinner was provided by the university for the imperial, royal, and illustrious guests, of which they partook in the library, on the 14th of June, 1814.

The Botanic Garden, said to be the site of an ancient burial-ground belonging to the Jews, is situated opposite to the tower of Magdalene College, near the bridge, and was founded in 1622, by Henry, Lord D'Anvers, Earl of Danby: it consists of about five acres of ground, divided into four parts, and containing a great variety of plants, arranged according to their respective classes: on the right and left of the entrance are green-houses, and eastward of the garden, without the walls, is an excellent hot-house: the entrance is by an elegant arched gateway, said to have been designed by Inigo Jones, the centre of which is ornamented by a bust of the founder, and the sides by statues of Charles I. and II.; it is fronted by a broad area next the High street, and encompassed by a parapet surmounted with iron palisades: the library attached to it was built, and furnished with a valuable collection of botanical works, by Dr. Sherard, Fellow of St. John's College: there is a handsome residence for the professor at a small distance from the garden. The *Astronomical Observatory* is situated at the northern extremity of Oxford, on the road to Woodstock, and was erected by trustees under the will of Dr. Radcliffe, who bequeathed £7000 for this object, the Duke of Marlborough having given ten acres of ground for the site: this beautiful pile of building comprises an excellent library, apartments for observation and lectures, a valuable apparatus of astronomical instruments, and a residence for the professor: the tower, which exhibits a general representation of the Temple of the Winds, at Athens, is surmounted by figures of Hercules and Atlas supporting the globe. In Holywell-street is the *Music-room*, built at an expense of £1263, and opened in 1748, the funds having been principally raised by means of subscription oratorios: concerts, under the direction of stewards from different colleges, are performed during term.



Arms of the Bishopric.

Oxford, on the removal of the see of Dorchester to Lincoln, was included within that diocese, from which it was separated in 1542, and erected into a see, by Henry VIII., who appointed the conventual chapel of the abbey of Osney, the cathedral church, which distinction was subsequently transferred to the monastery of St. Frideswide, on the site of which Cardinal Wolsey had commenced the foundation of a splendid college, afterwards completed, but upon a scale of less magnificence, by the king; who having dedicated the chapel of the College to Christ, assigned it as the cathedral church of the diocese. The jurisdiction of the see comprehends the whole of the county, except seven parishes, to which will be added, under the provisions of the act of the 6th and 7th of William IV., c. 77, the counties of Berks and Buckingham. The ecclesiastical establishment consists of a bishop, dean, archdeacon, eight canons, eight chaplains, one hundred and one students, eight clerks, eight choristers, and twenty-four almsmen. The cathedral is a spacious cruciform structure, in the Norman style of architecture, and of singular character, with a central tower surmounted by a spire of early English architecture: the exterior is concealed by the college buildings, with which it is surrounded; the interior contains many interesting portions of singular and beautiful design; the arches of the nave, part of which has been demolished, are in a double series, the tower springing from corbels on the piers; the roof of the choir is richly groined, and decorated with pendants: on the north of the choir are some chapels of later character than the rest of the building, and the Latin chapel has several windows in the decorated style; in the Dean's chapel are altar-tombs of considerable antiquity, a monument in the decorated style, with three canopied niches of great beauty, and the shrine of St. Frideswide, an elaborate and magnificent design, in the later style of English architecture, consisting of three tiers of tabernacle work, the upper tier of which is richly ornamented with canopied niches. Many of the windows were destroyed during the parliamentary war: in those that remain are several devices in painted glass; in the east window is a painting of the Nativity, from a design by Sir James Thornhill: the central west window is embellished with ancient stained glass representing St. Frideswide, St. Catherine, and other saints; in the central part of the great window in the north transept is a representation of the murder of Becket, which appears to be of great antiquity: the pulpit is very antique and richly carved. There are numerous ancient and interesting monuments, among which are those of Lady Elizabeth Montacute; of Robert Burton author of the Anatomy of Melancholy; and of several distinguished members of the university, and of other eminent persons who died at

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Oxford while Charles I. held his court at Christ-Church; also a very fine statue of Dr. Cyril Jackson, by Chantrey, from his portrait in the hall. Part of the cloisters, in the later style of English architecture, is remaining; and the chapter-house is a beautiful and valuable specimen of the early English style.

The city comprises the parishes of *St. Aldate, All Saints, Holywell* or *St. Cross, St. Ebbe, St. Giles, St. John the Baptist, St. Martin, St. Mary Magdalene, St. Mary the Virgin, St. Michael, St. Peter-le-Bailey, St. Peter-in-the-East*, and *St. Thomas* otherwise *St. Nicholas*. The living of St. Aldate's is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 13. 4.; present net income, £137; patrons, Master and Fellows of Pembroke College. The church is a very ancient structure, with a tower, surmounted by an octagonal spire, and is said to have been restored in 1004. The living of All Saints' is a discharged curacy, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.; present net income, £65; patrons, Rector and Fellows of Lincoln College. The church is a handsome modern structure, in the Grecian style of architecture, with a tower crowned with a circlet of Corinthian pillars, from within which rises an elegant spire: it was erected by subscription in 1708, on the site of the former edifice: the walls are ornamented by a handsome baluastrade, the floors laid with variegated marble, and the ceiling adorned with curious fret-work, and with the arms of benefactors, painted in compartments. The living of the parish of St. Cross, or Holywell, is a perpetual curacy; net income, £80; patrons and impropriators, Warden and Fellows of Merton College. The church is an ancient edifice, in the early English style, with some later insertions, having a tower, which was added to it in 1664. The living of St. Ebbe's is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 5.; present net income, £111: it is in the patronage of the Crown. The church is said to have been founded by Athelmer, Earl of Cornwall, and annexed to the monastery of Eynesham, on the destruction of which by the Danes it was given to the monastery of Stow, which grant was confirmed by Henry I.; the ancient edifice was taken down in 1814, and the present, a plain neat building of English architecture, was erected in 1816. The living of St. Giles' is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 12. 3½; present net income, £160; patrons and impropriators, President and Fellows of St. John's College. The church, an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture, with lancet-shaped windows, and having a square embattled tower, is said to have been built in 1120. A new church has been erected at Summer-town, in this parish, to which an ecclesiastical district has been assigned, under the 21st section of the act of the 58th of George III.; it contains 300 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £150 in aid of the expense. The living of St. John's is a perpetual curacy; patrons and impropriators, Warden and Fellows of Merton College. The living of St. Martin's is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 1. 5½; present net income, £62: it is in the patronage of the Crown. The church is an ancient structure, with a tower, which, in the reign of Edward III., was considerably lowered, on complaint of the scholars that the townsmen used to retire into it and annoy them with arrows, stones, and other missiles. The living of St. Mary Magdalene's is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6; present net income, £145; patrons, Dean and Canons of Christ-Church. The church, an ancient structure, founded long prior to the Conquest, was given by Robert D'Oilly, and annexed to the college of St. George, within the castle, and, after the annexation of that college to Osney abbey, was, with that monastery, given to Christ Church by Henry VIII. The living of St. Mary's the Virgin is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 4. 2.; present net income, £38; patrons and impropriators, Provost and Fellows of Oriel College. The church, which is the University church, though used by the parishioners, is a spacious and elegant structure, in the later style of English architecture, with a tower on the north side, surmounted by a beautiful spire, rising to the height of 180 feet, in the decorated style; the front of the church is in the best style of the period of Henry VII., but is rather disfigured by a porch of heavy twisted pillars, over which is a statue of the Virgin: the interior is very beautiful; the piers and arches are richly moulded, and above each pier are elegant niches, from which spring corbels, carrying the wooden arches of the finely-carved ceiling; the windows are enriched with good tracery: on the north of the chancel is the sepulchral chapel of Adam de Brome, founder of Oriel College: there are several ancient and interesting monuments. The living of St. Michael's is a curacy; net income, £100; patrons and impropriators, Rector and Fellows of Lincoln College. The church is an ancient edifice, in the early English style, with a square embattled tower, and a handsome porch in the later style; the windows are in general of large dimensions and finely pointed. The living of St.-Peter's-le-Bailey is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 14. 2.; present net income, £104: it is in the patronage of the Crown. The church is a neat modern edifice, erected in 1740, on the site of the old structure, which fell down in 1736. The living of St.-Peter's-in-the-East is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £13. 2. 1.; present net income, £147; patrons and impropriators, Warden and Fellows of Merton College. The church is a very ancient structure, said to have been originally built in the ninth century; the prevailing character, however, is Norman, and the details are rich and elaborately wrought: it has undergone many alterations and repairs, and received several additions in the later style of English architecture, which have materially altered its external appearance: at the west end of the north aisle is a square tower, which has vestiges of great antiquity; underneath the chancel is a fine Norman crypt, of which the roof is vaulted, and supported on four ranges of low massive pillars; several of the windows have remains of ancient painted glass, and there are many ancient monuments. Hearn, the antiquary, was interred in the churchyard, and, in 1754, Dr. Rawlinson repaired the monument erected to his memory. This was formerly the university church, and the university sermons preached there on the Sunday afternoons during Lent, and on Easter-Sunday, were discontinued a few years ago. The living of St. Thomas' is a perpetual curacy; net income, £105; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Canons of Christ-Church. The church was founded by the canons of Osney priory, in 1141; it is a neat and ancient structure, with a square embattled tower,

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and has recently undergone an extensive repair: it contains 370 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £200 in aid of the expense: the churchyard is tastefully planted with flowering shrubs and evergreens. A district church, or chapel, in the Grecian style, dedicated to St. Peter, has been built in the parish of St. Thomas, containing 660 sittings, 700 of which are free, the Incorporated Society having granted £300 in aid of the expense; and contiguous parts of the parishes of St. Giles and St. Thomas have been assigned to it, as a consolidated chapelry, under the 6th section of the 59th of George III., cap. 134. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists; also a Roman Catholic chapel. The parish of St. Clement, being without the ancient limits of the city, although now included in its municipal government, is described under its own head: the living is a rectory not in charge, in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £92. The church has been rebuilt on an enlarged plan, and contains 500 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £500 in aid of the expense.

A charity school was founded in 1658, by John Nixon, alderman, who bequeathed £600 for its endowment; and, in 1685, Mrs. Joan Nixon left eighteen acres of land, producing £35 per annum, for apprenticing two boys every year from the school; which funds have been consolidated. Christian Smith, in 1718, gave a rent-charge of £2 for teaching poor girls of the parish of St. Mary Magdalene. The Blue-coat school, supported by subscription, was instituted in 1710; 35 boys are clothed and educated in it, and a certain number of them apprenticed, with a premium of £10 each, and £2 for clothing: there are also 45 other boys, who are educated only: the school is on the National plan. Mrs. Ann Alworth, in 1721, gave £400 to be laid out in lands, for the education of 20 children belonging to St. Michael's parish. Mr. John Coombe, in 1702, gave a house for a schoolmaster to teach ten boys gratuitously, in St. Thomas' parish. Mrs. Elizabeth Rowney gave the interest of £50 for teaching poor children of the parish of St. Giles. A school for 40 girls, who are instructed, clothed, and placed out to service, is supported by subscription among the ladies. A National school is supported by the university, in which 300 boys are educated, including 40, called the Grey-coat boys, who are also clothed, and eight of them apprenticed annually, with a premium of £20 each. A Lancasterian school, for 100 boys and 50 girls, is supported by voluntary contributions; and a National school for 250 girls, wholly by the lady of J. D. Machride, D.C.L., Principal of Magdalene Hall. Considerable sums have been left by several individuals for apprenticing poor children, for distribution in loans without interest to young tradesmen, and for clothing and annual payments to aged and indigent persons: others have also been appropriated, by will, for the repair of the several churches, with the remainder for distribution among the poor, and for various other charitable uses. Edmund Boulter, junior, of Hasely Court, Esq., built and endowed an almshouse for an aged man from each of the parishes of Wimple in Cambridgeshire, Harwood in the county of York, Wherwell in Hampshire, Hasely in the county of Oxford, Barlings in Lincolnshire, and Deptford with Brockley, in Kent; the inmates receive an allowance of eight shillings per week. The infirmary, an elegant and commodious building of stone, was erected and completely furnished by the trustees of Dr. Radcliffe, and was opened for the reception of patients in 1770: the buildings, to which are attached five acres of land given by Thomas Rowney, Esq., comprise a chapel, to which the late Duke of Marlborough presented a communion service of gilt plate: the institution is under the direction of a president and a committee of governors, and is attended by four physicians, who divide between them the interest of £2000, bequeathed to them by the late Dr. Frewin, of Christ-Church; four surgeons, who attend gratuitously; a chaplain, resident apothecary, secretary, matron, and assistants. The lunatic asylum at Headington, in the vicinity of the city, a spacious and handsome building of stone, was erected in 1813, at an expense of £20,000, raised by subscription, towards which the trustees of the Radcliffe Infirmary, with whom the design originated, contributed £2700: the institution, the interest of which was greatly promoted by the Rev. John Cooke, D.D., President of Corpus Christi College, is adapted to the reception of various classes of patients, who are admitted on terms varying according to their accommodations, from 12s. to £2. 2. per week and upwards, according to the rank and circumstances of the patient. The house of industry, a neat stone building, 237 feet in length, and two stories in height, was erected for the accommodation of eleven of the parishes, incorporated by act of parliament, in 1771, for the maintenance of their poor: it is under the direction of a governor, two deputy-governors, weekly visiters, and a committee, who afford their services gratuitously. The parishes of St. Giles and St. John are incorporated in the Headington union.

Of the numerous monastic establishments which formerly flourished here, some have been incorporated in the buildings of the various colleges, in which only a few small memorials have been preserved, and of others there are still some remains in various parts of the city and neighbourhood. About a quarter of a mile from the church of St. Thomas are some trifling remains of Osney abbey, already noticed, consisting chiefly of an arched window and a small portion of a wall now belonging to a corn-mill, which occupies the site; the bells are now in the steeple of Christ-Church. About half a mile to the east of the city was the hospital of St. Bartholomew, founded by Henry I., when he built the palace of Beaumont, and which was annexed to Oriel College by Edward III., in 1328. There are some slight remains of the convent for Benedictine nuns, founded at Godstow, in 1138, by Editha, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. John the Baptist, in which Rosamond Clifford was interred, and to which Henry II. was a great benefactor; the revenue at the dissolution was £319. 18. 8. The hospital of St. John the Baptist, without the east gate, was founded previously to the reign of John, who was a great benefactor to the institution, and was rebuilt by Henry III.; in the reign of Henry VI. it was given to Waynflect, Bishop of Winchester, who founded on its site his magnificent college of Magdalene, in the walls of which some vestiges of the ancient building may be traced. The house of Dominican friars was founded in 1221, by Isabel de Bulbec, widow of Robert, Earl of Oxford, and subsequently removed to a small island near the Watergate, in the parish of St. Ebbe, given to that fraternity by Henry III., where it

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continued till the dissolution. The Franciscan priory was originally founded in 1224, by Richard Le Mercier and others, and was afterwards refounded by Henry III.: the fine chapel and extensive enclosures of this establishment were alienated in the reign of Henry VI. The priory of Carmelite or White friars was founded in 1254, to whom King Edward II. assigned the palace of Beaumont, built by Henry I.: there are scarcely any vestiges of the buildings. The monastery of Augustine friars was founded by Henry III., in 1268, and continued till the foundation of Wadham College, which was built on part of the site. Rewley abbey, for monks of the Cistercian order, was founded in 1280, by Edmund Earl of Cornwall, in pursuance of the will of his father, Richard, King of the Romans, on an island called North Osney, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary: at the dissolution, the revenue was estimated at £174. 3.: some arched windows and doorways in an out-building remain, and some stones on which are inscriptions and armorial bearings. Oxford confers the title of Earl on the family of Harley.

OXFORDSHIRE, an inland county, bounded on the south-west, south, and south-east by Berkshire, on the east by Buckinghamshire, on the north-east by Northamptonshire, on the north and north-west by Warwickshire, and on the west by Gloucestershire. It extends from 51° 28′ to 52° 9′ (N. Lat.), and, in its greatest breadth, which is a little north of the centre of the county, from 1° 2′ to 1° 39′ (W. Lon.), and comprises an area of 752 square miles, or about 481,280 acres. The population amounts to £152,156. At the period of the Roman invasion, this county formed part of the territory of the Dobuni, who, desirous of releasing themselves from subjection to their eastern neighbours, the Catticuchlani, offered no resistance to the Romans, who, on their first division of the island, included it in *Britannia Prima*. Its central situation retarded its final subjection to the Saxon dominion, until the latter part of the sixth century. It had been the scene of several sanguinary conflicts between the Saxons and the retiring Britons, and became that of several others between the sovereigns of Wessex and Mercia. In the year 775, this county, being ceded by Cynewulf, King of Wessex, to Offa, King of Mercia, the latter made a wide and deep trench, as a boundary between the two kingdoms, which may still be traced at Ardley, Stony-Middleton, Northbrook, Heyford and Kirtlington.

The county lies in the diocese of Oxford, and in the province of Canterbury, and forms an archdeaconry, comprising, exclusively of Oxford, the deaneries of Aston, Bircester, Chipping-Norton, Cuddesden, Deddington, Henley, Witney, and Woodstock, and containing 212 parishes. For purposes of civil government it is divided into the hundreds of Bampton, Bambury, Binfield, Bloxham, Bullington, Chaddington, Dorchester, Ewelme, Langtree, Lewknor, Pirton, Ploughley, Thame, and Wootton. It contains the city and university of Oxford, the borough and market-towns of Banbury and Woodstock, and the market-towns of Bampton, Bicester, Burford, Chipping-Norton, Henley-upon Thames, Thame, Watlington, and Whitney. Three knights are returned to parliament for the shire; two representatives for the city, and two for the university, of Oxford; and one each for the boroughs of Woodstock and Banbury. The county members are elected at Oxford, and the polling-places are Oxford, Deddington, Witney, and Nettlebed. This county is in the Oxford circuit; the assizes are held at Oxford, where is the county gaol; and the quarter sessions at the same city, on Jan. 11th, April 19th, July 12th, and Oct. 18th.

The shape of the county is extremely irregular: near the middle of it, at Oxford, it is not more than seven miles across, and though the northern part spreads out to the breadth of about 38 miles, yet that lying to the south of Oxford is not in any part more than twelve miles broad. The southernmost part has a fine alternation of hill and dale, which produces much pleasing scenery; and the Chiltern elevations, more particularly, which are partly clothed with fine woods of beech, partly arable, and partly in open sheep downs, are beautifully varied. The more central district has little inequality of surface, but is adorned with numerous woods, which present a rich and pleasing aspect. In the northern and western districts of that portion of the county lying north of Oxford, the scenery is for the most part less agreeable, in consequence of the enclosures being formed by bare stone walls; in Wychwood Forest, however, are many grassy vales and woody glens, which afford much charming scenery. But the rivers of Oxfordshire are among its chief natural beauties, flowing through almost every part of it, and being always accompanied by luxuriant meadows and varying prospects. In the vicinity of Oxford, the vale of the Isis expands into a spacious amphitheatre, bounded by some striking hills, in the centre of which rise the majestic towers, domes, and spires of that city, from behind the thick shade of venerable groves. Shillingford bridge occupies a romantic situation on the same river, soon after it has been joined by the Thame; and after having passed Wallingford, in Berkshire, the scenery upon its banks assumes an immense variety of fresh beauties, and forms an extended valley through the range of the Chiltern hills, which, gradually losing the appearance of downs, exhibited by some of their more naked summits in the distance, become adorned by numerous varied beauties of art and nature. Towns and villages lie scattered along its banks, and magnificent seats adorn the declivities on each side. Having been joined by the Kennet and the Loddon, which it receives from the south, the Thames swells into a majestic river, navigated by numerous small craft, and glides onward through the plain, until it becomes engulfed amidst the fine hills around Henley, the scenery of which is among the most interesting on its banks.

With regard to soil, this county comprises three different tracts, the limits of which are pretty clearly defined, and which may be distinguished as the red-land district, the stone-brash land, and the Chiltern hills. The red-land occupies the whole northern part, and may be separated from the rest of it by an irregular line drawn from Little Rollright, on the border of Warwickshire, by Westcott-Barton and Somerton, to the vicinity of Mixbury, near the confines of Northamptonshire and Buckinghamshire: this district, which much exceeds in fertility any other of equal extent in Oxfordshire, and contains about 79,635 acres, consists of a rich sandy loam of a reddish colour, which is deep, sound, and friable, being well adapted to the production of every crop: the substratum is red grit-stone rock. The stone-brash district adjoins the former, and extends

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from the border of Gloucestershire, on the west, nearly to that of Buckinghamshire, on the east, the southern border of it running from the boundary of the county, near Broughton-Poggs, in a north-easterly direction by Brize-Norton, Witney, North Leigh, Bladon, Kirtlington and Bicester, to Stratton-Audley, and thence northward, at a short distance from the border of Buckinghamshire, to Mixbury: in so extensive a tract as this, which is computed to comprise 164,023 acres, a great variety is found, from poor loose sandy slopes, to deep and more heavy soils, approaching to clay; but that which predominates is a loose, dry, friable sand, or loam, apparently formed in a great measure of abraded limestone, of which it contains many fragments; in the vales various loams are found. The Chiltern district comprises the south-eastern extremity of Oxfordshire; its boundary from the rest of the county extending from Chinnor, in a south-westerly direction, near Watlington, to the vicinity of the Thames at Gatehampton: the basis of this tract, which contains 64,778 acres, is chalk, in some places very white and pure, in others imperfect, which is covered to various depths with a clayey loam, generally sound and dry, and containing a considerable quantity of flints, mostly brown, rough, and honeycombed, frequently to perforation: many of these flints have also a sparry incrustation, and the best soils are often the most covered with them: on the banks of the Thames, and in some other places where the hills recede, the soil is an excellent sandy loam, which, as well as the flinty hills, forms a good turnip soil. The remaining large portion of the county, extending from this to the stone-brash district, and calculated to comprise 166,400 acres, includes all sorts of soils, from a loose sand to a heavy clay, and these are so intermixed, and the respective tracts of each so small, as to render it difficult to give a distinct account of them. Peat earth is occasionally found; and it is considered as a mark of the general fertility of the county, that good crops of wheat grow on all its soils. Quarries of freestone are numerous; limestone is very plentiful; and slate, fit for roofing common buildings, is obtained in several parts: the ochre found at Shotover is esteemed of the very best quality.

On the arable lands, which occupy by far the greater part of the county, the courses of cropping are very irregular, even on soils that are alike. The corn crops commonly cultivated are wheat, barley, and oats: peas are occasionally cultivated; beans are sown on the heavier soils; and there exists likewise a practice of sowing what is here called *poulse*, namely beans and peas mixed, of which good crops are produced on the lighter lands. The common turnip and the Swedish turnip are both extensively cultivated. Clover and trefoil are frequently cultivated; and sainfoin is grown to a great extent upon all the soils that are proper for it. Of the grass lands, the chief part is situated in the narrow flat tracts on the borders of the rivers, containing most of the open field meadows, which are extensive, and situated so low as to be frequently overflowed by sudden rains. At Water-Eaton is the best grass land in the county, which is occupied for dairies, but is very liable to summer floods: at North Weston in the rich district near Thame, the meadows are mown twice a year. The enclosed pasture, or meadow land, is chiefly confined to the central part of the county, near Oxford, where there is a considerable tract of deep rich soil. Much butter is sent to the London market from some parts of Oxfordshire, particularly from the vicinity of Bicester; and in the district around Thame many calves are also fattened, to be sent as veal to the same market. The best feeding land lies on the banks of the rivers Thame, Isis, and Cherwell, but the lowest meadows are subject to floods, which sometimes do much damage to the herbage, when they occur late in the spring. Lime is extensively used as a manure, as are also peat and coal ashes; and great quantities of rags, purchased in London, are brought for the same purpose. Oxfordshire has no peculiar breed of cattle, nor does any particular sort prevail; those most frequently seen are of the short-horned Yorkshire, the long-horned Leicester, the Devon, and the Alderney breeds. It is well stocked with sheep, of which the most common are the South Down, the Berkshire, the New Leicester, a cross between the Berkshire and the Leicester, a Spanish breed which is sometimes found mingled with the South Down, and a mixed breed between the New Leicester and the Cotswold sheep. Of hogs, the Berkshire breed is the most common throughout the county: many boars are fed for the purpose of making brawn and sausages, which form considerable articles of trade at Oxford, and some other places in the county.

Oxfordshire may be considered a well-wooded county, excepting the northermost part of it, but there is comparatively but very little oak. The woodlands may be classed as follows: first, groves on spring-woods; secondly, woods consisting of timber trees and underwood; and thirdly, coppices consisting of underwood only. Of the first class, the extensive natural beech-woods confined to the Chiltern district are the principal. Of the second kind are the woods in the vicinity of Stanton-St. John, called "the Quarters," the soil of which is a strong clay: there are also numerous spots of woodland of this description dispersed in various other parts of the county. Coppices are not very numerous, there being hardly any extensive ones, except those tracts of Wychwood Forest that are thus called, but which, containing timber trees, are more properly woods. There are extensive artificial plantations in several places, particularly at Blenheim. The waste lands, excepting the large tract of Wychwood Forest, are inconsiderable. Wychwood Forest, of which a small portion of the western side forms an isolated part of the county of Gloucester, is situated within a few miles of the navigable part of the Thames or Isis, and between the rivers Evenlode and Windrush, which form respectively its boundaries on the north and south. It is an exceedingly fine tract of forest land, comprising with its purlieu woods and wastes nearly 7000 acres, over which the inhabitants of the surrounding villages enjoy an extensive and valuable right of common. It is interspersed with hills and glens covered with copse wood and timber, abounding with deer and game, and diversified with wild and romantic scenery. Eighteen coppices within the forest, containing about 1600 acres, still belong to the Crown, and the residue is principally the property of Lord Churchill, the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Redesdale, and the Earl of Leicester. The forest was anciently divided into bailiwicks, now called walks, and the care and management of it are vested solely in Lord Churchill, as Lord Warden and Ranger, and as

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lord of the manor of Langley, of which it forms a part, and who, with the exception of the two verderers, who are chosen by the freeholders of the county, has the sole appointment of all the subordinate officers, consisting of a deputy-ranger and steward, four keepers, four page-keepers, and a wood-ward. There are several lodges and lawns within the forest, of which the two principal are appropriated to the use of the ranger, and the others are occupied by the keepers. Lord Churchill, however, resides at Cornbury Park adjoining, formerly part of the forest, but disafforested by Charles II.; and the ranger's lodge has for some years been occupied as a hunting seat by the Duke of Beaufort.

The soil of the forest is principally a stone-brash, interspersed with beds of clay and brick earth, but almost every variety of soil may be found within its limits. There are quarries of excellent building stone within a few feet from the surface, in almost every part of it; and also of freestone, of which the mansion-house and chapel at Cornbury were built; there are also quarries of hard durable plank; and fine grey-stone slate and limestone, and a quarry of dark grey marble susceptible of a very high polish and well adapted for mantel-pieces, of which several are to be found in the neighbourhood; beds of gravel and sand of superior quality also abound. Springs of beautifully clear and transparent water are abundant, and form numerous rills, which, running in various directions, add much to the beauty of the scenery; there are some very ancient oaks in Cornbury Park, and some extensive avenues of beech, which for beauty and stateliness of growth are unrivalled. "Wodestock," "Corneberie," and "Huchewode," are all mentioned in Domesday-book as demesnes of the king's forest; and in the reign of Henry II., Richard de Camville, Lord of Middleton Castle, accounted £15 for the rent of Corneberie forest for five years. The limits of Wychwood Forest appear to have been much extended by Henry II., in his afforestations of the surrounding country; and the perambulations which were made in the reign of Edward I., pursuant to a charter, for disafforesting such parts of the forests as had been afforested by former kings, show that the limits of Wychwood Forest at one time reached from Burford to Witney, Stanton-Harcourt, Ensham, Bladen, Woodstock (including Woodstock Park), Kiddington, Chadlington, Sarsden, and Shipton; these perambulations, however, appear to have reduced the forest to its original limits, which differ but little from its present extent. In 1512, John Whitwell, a valet of the crown, had a grant of "the keeping of the king's garden at Langley, and the surveyorship of the garden at Woodstock," with a fee of ten marks; and in 1553, Langley Park was in the hands of the king for the use of the household. Vestiges of the palace at Langley, the ponds, the conduit, and a farm-house with pointed arches and windows, are still remaining; and an aged inhabitant mentions a tower and other portions of the palace, as standing within his memory. The view from this place is most beautiful and extensive; and the common report of the neighbourhood is that there was a church in Knighton coppice, near what is still called the Church Brake, where several large stones imbedded in the earth may still be seen. In the 33rd of Edward I., the king gave to Thomas of Netherton the chaplaincy of his chapel of the Holy Cross in the forest of Wychwood, which may probably have been the same. Many of the possessions in the neighbourhood of the forest were formerly held of the king by rendering him certain services when he should hunt here. In the 39th of Henry III., Walter de Prestecot held lands in Blechesden of Richard de Grenville, by the service of carrying a spear before the king in Cornbury when he should be there hunting. In the 3rd of Edward II., John Wade held lands in Bleehesden by the service of finding the king one boar spear of the value of 3½d., whenever the king should come hunting in Cornbury, in his forest of Wychwood. In the reign of Edward III., lands were held at the same place by Thos. de Musgrove, by the service of bringing to the king one shield of hrawn, of the value of 2½d., when the king should in person hunt in his park of Cornbury; and in the 13th year of the same reign, the custody of the king's horses in the park of Cornbury was given to John de Solers. In the 5th of Henry IV., licence was given to Wm. Wyliycotes, keeper of the park of Cornbury, to make a deer leap for the ingress of the deer out of the forest into the park, with the liberty of digging stones within the forest for the raising, support, and repair of the same; and it is said that in this forest Edward IV., while hunting, first met the widow of Sir John Gray, and was so captivated with her beauty that he afterwards married her.

This forest was formerly part of the possessions of John Earl of Warwick, afterwards Duke of Northumberland, and was by him conveyed to the Crown in the 6th of Edward VI., in exchange for other lands; in the 23d of Elizabeth it was, with other property, given by that queen to her favourite, the Earl of Leicester; and in the 37th of that reign, Sir John Fortescue, Chancellor of the Exchequer, obtained a pardon for purchasing this and other property from Robert Dudley, Esq., without the licence of the crown. It afterwards came into the possession of the Earl of Danby, and Sir John Danvers, his brother, the latter of whom was one of the regicides exempted out of the general pardon of the 12th of Charles II., and whose possessions being confiscated, were given by that monarch to Edward, Earl of Clarendon. These possessions were purchased about a century since, from the descendants of the earl, by the ancestors of the present proprietor. It is reported that, on one of the Pretender's visits to England, he was secretly received here by Lord Cornbury, and persons not long since dead remembered a departure from Cornbury Park by torch-light, supposed to have been on the same occasion. There are several ancient encampments, roads, and tumuli in the neighbourhood of the forest; among the most considerable of the tumuli are Asthall, Shipton, and Leafield barrows, each commanding extensive views of the surrounding country; the last of these was opened about a year since, and in it were found a number of ancient coins, among which were one of Diva Faustina, one of Vespasian, one bearing the impress of Romulus and Remus, one of the Roman eagle, and many others, which serve to throw some light on the age of these tumuli. Between these three barrows are three others imbedded in the recesses of the forest, and in excellent preservation; two of them are in a coppice called Farringdon, and the other at Wastidge Green, and, from the thickness of the underwood and brush-wood by which they are concealed, appear to have escaped the researches of former antiquaries. There are

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also upon Ramsden heath, at a spot commanding an extensive view of the country, the remains of what appears to have been an extensive encampment, the fosse of which and the ridges on two sides are plainly discernible; but they do not appear to have attracted the notice of the historian, neither is there any local tradition respecting them. The ancient perambulation of the forest is stated to have passed through the middle of the village of Finstock, "by the Stonyway," and thence between the Newfrith and "the Hulwerk;" but whether Hulwerk here signifies "the work on the hill or the heath," is uncertain. In Baywell field, on the eastern side of Cornbury Park, are the remains of a bold and lofty ridgeway or boundary, terminating within the park walls at a spot which appears to have been a considerable encampment of quadrangular form, with earthworks and a pit or hollow in the centre; the most remarkable encampment is at Lincham, the area of which is of very great extent, and the breast works are bold and lofty. According to some historians, a great battle was fought at Sarsden, anciently Sceereeden and Cereeden, in the neighbourhood of the forest, about the year 1016, between Edmund Ironside and Canute the Dane. The Akeman-street crosses a part of the forest, entering it from the direction of Blenheim Park, at a place called White Oak Green, and traversing the Chace coppices and the Minster woods as far as Asthally; the neighbourhood here is replete with evidences of an ancient people. This forest gives title to the present possessor, as Baron Churchill of Wychwood.

Otmoor, near Islip, six miles north of Oxford, contains about 4000 acres, and prior to its enclosure, under an act obtained in 1816, was commonable to eight adjoining townships: the soil is generally a good loam, but the whole tract is so extremely flat, and situated so low, that in wet seasons much of it lies under water for a long time, the consequence of which is that the cattle and sheep upon it become diseased. Formerly the number of cattle turned upon the moor by each householder was subject to no limitation: some large flocks of geese were also kept upon it. What are called *fits* upon this moor are the holes from which peat has been dug; *pills* are hills of quaking bog. The poor inhabitants of these townships, who had been deprived of their customary right of common by the enclosure bill, destroyed the fences repeatedly, and, in Sept. 1830, assembled in a numerous body, and proceeded, in a riotous manner, to effect the removal of what they considered to be an encroachment on their ancient rights, insomuch that the military were called in, and some of the ringleaders taken into custody, but subsequently liberated by their companions on their way to prison, under a small escort. Most of the unenclosed parishes, which are rather numerous, have larger or smaller tracts of waste, or down land, which is appropriated chiefly to the pasturage of sheep: the range of the Chiltern hills, which crosses the southern end of the county, has much land of this description, being in many places too steep to admit of cultivation. In the more northern parts too are considerable tracts of downs, which are in many instances overrun with ant-hills and coarse herbage, and of little value, being chiefly appropriated to the pasturage of young cattle. At Kidlington is a large common, which feeds 300 cows, from May 16th until Michaelmas; and at Campsfield, in the same parish, is an extensive common pastured by sheep.

The principal manufactures are, that of blankets, at Witney; and those of gloves and articles of polished steel, at Woodstock: the glove manufacture was established about the middle of the last century, and now furnishes employment to the poor for many miles around that town. A coarse kind of velvet, called Shag, is made at Banbury: the female poor in the southern part of the county are chiefly employed in lace-making.

The principal rivers are the Thames (or Isis), the Cherwell, the Thame, the Evenlode, and the Windrush, of which the four last-named fall into the Thames within the limits of the county. The first-mentioned river, which forms the entire southern boundary of the county, separating it from Berkshire, rises in Gloucestershire, and having been joined by different small streams near Lechlade, first touches this county at its south-western extremity, being then imperfectly navigable, and bearing the name of Isis: having been joined by the Cherwell at Oxford, it becomes navigable, and pursues a very devious course, for the most part in a south-easterly direction, through an extensive tract of rich low meadows, to a short distance below Dorchester, where it is joined by the Thame: at this junction the river loses its assumed poetical name of Isis, and is first popularly called Thames, although in various old grants and charters, both of the period of the Saxon sway in England, and since the Norman Conquest, it is always denominated by the latter title in the higher parts of its course also. The Oxford canal, which is of immense advantage to the county, by opening a communication through other canals with Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, and the Wednesbury collieries, enters at its northern extremity, and soon approaching the Cherwell, runs nearly parallel with the course of that river, which it crosses a few miles to the east of Deddington and Woodstock, to the city of Oxford, where it communicates with the navigation of the Thames.

Several very curious British coins have been found in the county; and one of the most interesting remains of antiquity which it contains is the circle of high stones, called *Rollrich Stones*, in the vicinity of Chipping-Norton. Few considerable remnants of Roman military works exist in Oxfordshire: at Alcester, or Aldchester, in the eastern part of the county, are the traces of a Roman station, the *Alauna* of the Itinerary, and it is probable that there was another at Dorchester. Various Roman coins and pavements have been discovered, at different periods, in almost every quarter of the county; and, in addition to these, may be noticed several sepulchral mounds formed of rude grassy squares of turf, which says Dr. Plot, the Roman soldiers were accustomed to raise over the ashes of any eminent warrior, and the most remarkable of which is termed Astal Barrow, in the vicinity of the Akemau-street previously noticed: numerous urns and other funereal relics of the same people have also been dug up, at various periods, in different parts of the county. Only one of the four consular or prætorian ways passed through Oxfordshire: this was the Ikeneld-street, which crossed the southern part of it, from north-east to south-west: entering from Buckinghamshire, at the parish of Chinnor, it proceeds along the base of the Chiltern hills;

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leaves Lewknor, Shirburn, and Watlington to the north-west; crosses the vallum, or ridged bank, called Gryme's Dyke; and, passing Ipsden, may be traced to an enclosure about three miles distant from the village of Goring, whence its course out of the county cannot be followed; but it is asserted by Dr. Plot, that it quitted it at Goring, and the name of the hamlet on the opposite bank of the Thames, viz., *Streatley*, seems to corroborate this opinion. Of the vicinal ways, the principal was the Akeman-street, which enters from Buckinghamshire, in the parish of Ambrosden, whence it proceeds to the north of Gravenel, or Gravenhill, Wood, and Alchester, to Chesterton and Kirtlington, and, crossing the river Cherwell, near Tackley, passes through Blenheim park towards the village of Stonesfield, where it crosses the Evenlode, and then passes near Wilcote and Ramsden, to Asthally and Asthall, and thence to Broadwell Grove, where its form is bold and perfect, and whence it proceeds nearly in a straight line towards Gloucestershire. Several minor roads, traces of which are still visible, diverged from this, or crossed it in different parts of its course through the county. Between Mongewell and Nuffield, towards the southern extremity of the county, is a vallum, or long earthwork, called Gryme's Dyke: it is very high, and only single until it approaches the vicinity of Nuffield, where it is double, with a deep trench between the ramparts: it has been conjectured that the other part of it was once likewise double-banked, but that the trench was filled up by one of the banks being thrown into it in the progress of agricultural improvements. Marks of the sanguinary contests between the Saxons and the Danes are distinguishable in many parts of the county, consisting chiefly of military intrenchments, and sepulchral mounds, or barrows.

At the period of the general dissolution, the number of religious houses in the county, exclusively of the colleges at Oxford, was about 40, including hospitals, &c. The principal relic of the monastic buildings is St. Frideswide's abbey church, now the cathedral church of Oxford. In the number, beauty, and magnificence of its public and private buildings, Oxfordshire at least rivals any other county in England. Blenheim House is well known as one of the most magnificent residences in the kingdom; and many other mansions of the resident nobility and gentry possess considerable beauty and grandeur, both of exterior appearance and interior decoration: among the principal are, Ditchley Park, Nuneham-Courtney, and Wroxton Priory. The medicinal springs are very numerous, the greater number being of the various kinds of chalybeate; and within Cornbury Park is one resembling the water lately discovered at Dorton. In the extensive bed of gravel on which Oxford stands, and which forms one of the geological features of England, are found many remarkable fossils, such as fragments of teeth, tusks, and bones of elephants; bones of the hippopotamus; horses' teeth; and horns of a species of stag.

OXHEY, a hamlet, in the parish of WATFORD, hundred of CASHIO, or liberty of ST. ALBAN'S, county of HERTFORD: the population is returned with the parish. An earthen vessel, containing some Roman seals, was, a few years since, turned up here by the plough.

OXHILL (*ST. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of SHIPSTON-UPON-STOUR, Kington Division of the hundred of KINGTON, Southern Division of the county of WARWICK, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Kington; containing 326 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 10.; present net income, £254; patron, Rev. Walter D. Bromley. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a school supported by subscription.

OXNEAD (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of AYLSHAM, hundred of SOUTH ERPINGHAM, Eastern Division of the county of NORFOLK, 4 miles (S. E.) from Aylsham; containing 72 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, united, with the vicarage of Buxton, to the rectory of Skeyton, and valued in the king's books at £9. 1. 5.

OXNEY, formerly a parish, now annexed to that of St. Margaret-at-Cliffe, union of DOVOR, hundred of COBNILO, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, Eastern Division of the county of KENT, 5½ miles (N. E.) from Dover; containing 7 inhabitants. The church has long been in ruins.

OXSPRING, a township, in the parish of PENISTONE, union of WORTLEY, wapentake of STAINCROSS, West Riding of the county of YORK, 2½ miles (E.) from Penistone; containing 283 inhabitants.

OXTED (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of GODSTONE, First Division of the hundred of TANDRIDGE, Eastern Division of the county of SURREY, 2 miles (E. by N.) from Godstone; containing 959 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £24. 6. 0½.; patron, C. L. H. Master, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £770, subject to the payment of rates. The church stands on a small knoll, about half a mile from the village; it was much damaged by fire in 1719, and consists of a nave, north and south aisles, and a chancel, with a square tower and turret. The interior is exceedingly neat, and a new gallery on the south side, with an organ, was erected in 1838, chiefly at the expense of the rector: it contains some ancient brasses and a curious marble monument to the Aldersey family. A building in the cottage style was erected in 1837, at Hall hill, by the Rev. W. M. Pyne, the rector, at a cost of about £400, for the purpose of an evening school for adults, at which about 50 attend. There are also an infants' school, a lending library, and a reading-room. A fair is held on May 1st. At Barrow Green is a very large barrow, or tumulus.

OXTON, a township, in the parish of WOODCHURCH, union, and Lower Division of the hundred, of WIRRALL, Southern Division of the county of CHESTER, 7½ miles (N. E.) from Great Neston; containing 234 inhabitants.

OXTON (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of SOUTHWELL, Southern Division of the wapentake of THURGARTON and of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 5 miles (W. by S.) from Southwell; containing 778 inhabitants. This parish, through which runs the small river Dove, is situated in the centre of the ancient forest of Sherwood, but is said never to have formed part of that district: it constitutes the endowment of two prebends, *Prima et Secunda*, in the Collegiate Church of Southwell. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Prebendaries (the appropriators), valued in the king's books at £6; present net income, £195. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. In the village is a free school, founded by Mrs. Sher-

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brooke, and endowed with a rent-charge of £20, for teaching all the poor children of the parish. In 1789, a barrow was opened in the neighbourhood, and found to contain a curious urn of iron, a sword in a wooden scabbard, a dagger much corroded, and several glass beads.

OXTON, a township, in the parish of TADCASTER, Ainsty of the city, and East Riding of the county, of YORK, 1½ mile (E.) from Tadcaster; containing 60 inhabitants.

OXWICK (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of MITFORD, and LAUNDITCH, hundred of LAUNDITCH, Western Division of the county of NORFOLK, 3½ miles (S. by W.) from Fakenham; containing 74 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 9. 2.; present net income, £234; patron, J. Blake, Esq.

OZENDIKE, a township, in the parish of RYTHER, Lower Division of the wapentake of BARKSTONE ASH, West Riding of the county of YORK, 8 miles (N. W.) from Selby: the population is returned with the parish.

OZLEWORTH, or WOOSLEWORTH (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of TETBURY, Upper Division of the hundred of BERKELEY, Western Division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 3½ miles (E. by S.) from Wotton-under-Edge; containing 152 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 10. 5.; patron, Lewis Clutterbuck, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £116. 10. 8., subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £12; the glebe comprises 23 acres, valued at £45. 10. per annum. The church has an octagonal central tower, rising from enriched Norman arches. A school is supported at the expense of the rector. The surrounding scenery is finely varied, and the views embrace the cities of Bath and Bristol, about 20 miles distant.

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PACKINGTON (*HOLY ROOD*), a parish, in the union of ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, partly in the hundred of REPTON and GRESLEY, Southern Division of the county of DERBY, but chiefly in the hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, Northern Division of the county of LEICESTER, (but the whole for election purposes is connected with the Southern Division of Derbyshire), 1½ mile (S. by E.) from Ashby-de-la-Zouch; containing 730 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 15. 10.; present net income, £258; patron and impropriator, Sir Charles Abney Hastings, Bart. There is a chapel of ease at Snibston.

PACKINGTON, a liberty, in the parish of WEEFORD, union of LICHFIELD, Southern Division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 3¾ miles (W. N. W.) from Tamworth; containing 44 inhabitants.

PACKINGTON, GREAT (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of MERIDEN, Solihull Division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, Northern Division of the county of WARWICK, 8 miles (N. W. by W.) from Coventry; containing 334 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 10. 2½; present net income, £66; patron and impropriator, Earl of Aylesford, whose handsome seat, in this parish, is beautifully situated in an extensive park abounding with rich scenery and finely diversified with wood and water. The church was rebuilt in 1789, after the model of the temple at Pæstum. A school is partly supported by the Countess of Aylesford. There is a quarry of red sand-stone, chiefly used for the roads.

PACKINGTON, LITTLE (*ST. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union of MERIDEN, Solihull Division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, Northern Division of the county of WARWICK, 9 miles (W. N. W.) from Coventry; containing 150 inhabitants. This parish is intersected by the river Blyth, from the bank of which rises a sloping hill richly wooded. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3; present net income, £212; patron, Earl of Aylesford.

PACKWOOD (*ST. GILES*), a parish, in the union of SOLIHULL, Warwick Division of the hundred of KINGTON, Southern Division of the county of WARWICK, 4½ miles (N. N. E.) from Henley-in-Arden; containing 319 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, net income, £59; patron and impropriator, Earl Cornwallis. A school is supported by subscription. The Stratford-on-Avon canal passes through the parish.

PADBURY (*ST. MATTHEW*), a parish in the union, hundred, and county of BUCKINGHAM, 2¾ miles (S. E. by S.) from Buckingham; containing 708 inhabitants. This parish is pleasantly situated on the turnpike-road from Buckingham to London, and is separated from the parish of Buckingham by the river Ouse, over which is a neat stone bridge, built in 1827, in lieu of a former bridge erected in 1742. It comprises nearly 2000 acres, of which more than half are leasehold under the Warden and Fellows of All Souls' College, Oxford, to whom the manor was granted by the crown in 1442, and of which Sir James Eyre, M.D., is the present lessee. The manor-house is a spacious well-built edifice, adjoining the turnpike-road. The village is situated on gently rising ground; the manufacture of lace is carried on, affording employment to the females. By the Reform Act this parish is included within the electoral borough of Buckingham. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; present net income, £115: it is in the patronage of the Crown. The impropriate rectory belonged to the priory of Bradwell, and on the dissolution of that house, in 1526, was given to the monastery of Shene, and afterwards passed from the crown into different hands. On the enclosure of the parish, in 1795, allotments of land were given to the impropriators and to the vicar, in lieu of tithes. The church has been repewed, and contains 150 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £100 in aid of the expense. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

PADDINGTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the Holborn Division of the hundred of OSSULSTONE, county of MIDDLESEX, a suburb of the metropolis; containing 14,540 inhabitants. The manor was given by King Edgar to the abbey of Westminster, and at the dissolution it was appropriated to the endowment of the then newly-founded bishopric of Westminster; since the abolition of which, in the reign of Edward VI., it has belonged to the see of London. The hamlet consists principally of several modern streets and handsome detached houses: it is partially paved, and lighted with gas, under a local

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act; and the inhabitants are supplied with water from the West Middlesex water-works: the reservoir, originally constructed for the supply of Kensington palace, and now belonging to the Grand Junction water-works is situated in this parish. It is within the jurisdiction of the magistrates acting for the metropolis, and under the superintendence of the Metropolitan Police. Debts under 40s. are recoverable at the court held at Kingsgate-street, Holborn. A customary market is held on Friday, for poultry, butter, eggs, &c. The Paddington canal, which communicates with all the principal canals in the kingdom, and on the banks of which are extensive wharfs and warehouses, was constructed in consequence of an act of parliament passed in 1795: it is joined by the Regent's canal, which unites it with the Thames at Limehouse. Here is the metropolitan terminus of the Great Western railway. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £930; patron, Bishop of London. The church, which was formerly a chapel of ease to St. Margaret's, Westminster, was originally founded by Sir Joseph Sheldon, lessee of the manor, about the year 1700. The present edifice was begun in 1788, and consecrated April 27th, 1791: it stands on a piece of ground adjoining the old churchyard, and is a neat building, with a Doric portico on the south side, and a handsome cupola. In the church and adjacent cemetery lie the remains of John Bushnell, an eminent statuary, who died in 1701; Sir John Elliot, M.D., a popular writer, who became deranged in consequence of a disappointed attachment to a lady, whose life he attempted, by shooting at her in the public street, and shortly after destroyed himself, while in confinement, in 1787; Dr. Alexander Geddes, a very learned but eccentric Roman Catholic divine, interred in 1802; Thomas Banks, an ingenious sculptor; Lewis Schiavonetti, engraver; and John Henry Petty, late Marquess of Lansdowne. An additional church, dedicated to St. John, in the later style of English architecture, with a campanile turret, was erected here in 1831, at an expense of £8778. 7. 6., under the act of the 58th of George III.; and by the 16th section of the act of the 59th of George III. a district has been assigned. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £360; patron, Incumbent of St. Mary's. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. A National school, in which upwards of 300 children are instructed, and 50 of them clothed, is supported by voluntary contributions: the school premises were built by subscription in 1822; and a building has been erected for a National Sunday school. There are some unendowed almshouses, built by Peps Cockerill, Esq., and others by the inhabitants, for the use of aged poor; for whose relief funds amounting to about £250 per annum, arising from lands and tenements assigned for that purpose, are appropriated.

PADDLESWORTH, a joint parish with Snodland, in the hundred of LARKFIELD, lathe of AYLESFORD, Western Division of the county of KENT, 6¼ miles (S. W.) from Rochester: the population is returned with Snodland. The living is a rectory, united at an early period to that of Snodland, and valued in the king's books at £3. 6. 8. The church has been destroyed, and the inhabitants have married, baptized, and buried at Snodland since the reign of Elizabeth.

PADDLESWORTH (*St. Oswald*), a parish, in the union of ELHAM, hundred of LOMINGBOROUGH, lathe of SHEPWAY, Eastern Division of the county of KENT, 3¾ miles (N. W.) from Folkestone; containing 54 inhabitants. The living is annexed, with that of Standford, to the vicarage of Lyminge. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £90, subject to the payment of rates. The church is in the early style of English architecture.

PADDOCKS, an extra-parochial district, in the wapentake of CORRINGHAM, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN.

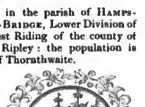
PADFIELD, a township, in the parish and union of GLOSSOP, hundred of HIGH PEAK, Northern Division of the county of DERBY, 10¼ miles (N. by W.) from Chapel-en-le-Frith; containing 1102 inhabitants.

PADIHAM, a chapelry, in the parish of WHALLEY, union of BURNLEY, Higher Division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, Northern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 3½ miles (W. by N.) from Burnley; containing 3529 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £131; patron, Le Gendre Pierce Starkie, Esq. The chapel is dedicated to St. Leonard, and was enlarged in 1822; it contains 230 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £150 in aid of the expense. There are places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists and Unitarians. The Leeds and Liverpool canal passes in the vicinity. Coal and stone abound here; and the cotton manufacture is carried on to a considerable extent. A fair is held on August 12th, chiefly for pedlery. A school was erected and endowed by subscription in 1698; and a National school has been established.

PADLEY, NETHER, a hamlet, in the parish of HOPE, union of BAKEWELL, hundred of HIGH PEAK, Northern Division of the county of DERBY, 2¾ miles (N. E. by N.) from Stony-Middleton; containing 31 inhabitants.

PADSIDE, a township, in the parish of HAMPSTHWAITE, union of PATELEY-BRIDGE, Lower Division of the wapentake of CLARO, West Riding of the county of YORK, 7½ miles (W.) from Ripley: the population is returned with the chapelry of Thornthwaite.

PADSTOW (*St. Petrock*), a sea-port, market-town, and parish, in the union of ST. COLUMB-MAJOR, hundred of PYDER, Eastern Division of the county of CORNWALL, 14 miles (W. N. W.) from Bodmin, and 249 (W. S. W.) from London; containing, according to the last census, 1822 inhabitants, which number is estimated to have since increased to 2000. The town is of great antiquity, and was known, under the name of *Lostenek* at *Heglemith*, in the earliest annals of Cornish history. According to Borlase and others, the first religious house, called Laffenack, was established here in 432, by St. Patrick; about a century afterwards he was succeeded by St. Petroc, and under the auspices of this popular saint a monastery was founded, in 513, which, having progressively increased in extent and holy reputation, was visited by Athelstan, on the occasion of his triumphant excursion into Cornwall, in 932. This



Seal formerly used by the Corporation.

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sovereign conferred important privileges on both the monastery and the town, the latter of which he named after himself, *Adelstor*, or *Adestow*. Whitaker has satisfactorily proved that at this time the localities of Bodmin presented little more than the solitary cell of St. Guron: the same authority, however, rejects the visit of St. Patrick in favour of his successor. In ancient records *Patrickstowe* and *Petrocstowe* are equally common; from the former of these Padestowe, or Padstow, is more naturally derived, and perhaps the continued influx of Irish at this port from the earliest times may have had some influence on the change of name. It was in the year 981, when the monastery was in the plenitude of its prosperity, that it was ravaged by Danish pirates, and burnt to the ground. On this event it became necessary to find a situation less exposed for the new foundation, which was fixed at Bodmin, and the sacred ashes of St. Petroc were transferred to its sanctuary. It has been a subject of antiquarian dissertation, whether Padstow is described as Elbil or Lancuhoe in Domesday-book. In 1346, this place was one of the few ports in Devonshire and Cornwall that furnished ships for the siege of Calais. In 1645, the Prince, afterwards Charles II., was a short time here; and in the same year, when the town was in the possession of a party of parliamentary dragoons, a packet-boat coming in from Ireland was boarded and taken possession of by them; the despatches were thrown overboard, part of which were recovered; the inhabitants assisted in the capture.

The town is beautifully situated on an estuary, formed by the confluence of the river Camel and other subordinate streams, and opening into the Bristol Channel: it is embosomed in a richly cultivated vale, the eastern side of which opens on the harbour. The high land to the north and west of the town is occupied by the grounds of Place, an ancient seat of the Prideaux family. On the southern eminences and along the vale are the fine plantations of Saunders Hill, which command a varied and luxuriant prospect. In the immediate vicinity, however, nature assumes a severity and boldness of character seldom equalled: the cliffs of black granite on the coast are frequently visited by the scientific traveller; they present curious specimens of geological strata peculiar to this part of the kingdom. The streets are roughly paved, and the town is plentifully supplied with water. The houses are roofed with the fine blue slate raised in the neighbourhood. Previously to the sixteenth century the harbour of Padstow was considered one of the finest on the western coast of England, but from the accumulation of sand, the driving of which was so violent as, in the course of one night, to cover several houses on the coast, it became of less importance: the trade was very considerable at the commencement of the present century, and it now carries on a large coasting trade in corn, malt, and other merchandise, which are sent to Liverpool, Bristol, London, Wales and Ireland; it has also a considerable and increasing trade with America and the Baltic. The amount of duties paid at the custom-house, for the year ended Jan. 5th, 1837, was £1410. 5. 5. Capstans have been erected, and several important works constructed, for the assistance of ships entering the harbour, by a benevolent association, established in Nov. 1829, which, having been liberally supported by gentlemen of influence in the county, has already been attended with the most beneficial results. A life-boat is attached to the apparatus; and the Trinity House has recently brought the port under the regulation of branch pilots. Docks have been constructed for the building and repair of vessels, and various trades are carried on connected with fitting them out. The market is held on Saturday, by prescription, for meat and provisions; and the fairs, on April 18th and Sept. 21st, which were formerly well supplied with cattle and staple produce, but were discontinued for some time, have been re-established.

In the 25th of Elizabeth the town was incorporated by royal charter, under the title of the "Mayor and Burgesses of the borough of Padstow," when the executive government was vested in the mayor, steward, five aldermen, and two serjeants at-mace, annually elected by the burgesses; a market was established on Friday, of which the mayor was constituted clerk; and two fairs were granted. The corporation were empowered to hold a weekly court, for the recovery of debts to the amount of £40: the charter likewise contained a clause reserving to the lord of the manor several important rights and privileges. About the middle of the seventeenth century, the municipal rights having been allowed to lapse by desuetude, the town was placed under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, one of whom was for a long period resident, but on his decease the magisterial business was transferred to the petty sessions at St. Columb. A portreeve, who formerly had the control of the harbour, and other officers, are still chosen at the manorial court leet, but their duties are little more than nominal.

The living is a disclaimed vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 3. 4.; present net income, £202; patron, Charles Prideaux Brune, Esq.; impropriator, — Hole, Esq. The church is a spacious structure, in the decorated and later styles of English architecture, built at different periods, the earliest in the fourteenth century: the richly-sculptured font and curious pulpit have attracted much attention. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a National school, supported by subscription. In 1640, some charitable donations were laid out in land for the benefit of the poor not receiving parochial relief, and vested in trustees by enfeoffment, called "Stock Money," which produces £60 per annum: £10 per annum for a free school for 12 boys, and £5 per annum from the Rev. St. John Eliot, are also similarly secured. With some slight exceptions, the remains of eight religious edifices, two in the town and six within the parish, have entirely disappeared. The old provincial festivities of Christmas and May-day are attended with many singular customs, traditionally connected with the early history of the place. The learned Dr. Humphrey Prideaux, Dean of Norwich, was born here, in 1648.

PADWORTH (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of Bradfield, hundred of Theale, county of Berks, 10 miles (S. W. by W.) from Reading; containing 234 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the southern part of the county, is skirted by the Kennet and Avon canal, at its northern extremity. There is a wharf on the canal, which supplies the neighbourhood with coal from Bath, and to which large quantities of timber are brought for the London market, &c.

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The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 6. 8.; present net income, £240; patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is in the early Norman style of architecture: the chancel, which is semicircular at the east end, is separated from the nave by a fine Norman arch, enriched with good mouldings, and supported by two well-proportioned pillars, of which the capitals are ornamented with grotesque sculptures; and in the north wall of the nave is a window containing a well-executed specimen of ancient stained glass. Elizabeth Brightwell, in 1750, gave £200 Old South Sea stock, for the education of poor children. A day school for girls is supported by Mrs. Griffith. In 1531, Dame Elizabeth Marvyn charged some lands in the parish of Ufton with the payment of a sufficient sum annually for the purchase of 20 bushels of wheat to be made into bread, 25 ells of canvas for shirts and shifts, and 25 yards of blue cloth for coats and cassocks, to be annually distributed among the poor of this parish, for whom there are also some smaller charitable bequests. The vallum, or earthwork, called Gryme's Bank, and supposed to be either of Roman or Saxon origin, may be traced in the fields adjoining the rectory.

PAGHAM (*St. Thomas à Becket*), a parish, in the union of West Hampnett, hundred of Aldwick, rape of Chichester, Western Division of the county of Sussex, 6 miles (S. S. E.) from Chichester; containing 958 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, valued in the king's books at £9. 18. 9.; present net income, £211; impropriator, J. B. Fletcher, Esq. The church is in the early style of English architecture, and has been repewed; it contains 320 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £300 in aid of the expense. The parish is bounded on the south by the English Channel. A National school has been established.

PAGLESHAM (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Rochford, Southern Division of the county of Essex, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Rochford; containing 450 inhabitants. This parish, which includes the western portion of Wallisea island, is bounded on the north by the river Crouch, which is here navigable, and on the south by the river Bromhill. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26; patron, Bishop of London. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £560, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £75; the glebe comprises 18 acres, valued at £24. 6. per annum. The church is a small ancient edifice, consisting only of a nave and chancel.

PAIGNTON (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of Totnes, hundred of Haytor, Paiguton and Southern Divisions of the county of Devon, 5¾ miles (E.) from Totnes; containing 1960 inhabitants. This place was anciently held in demesne by the Bishops of Exeter, who had here a palace, of which some fragments still remain. It is situated on Torbay, at its western extremity, and carries on a considerable trade in cider, for shipping which and discharging coal, &c., vessels come within half a mile of the village. In 1838 an act was passed for making and maintaining a harbour and other works here. A small fair is held on Whit-Tuesday. The living is a vicarage, with Marldon annexed, valued in the king's books at £52. 1. 0½.; present net income of Paiguton, £1000, and of Marldon, £450; patrons, Heir of Sir S. Northcote, Bart., and the Rev. John Templar; appropriator, Precentor of Exeter. The church has an enriched Norman door, the upper part of the tower and the transept being in the later English style; there are also a screen of elegant tabernacle-work, and a stone pulpit, richly ornamented with foliage. There is a place of worship for Independents. In 1809, Allan Balfield bequeathed £1000 three per cents. for the education of 20 poor children; and a National school has been established.

PAINSFORD, a chapelry, in the parish of Ashprington, hundred of Coleridge, Stanborough and Coleridge, and Southern, Divisions of the county of Devon. The chapel, which was dedicated to St. David, is in ruins. Here is a mineral spring, the water of which is occasionally used for medicinal purposes.

PAINSHAW, a chapelry, in the parish and union of Houghton-le-Spring, Northern Division of Easington ward and of the county palatine of Durham, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Houghton-le-Spring; containing 2539 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £119; patron, Rector of Houghton. The chapel, which is dedicated to All Saints, was built in 1746. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; and two schools are partly supported by subscription. Freestone, limestone, and firestone abound here, a considerable quantity of the last-named being exported. At Low Lambton, within the chapelry, are some coal staiths.

PAINSWICK (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, in the union of Stroud, hundred of Bisley, Eastern Division of the county of Gloucester, 6¾ miles (S. S. E.) from Gloucester, and 100 (W. by N.) from London; containing 4099 inhabitants. The manor is noticed in Domesday-book, under the name of *Wiche*, among the possessions of Roger de Lacy; the prefix to its name is derived from one of its subsequent proprietors, Pain Fitz John. The town is situated on the declivity of Spoonbed-hill, at the foot of which runs a branch of the Stroud river, and the turnpike roads from Stroud to Gloucester, and from Cheltenham to Bath, pass through it. The streets are neither lighted nor paved; the inhabitants are supplied with water from wells. The manufacture of cloth is extensively carried on in the town and neighbourhood, although comparatively on the decline: there are quarries of freestone and weather-stone in the vicinity. The market is on Tuesday, but it is very inconsiderable; there was formerly a large market for sheep on the first Tuesday after All Saints' day (O.S.), which is now much reduced. Fairs are held, principally for cattle and sheep, on Whit-Tuesday and Sept. 19th. A court leet for the manor is held twice in the year, at which constables and tything-men are chosen; and the parish is within the jurisdiction of the Cirencester court for the recovery of debts under £2. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 15. 9½.; present net income, £449; patrons, the Parishioners; impropriators, the Landowners. The church is a spacious edifice, with a very lofty spire, and a fine ring of twelve bells: it was erected at different periods, and is remarkable for the incongruous combination of the Grecian and English styles of architecture: the entrance is under a portico of the Ionic order; Doric columns appear in another part of the building, and, under the battlements on the

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north side, the spouts represent singularly grotesque heads of demons. In the chancel are monuments of the Jerningham family, to which the manor belonged in the reign of Elizabeth; and there is a handsome altar-piece, erected in 1743. A chapel has been built at the Slad, in this parish, containing 380 sittings, 300 of which are free, the Incorporated Society having granted £250 in aid of the expense. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Presbyterians. An endowed grammar school was founded in 1724, for the education of ten boys, by Giles Smith, who bequeathed £200 for this purpose, which, with £200 more raised by voluntary contributions, was vested in lands: other benefactions have since been made, the most considerable of which is the sum of £500, the bequest of John Hillman, in 1808, and the annual produce is £50 per annum, for which 25 boys are educated. A National school for boys is supported by W. H. Hyett, Esq.; and a National and a Lancasterian school for girls are supported by subscription. On the summit of Spoonbed hill is an ancient camp, with a double intrenchment, called Kimshury Castle, King's barrow, or Castle Godwin: it comprehends a space of about three acres, is nearly quadrangular, and is supposed to have been a British fortress, afterwards occupied by the Romans, as many Roman coins, with a sword and spear-heads greatly corroded, have been found at different periods. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, this camp was occupied by Earl Godwin, who headed an insurrection against the king, in 1052. During the siege of Gloucester by Charles I., his forces encamped on this hill; and it is related that, after raising the siege, the king being seated on a stone near the camp, with his two elder sons, one of them asked him when they should return home,—"Alas! my Son," replied the unfortunate monarch, "I have no home to go to." During the insurrections in the west and other parts of the kingdom, in the reign of Edward VI., Sir Anthony Kingston, then Knight Marshall, being lord of the manor of Painswick, caused a gallows to be erected on Shepscomb Green, in this parish, for the execution of insurgents, and gave three plots of land in his lordship, since called *Gallows' lands*, for the purpose of keeping in readiness a gallows, two ladders, and halters; he likewise appointed the tythingman of Shepscomb to the office of executioner, with an acre of land in the tything, as a reward for his services; a field at Shepscomb, held by the tythingman for the time being, is still known by the appellation of Hangman's Acre.

PAITTON, a hamlet, in the parish of MONKS'-KIRBY, Kirby Division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, Northern Division of the county of WARWICK, 5½ miles (N. N. W.) from Rugby; containing 493 inhabitants.

PAKEFIELD (*ALL-SAINTS*), a parish, in the hundred of MUTFORD and LOTHINGLAND, Eastern Division of the county of SUFFOLK, 2¼ miles (S. S. W.) from Lowestoft; containing 472 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in medieties, both valued in the king's books at £14; present net income, £186; patron, Earl of Gosford. A school is partly supported by the rector. This is a small fishing village, lying on the coast of the North Sea.

PAKENHAM (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of THINGOE, hundred of THEDWASTRY, Western Division of the county of SUFFOLK, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Bury-St. Edmund's; containing 979 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 3. 9.; present net income, £281; patron, Lord Calthorpe; impropriator, Rev. Spring Casborne. There is a National school.

PALGRAVE, a hamlet, in the parish of SPORLE, union of SWAFFHAM, hundred of SOUTH GREENHOE, Western Division of the county of NORFOLK, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Swaffham: the population is returned with the parish. Here was formerly a chapel which has been demolished.

PALGRAVE (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union and hundred of HARTISMERE, Western Division of the county of SUFFOLK, 1½ mile (S.) from Diss; containing 760 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 11. 3.; patron, Sir E. Kerrison, Bart. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £440, subject to the payment of rates; the glebe comprises 6 acres, valued at £7. 10. per annum. Here was formerly the chapel of St. John the Baptist, and a church dedicated to St. Peter, both destroyed. There is a place of worship for Unitarians. The husband of Mrs. Barbauld kept a school here for many years, with great credit. Thomas Martin, the antiquary, lived and died here.

PALLING (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the hundred of HAPPING, Eastern Division of the county of NORFOLK, 11¼ miles (E. S. E.) from North Walsham; containing 243 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Waxham, and valued in the king's books at £3. 6. 8. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £162. 14. and the vicarial for £93. 6., subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have respectively amounted to £23 and £13. A school is partly supported by endowment.

PAMBER, a parish, in the union of BASINGSTOKE, hundred of BARTON-STACEY, Andover Division, though locally in that of Basingstoke, Basingstoke and Northern Divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 4¼ miles (N. N. W.) from Basingstoke; containing 473 inhabitants. The tithes are impropriate in the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College, Oxford, and have been commuted for a rent-charge of £270, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £92. There is no church.

PAMINGTON, a tything, in the parish of ASHCHURCH, hundred of TEWKESBURY, Eastern Division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 3 miles (E.) from Tewkesbury; containing 122 inhabitants.

PAMPISFORD (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of LINTON, hundred of CHILFORD, county of CAMBRIDGE, 4½ miles (W. by N.) from Linton, and 8 (S. S. E.) from Cambridge; containing 293 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; present net income, £85; patron, T. Mortlock, Esq. The church is principally in the Norman style of architecture. Here is a paper-mill. A National school is supported by W. P. Hammond, Esq.

PANBOROUGH, a hamlet, in the parish of WEDMORE, hundred of BEMPSTONE, though locally in the hundred of Glaston-Twelve-Hides, Eastern Division of the county of SOMERSET, 5 miles (W.) from Wells: the population is returned with the parish.

PANCRAS, ST., a parish, in the Holborn Division

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of the hundred of Ossulstone, county of Middlesex, a suburb to London; containing 103,548 inhabitants. This parish exhibits, in an extraordinary degree, the vast increase which within the last half century, and particularly within the last ten years, has taken place in the numerous districts bordering upon the metropolis. In the year 1765, it was a remote and isolated spot, consisting of a few scattered dwellings, and containing only 60 inhabitants; and its ancient church, of diminutive size, suited to the smallness of the population, formed a romantic feature in the landscape. Since that period, large tracts of meadow land have been covered with buildings, and it is now one of the most extensive and populous parishes in the vicinity of London, comprising Kentish-Town, Camden-Town, and Somers-Town. The streets are well paved, and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are supplied with water by the West Middlesex and New River companies, the latter of which has a large reservoir in the Hampstead-road. Of the principal buildings on the south side of the New-road, University College is the most conspicuous: it occupies an area of seven acres at the upper end of Gower-street, and was founded in 1827, for the purpose of affording to the youth of the metropolis, and to such as might object to the religious conformity required at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, a liberal course of instruction, calculated to qualify them for professional pursuits. The institution is governed by a council of 24, who appoint a warden, and the several professors in the various departments of literature, to whom a regular stipend is paid till the fees of the students form an income sufficient for their remuneration. According to the statutes, the funds of the institution are not to be less than £150,000, nor more than £300,000, advanced on shares of £100 each, every proprietor receiving a dividend of £4 per cent., and having the privilege of appointing one pupil. The course of studies comprehends the ancient, modern, and oriental languages and literature, the mathematics, natural, moral, and experimental philosophy, mechanics, astronomy, ancient and modern history, logic, political economy, botany, chymistry, medicine, and surgery. Within a few years, schools for the instruction of junior pupils have been added to the institution. The first stone of the building was laid by the Duke of Sussex, in 1827: the principal range has, in the centre, a lofty portico of ten Corinthian pillars, supporting a cornice and triangular pediment, surmounted by a handsome elliptical dome, and on each side is a noble façade of the Doric order: it contains the lecture-rooms, libraries, the museum, and offices for the present use of the professors and students, projecting behind which are the different theatres, laboratory, &c.: the entire plan is intended to include two projecting wings in front also, of corresponding character with the central range, having in the centre of each a tetrastyle portico of the Corinthian order, surmounted by a pediment and dome, facing the interior of the quadrangle, and having the end fronts decorated with four Doric pilasters, supporting a cornice and triangular pediment. Opposite to the front entrance is the North London Hospital, founded for the general reception of patients, as subservient to the medical school of the London University.

The Colosseum, in the Regent's Park, erected in 1824, for the exhibition of the grand panoramic view of London, and of its environs for ten miles round, taken by Mr. Horner, from the cross of St. Paul's Cathedral, is a structure very much resembling the Pantheon at Rome, a stately polygonal building of stone, 400 feet in circumference, with a massive and boldly projecting portico of six columns, of the Grecian Doric order, supporting a cornice and triangular pediment; from the main building rises a spacious and well-proportioned dome, crowned with a parapet, forming a circular gallery, from which an extensive and pleasing view of the surrounding country is obtained. A flight of steps leading from the entrance affords a descent to the saloon on the right hand, a circular apartment, fitted up as a tent, with festooned and flowing draperies, and containing a beautiful assemblage of statuary, sculptures, alto relievos, bronzes, verde antique, and numerous specimens of beautiful design and exquisite art: in this interesting collection of marbles are full-length statues and busts of the principal public characters, the muses, personifications of the passions and virtues, and some composition pieces of striking beauty, several subjects from the pagan mythology, a fine sculpture in marble of Christ on the Cross, in alto relievo, by Sievier, various models of buildings, and many objects of interest and attraction; among which is preserved the only perfect copy of the only three in Europe of the sacred code of the Burmese laws, from the collection of Lieut. Brand, R.N., taken from a niche in a pagoda by the brother of that gentleman, at the Storming of Syriam, in 1825, only a few minutes before the destruction of the fort. In the central part of the saloon, exclusively of a spiral staircase on the outside, is a circular enclosure, containing a coved chamber, capable of holding twenty persons, which by machinery is raised to the platform of the gallery from which the panorama is viewed. The view of London is arranged in the interior of the dome, well lighted by a circular sky-light, which surrounds the upper section, and by which also the interior of the building is lighted: the view, extending over so wide a field, embraces an almost inconceivable multitude of objects, represented with the utmost accuracy and precision, and which, from the truth of their relative proportions, the accuracy of the linear and aërial perspective, and the just distribution of light and shade, are powerfully delusive in their effect upon the sight; and those in the distance, which are almost undistinguishable by the eye, are, with the aid of the prospect glass, brought into view in all the fulness of minute and faithful detail. The conservatories, abounding with choice specimens of exotic plants, and ornamented with jets d'eau, fountains, and grotto-work, afford a delightful promenade; and the Swiss cottage, containing several apartments, with windows in recesses, affording miniature views of the beautiful and romantic scenery peculiar to that country, is an object of high interest. The exterior of the building forms a grand and interesting object in the scenery of the Regent's Park, from many parts of which it is seen with beautiful effect, and the noble dome appears with striking grandeur from many of the higher grounds in various parts of the town.

Beyond the Colosseum, on that side of the Regent's Park which is in this parish, are Cambridge-place, a range of plain substantial houses, undistinguished by any architectural features; Chester-terrace, an elegant

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pile of building, consisting of a centre, decorated with a range of eight Corinthian pillars supporting an entablature and cornice, with similar arrangements of four columns at each extremity, and two handsome wings projecting at right angles, and connected by lofty arched portals with the main building; Cumberland terrace, consisting of a centre and two continuous wings of the Ionic order, connected by arched portals, the tympana of the central pediment and of those in each wing being enriched with alto-relievos, and surmounted on the apex and at each end with finely-sculptured statues; and Gloucester-terrace, a handsome range of building, having in the centre six Ionic pillars supporting a cornice surmounted by an open balustrade, and a similar arrangement of four pillars at each end. At the north-western extremity of the park are the gardens of the Zoological Society, laid out in walks and shrubberies, and divided into compartments, in which various buildings have been erected, for the reception and classification of animals of every description, from every part of the globe, of which there is an interesting and extensive collection, consisting of more than 600 species of mammalia, including *feræ* and *pecora*, 400 birds, 1000 reptiles, 1000 testacea and crustacea, and 30,000 insects, classed according to their respective genera, and secured within enclosures accommodated to their several habits, and well adapted to their complete exhibition.

The cavalry barracks in Albany-road are neatly built of brick, and occupy an area of eight acres and a half: the buildings comprise accommodation for 400 men, with stabling for their horses, a riding-school, infirmary, magazine, and requisite offices for the establishment, and include an extensive ground for exercise. The city light-horse barracks, in Gray's-inn-lane, are a neat range of substantial brick building, with a gateway entrance ornamented with sculpture: since this voluntary corps was disbanded, the barracks have been converted into an extensive cabinet manufactory. King's Cross is an ornamental pile of freestone building, having a square basement, and at each angle a projecting group of two Doric pillars, designed to support pedestals, on which it was intended to erect the statues of George I., II., III., and IV.; above this stage were to be four illuminated dials surmounted by a pedestal; on the summit is placed a statue of his late Majesty, George IV. The Tottenham-street (now the Queen's) theatre, is a plain building: the interior comprises a pit, two tiers of boxes, and a gallery, and is well arranged for the reception of about 800 persons: performances take place regularly during the season. Bagnigge wells (anciently noted for its chalybeate water), St. Chadd's wells, and Pancras' wells, are in this parish. Brookes' menagerie, in the New-road, has long been celebrated for an extensive collection of foreign birds, constantly on sale. On the line of the New-road are numerous statuaries and masons, and show-rooms for ornamental marble chimney-pieces; there are also several organ-builders and piano-forte manufacturers, but there is no particular branch of trade peculiar to the parish: the Regent's canal passes through it, and there are several wharfs in various parts. Near Euston-square, in this parish, is the terminus of the London and Birmingham railroad. In addition to the newly formed Cumberland market, for hay, there is an extensive general market for butchers' meat and provisions, in a part of Somers-Town, called the Brill. The parish is within the jurisdiction of the stipendiary magistrates of the metropolis, and within the limits of the new police act: the jurisdiction of the county court, in Kingsgate-street, Holborn, for the recovery of debts under 40*s.*, also extends to this parish. King's Cross, or within half a mile thereof, has been made a polling-place in parliamentary elections for the county of Middlesex, by the act of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., cap. 64.

The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, valued in the king's books at £9. 5.; present net income, £191 0; impropriator, W. Thiselton, Esq. The old parish church, now used as a chapel, has undergone so many alterations and repairs, that it retains few vestiges of its original character: the churchyard has been long the burial-place of Roman Catholics; of many eminent foreigners, among whom were the Archbishop of Narbonne, and seven bishops expelled from France; General Paoli; several of the French Marshals; the Chevalier D'Eon; and of the following distinguished persons; viz., Mary Wollstonecroft Godwin; John Walker, author of a treatise on Elocution, and compiler of the Pronouncing Dictionary; Tiberius Cavallo, a philosophical writer; Woollet, an eminent engraver; Webbe, the glee composer; Dr. J. E. Grabe, a learned divine; and Jeremiah Collier, a celebrated non-conformist preacher. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £200; patron, Vicar of St. Pancras'. The new parochial church in Euston-square is a splendid structure, begun in May 1819, and consecrated May 7th, 1822, having been built and furnished at an expense of upwards of £76,600: it is after the model of the temple of Erectheus at Athens, with a lofty tower of three receding stages, resembling the Temple of the Winds; at the west entrance is a stately portico of six fluted Ionic columns, supporting an entablature and cornice, surmounted by a triangular pediment; at the east end are two projecting wings forming the vestry and registry, the roofs of which, on the facia, are supported on carystides: the interior is chastely decorated, and the altar-piece is ornamented with six verd antique columns of Scagliola marble. A new church, in Regent-square, was erected by grant of the parliamentary commissioners in 1824, at an expense of £16,025. 10. 2.: it is a handsome edifice, in the Grecian style of architecture, with a portico of the Ionic order, and an octagonal tower of two stages. The living is a district incumbency, in the patronage of the Vicar. Churches or chapels have been built also at Camden-Town and Somers-Town, by parliamentary grant, and a chapel by subscription at Kentish-Town, in this parish. The livings are perpetual curacies; net income of Camden-Town chapel, £200; net income of Somers-Town chapel, £400: they are in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. A new church, called Christ Church, was consecrated June 13th, 1837; it contains 1800 sittings, and cost about £6000, raised by subscription; patron, Bishop of London. Schools have been erected in connection with the church. Trinity Church, Gray's-Inn-road, built of brick with a small steeple of stone, at a cost of about £7200, and capable of accommodating 1500 persons, was consecrated December 13th, 1838. Fitzroy proprietary episcopal chapel is a neat building of brick. A chapel to the church of St. James', Piccadilly, with an extensive cemetery; the chapel

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and cemetery belonging to St. Giles' in the Fields; and the burial-grounds of St. Andrew's, Holborn, St. George's, Bloomsbury, St. George's the Martyr, and St. Martin's in the Fields, are in this parish. The contiguous parts of St. Pancras' and Hornsey have been consolidated as a district for the new church at Highgate, under the 6th section of the act of the 59th of George III. There are places of worship for Baptists, Huntingdonians, Independents, and Calvinistic, Wesleyan, and other Methodists, a Scottish church, and a Roman Catholic chapel. Of these the Scottish church in Regent-square is an elegant structure, in the later style of English architecture, with two lofty towers at the western entrance. The St. Pancras' female charity school, in Hampstead-road, is supported by funds arising from donations, and by annual subscriptions; the premises are neatly built of brick, and accommodated to the reception of 65 girls, who are maintained, clothed, and instructed till fourteen years of age, when they are placed out to service. Four National schools are supported by subscription. The "Russell school of industry" contains 80 girls, who are partly clothed, and is partly supported by subscription; there is also a school in connection with the Roman Catholic chapel, for the maintenance, clothing, and instruction of Catholic children, and numerous other schools, partly supported by subscription.

The Foundling hospital, situated on the north side of Guildford-street, between Brunswick and Mecklenburgh squares, was founded by charter of George II., in 1739, "for the maintenance and instruction of deserted infants," who are put under the care of nurses in the country till of a proper age to receive instruction: there are generally about 400 children in the institution, who, after having received a suitable education, are placed out apprentices, or put to service, and, at the discretion of the committee, are supplied with money, clothes, or other necessaries, to the amount of £10 each. The income is about £14,000 per annum, arising from funded property, the produce of sums given for admission to the chapel, the children's work, and subscriptions. The premises consist of a spacious and elegant chapel, which occupies the centre, and two wings for the dormitories, schools, offices, and apartments for the conductors of the establishment. The chapel is decorated with a fine altar-piece, painted by West, and the organ was presented by Handel, who devoted to the use of the charity, the profits arising from the performance of his oratorio of the Messiah. The Welsh Charity school, in Gray's-inn-lane, was established in 1714, for the maintenance, clothing, and education of children born of Welsh parents resident in or near London. The premises, occupying three sides of a quadrangle, are handsomely built of brick, and contain school-rooms and dormitories for the children, and apartments for the master and mistress: in this institution are several interesting manuscripts illustrative of the history of the ancient Britons. St. Katharine's hospital was originally founded by Matilda, wife of Stephen, in 1148, and the endowment was augmented by Eleanor, queen dowager of Henry III., for a master, three clerical brethren, three sisters, ten bedeswomen, and six poor clerks: the institution was subsequently patronised by succeeding queens of England, and takes its name from Katharine, consort of Henry VIII. On the construction of St. Katharine's docks, near the Tower, the old buildings were taken down, in 1826, and the establishment removed to the Regent's Park, where the present buildings were erected. The premises, handsomely built of white brick, comprise two ranges, each consisting of three separate houses, in the Elizabethan style, with an oriel window at the end front, for the residence of the brethren and sisters, between which is the chapel, an elegant structure, in the later style of English architecture, with two angular turrets at the west end, crowned with bold pinnacles; the west front is ornamented with sculptures, and the entrance doorway and window above it are of elegant design; the windows of the chapel are of lofty dimensions and enriched with tracery, and the large east window is embellished with painted glass: adjoining the chapel is the school, in which 24 boys and 12 girls are instructed and clothed from the funds of the establishment. Opposite to the hospital, in the area of the park, is an elegant villa, built for the residence of the master of the hospital. The small-pox hospital, at King's-Cross, was instituted by subscription, in 1746, and the present building erected in 1767; it consists of a centre and two wings, handsomely built of brick, and surmounted by a central cupola and dome: since the introduction of vaccination, the practice of inoculation has been abandoned, and upwards of 100,000 patients have been vaccinated in this institution. Near the building is a fever hospital, of later erection, for the reception of patients afflicted with typhus and scarlet fever, and other contagious diseases. Under the Poor Law Amendment Act this parish is not incorporated in any union, but is under the superintendence of 20 guardians of its own.

PANCRASSWEEK, or WYKE (*St. Pancras*), a parish, in the union of Holsworthy, hundred of Black Torrington, Holsworthy and Northern Divisions of the county of Devon, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from Holsworthy; containing 526 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Bradworthy. At Lana is the site of an ancient chapel. The river Tamar and the Bode canal pass through the parish.

PANFIELD (*St. Mary and St. Christopher*), a parish, in the union of Braintree, hundred of Hinckford, Northern Division of the county of Essex, 2½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Braintree; containing 316 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the north-east by the river Blackwater, is about three miles in length from north to south, and two from east to west, comprising 1400 acres; the surface is agreeably diversified and the scenery enriched with wood; the soil is generally a strong loam resting on a substratum of clay. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 10.; patron and incumbent, Rev. R. L. Page. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £500, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £34; the glebe comprises 7 acres, valued at £9 per annum. The church is a small handsome edifice, with a tower surmounted by a shingled spire; the altar-piece is handsome, and there are some remains of ancient stained glass in the windows. Panfield Hall, built in 1546, is a curious specimen of the domestic architecture of that period, subsequently modernized by frequent alterations and repairs; the original gateway tower is still remaining, and the building

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still retains much of its ancient character. The village is pleasantly situated near the river, and is considered a healthy and desirable place of residence. An Alien priory of Benedictine monks, subordinate to the abbey of St. Stephen, at Caen in Normandy, was founded here in the reign of William the Conqueror; but in that of Henry V. it became parcel of the possessions of the prior and convent of Canterbury, and at the dissolution was granted to Sir Giles Capel.

PANGBOURN (*St. James*), a parish and post-town, in the union of Bradfield, hundred of Reading, county of Berks, 5½ miles (W. N. W.) from Reading; containing 692 inhabitants. This parish takes its name from a fine trout stream, called the Pang, which runs through it, and falls into the Thames on the east: the summits of some of the neighbouring eminences command fine views of the rich scenery with which this part of the county abounds. The line of the Great Western railway intersects the parish, in which there is a station. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10; present net income, £430; patron, J. S. Breedon, Esq. There is a place of worship for Independents. A school for twelve boys was founded in 1685, by John Breedon, Esq., who endowed it with a rent-charge of £40, payable by the lord of the manor; the master's salary is £25 a year, and the remainder is applied in apprenticing the boys. Mrs. Dibble, in the year 1800, bequeathed £100 three per cents. towards repairing the school premises. In October 1838 a most interesting discovery was made on the line of the railway at Shooter's hill, in this parish. As the excavators were proceeding with their labours, they lighted successively upon five human skeletons lying along the line of their operations; and as the bones were superficially imbedded in the chalk and covered with dry sand, they were in a state of great preservation. These skeletons proved to be the remains of Roman soldiers who fell, in all probability, during the wars with the ancient Britons; for in and about the graves were found spear-heads, spurs, and battle-axes of British and Roman manufacture, urns of terra cotta, and a large quantity of coins of various Roman emperors. The urns or vases were evidently, from their shape and diminutive size, not cinerary, but probably the customary drinking vessels of the common Roman soldiers. The date of some of these reliques may be assigned to a period anterior, and of others subsequent, to the reigns of the Antonines, when cremation began by an imperial edict to be abolished; and this will account for the circumstance of charcoal existing in some of the graves, and of the entire unconsumed skeletons in others. A small copper coin fell from the interior of one of the skulls when raised by the workmen, which was probably the sestertius placed in the mouth of the deceased to pay the fare of the infernal ferryman of the river Styx.

PANNALL (*St. Robert of Knaresborough*), a parish, in the Lower Division of the wapentake of Claro, West Riding of the county of York, 7 miles (W. N. W.) from Wetherby; containing 1261 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 5.; present net income, £235: patron and incumbent, Rev. R. B. Hunter; impropriators, W. Bentley, Esq., and others. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Five poor children are educated for a trifling annuity, the gift of Richard Wright, in 1813; and a day and Sunday school is partly supported by a private individual.

PANTEAGUE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Pont-y-pool, Lower Division of the hundred of Usk, county of Monmouth, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from Usk; containing 1584 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 10. 2½.; patron, Capel Hanbury Leigh, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £331. 5., subject to the payment of rates; the glebe comprises 18 acres, valued at £24 per annum.

PANTON (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Horncastle, Eastern Division of the wapentake of Wraggoe, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 3¾ miles (E. by N.) from Wragby; containing 93 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12; present net income, £289; patron, C. Turner, Esq.

PANXWORTH (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Blofield, hundred of Walsham, Eastern Division of the county of Norfolk, 4½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Acle: the population is returned with Ranworth. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to the vicarage of Woodbastwick.

PAPCASTLE, a joint township with Goat, in the parish of Bridekirk, union of Cockermouth, Allerdale ward below Derwent, Western Division of the county of Cumberland, 1 mile (N. W.) from Cockermouth; containing 461 inhabitants. It is finely situated on an eminence above the river Derwent, and occupies the site of a Roman castrum, where a great number of urns and coins, remains of baths, &c., have been discovered. After the Conquest, the castle becoming the property of Waldeof, lord of Allerdale, he caused it to be demolished, and the materials to be used in the erection of Cockermouth castle, the seat of his descendants.

PAPERHAUGH, a township, in the parish and union of Rothbury, Western Division of Coquetdale ward, Northern Division of the county of Northumberland, 3½ miles (E. S. E.) from Rothbury; containing 79 inhabitants. The river Coquet runs through the township, parallel to which a fine road has been recently made from Rothbury to Weldon, at the expense of about £1400.

PAPPLEWICK (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of Basford, Northern Division of the wapentake of Broxtow and of the county of Nottingham, 7½ miles (N. by W.) from Nottingham; containing 518 inhabitants. The living is a rectory; net income, £91; patron and impropriator, Fontayne Wilson, Esq. The church was rebuilt in 1797, in the later style of English architecture. Here are extensive cotton-mills, affording employment to a great number of persons. In the side of a hill in the neighbourhood is a curious ancient excavation, with passages and doorways, traditionally called Robin Hood's Stable.

PAPWORTH, ST. AGNES (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of Caxton and Arrington, partly in the hundred of Toseland, county of Huntingdon, but chiefly in the hundred of Papworth, county of Cambridge, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from Caxton; containing 106 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 16. 3.; present net income, £250; patron and incumbent, Rev. H. J. Speeling. The

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church is in Cambridgeshire. From the extensive ruins scattered throughout the parish, Papworth appears to have been formerly a place of considerable importance, and the remains of the old manor-house, now a farm-house, still exhibit vestiges of decayed magnificence. There is a saline chalybeate spring in the parish, which at one time was in great repute.

PAPWORTH, ST. EVERARD (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of CAXTON and ARRINGTON, hundred of PAPWORTH, county of CAMBRIDGE, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from Caxton; containing 107 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 15. 10.; present net income, £173; patrons, Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge.

PARBOLD, a township, in the parish of ECCLESTON, union of WIGAN, hundred of LEYLAND, Northern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 5½ miles (N. W.) from Wigan; containing 382 inhabitants.

PARDSEY, a joint township with Ullock and Dean-Scales, in the parish of DEAN, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, Western Division of the county of CUMBERLAND, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Cockermouth: the population is returned with Ullock.

PARHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of PLOMESGATE, Eastern Division of the county of SUFFOLK, 3½ miles (N. by E.) from Wickham-Market; containing 592 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Hacheston consolidated; net income, £299; patron and impropriator, Frederick Corrance, Esq. The church was built by William de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, who died in 1381. Richard Porter bequeathed a cottage for a school-house, and a rent-charge of £12 for teaching twelve poor boys of Parham and Hacheston; the school is conducted on the National system. Parham Hall is one of the curious remaining specimens of domestic architecture prevalent in the reign of Elizabeth. The gateway is still in good preservation; it was the seat of the Lords Willoughby of Parham.

PARHAM (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of THAKEHAM, hundred of WEST EASWRITH, rape of ARUNDEL, Western Division of the county of SUSSEX, 6 miles (N. E. by N.) from Arundel; containing 46 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10; present net income, £120; patron, Hon. R. Curzon. The church is in the later style of English architecture: it was repaired and the tower added in 1800, and has an ancient leaden font in good preservation. Here was formerly a cell to the abbey of Glastonbury.

PARK, a ward, in the parish of ST. STEPHEN, hundred of CASHIO, or liberty of ST. ALBAN'S, county of HERTFORD, 2½ miles (S.) from St. Alban's: the population is returned with the parish.

PARK-END, a township, in the parish of AUDLEY, Northern Division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD; containing 94 inhabitants.

PARKGATE, a hamlet, in the township of LEIGHTON, parish of NESTON, Higher Division of the hundred of WIRRALL, Southern Division of the county of CHESTER, 1½ miles (N. W.) from Chester, and 192 (N. W.) from London. The importance of this place is derived from its being the resort of visiters during the bathing season: it consists principally of one long and irregular range of houses built of brick, which front the estuary of the Dee, over which is a commodious ferry to Flint. Here is a custom-house for vessels loading from the contiguous collieries. Formerly this place was a sea-port of considerable importance, and packets and other vessels were employed, especially in the trade with Ireland; but at present it is neglected as a packet station, vessels of burden being prevented from approaching the quay, owing to the formation of a large sand-bank, which greatly impedes the navigation of the channel.

PARKHAM (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of BIDEFORD, hundred of SHEBBEAR, Great Torrington, and Northern Divisions of the county of DEVON, 6 miles (S. W.) from Bideford; containing 923 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the shore of the Bristol Channel, by which it is bounded on the north; the surrounding scenery is strikingly diversified, and the views are interesting and extensive, embracing the Welsh coast, Lundy Island, Clovelly, Hartland Point, and Bideford Bar. Lime is extensively burned here, the kilns being supplied with stone and with culm brought from Wales; and excellent sand, which is used for manure, is obtained on the beach. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 6. 8.; present net income, £635; patron and incumbent, Rev. Richard Walter. The church has an enriched Norman door. Two schools are supported by subscription. Bablegh, in this parish, was long held by the family of Risdon, of which the county historian of that name was a member.

PARKHOLD, a township, in the parish and union of LEDBURY, hundred of RADLOW, county of HEREFORD, 2 miles (S. by E.) from Ledbury; containing 57 inhabitants.

PARK-LEYS, an extra-parochial district, in the Northern Division of the wapentake of THURGARTON, Southern Division of the county of NOTTINGHAM; containing 16 inhabitants.

PARK-QUARTER, a township, in the parish of STANHOPE, North-Western Division of DARLINGTON ward, Southern Division of the county palatine of DURHAM, 3 miles (W.) from Stanhope; containing 1873 inhabitants.

PARKSTON, a chapelry, in the parish of CANFORD-MAGNA, union of POOLE, hundred of COGDEAN, Wimborne Division of the county of DORSET, 2 miles (E. by N.) from Poole; containing 609 inhabitants. A new chapel has been built here.

PARLEY, WEST, a parish, in the union of WIMBORNE and CRANBORNE, hundred of CRANBORNE, Wimborne Division of the county of DORSET, 6½ miles (E. S. E.) from Wimborne-Minster; containing 235 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 17. 6.; present net income, £195; patron, Charles P. Brune, Esq. There is a place of worship for Independents.

PARLINGTON, a township, in the parish of ABERFORD, Lower Division of the wapentake of SKYRACK, West Riding of the county of YORK, 7 miles (S. W.) from Tadcaster; containing 207 inhabitants.

PARME, a joint township with Mooresharrow, in the parish of MIDDLEWICH, union and hundred of NORTHWICH, Southern Division of the county of CHESTER, 2½ miles (E. by S.) from Middlewich: the population is returned with Mooresharrow.

PARNDON, GREAT, a parish, in the union of EPPING, hundred of HARLOW, Southern Division of the

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county of Essex, 3½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Harlow; containing 296 inhabitants. This parish occupies the larger portion of a district of the name, including also the parish of Little Parndon; the soil is remarkably fertile, and the lands are in a high state of cultivation. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 10. 7½.; present net income, £398; patrons, Hon. W. P. T. L. Wellesley, the Governors of St. Thomas' Hospital, and another. The church is a small edifice, with a tower surmounted by a small spire, and consists of a nave, south aisle and chancel. Here is a National school.

PARNDON, LITTLE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Epping, hundred of Harlow, Southern Division of the county of Essex, 2¾ miles (W. by S.) from Harlow; containing 90 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6; present net income, £160; patrons, certain Trustees. The church is a small ancient edifice, beautifully situated near the river Stort, and consists of a nave and chancel, with a north aisle.

PARR, a township, in the parish and union of Prescot, hundred of West Derby, Southern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster, 3½ miles (W. by S.) from Newton-in-Mackerfield; containing 1942 inhabitants. It adjoins the eastern part of the town of St. Helen's. This is almost entirely a coal district, and a church has been recently built principally for the accommodation of the poor miners; it is very neat and calculated to hold nearly 500 persons. The expense was defrayed by a grant from the Chester Diocesan society and local subscriptions; the colliers employed by one proprietor collected among themselves no less a sum than £50 in aid of its erection.

PARRACOMBE, a parish, in the union of Barnstaple, hundred of Sherwill, Braunton and Northern Divisions of the county of Devon, 12 miles (N. E.) from Barnstaple; containing 409 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 10. 10.; patron, L. St. Albyn, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £240, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £29; the glebe comprises 56 acres, valued at £100 per annum. There are vestiges of an ancient fortification in the neighbourhood.

PARSON-DROVE, a chapelry, in the parish of Leverington, union and hundred of Wisbeach, Isle of Ely, county of Cambridge, 4¾ miles (W. by S.) from Wisbeach; containing 755 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £271; patrons, certain Trustees. The chapel is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. A school is supported by the produce of seven acres of waste land, yielding £16 annually.

PARTINGTON, a township, in the parish of Bowdon, union of Altrincham, hundred of Bucklow, Northern Division of the county of Chester, 5 miles (N. W.) from Altrincham; containing 466 inhabitants. The village is situated on the navigable river Mersey, where are extensive paper-mills, a mill-board manufactory, a large corn-mill, and two tan-yards. There are places of worship for Calvinists and Independents.

PARTNEY (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of Spilsby, Wold Division of the wapentake of Candleshoe, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 1¾ mile (N. by E.) from Spilsby; containing 389 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 10. 2½.; present net income, £211; patron, Lord Willoughby de Eresby. There is a place of worship for Baptists. So early as the seventh century, a monastery is said to have existed at Partney; and it is certain that in the time of Henry I. there was an hospital dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. Bede also mentions another religious establishment here, over which the abbess Edelhild presided.

PARTON, a township, in the parish of Moresby, union of Whitehaven, Allerdale ward above Derwent, Western Division of the county of Cumberland, 1¾ mile (N.) from Whitehaven; containing 559 inhabitants. Several vessels were employed here in the coal trade until 1795, when the pier was washed away by an unusually high tide, since which the harbour has been resorted to by only a few fishing-boats: north of the village is an extensive iron-foundry. Some years ago a tunnel was constructed through Rednees point, in continuation of a railway from the neighbouring coal-works to Whitehaven. There is a place of worship for Independents. A free school was erected in 1818, by Joseph Williamson, Esq., with an endowment of £32 per annum, to which Chilwell Williamson, Esq. has bequeathed a house for the master.

PARTON, a township, in the parish of Thursby, ward, and Eastern Division of the county, of Cumberland, 2¼ miles (N. E.) from Wigton; containing 85 inhabitants.

PARWICK (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the hundred of Wirksworth, Southern Division of the county of Derby, 6 miles (N. by E.) from Ashbourn; containing 544 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £108; patron, W. Evans, Esq.; appropriator, Dean of Lincoln. The church has some portions of Norman architecture. A day school and an infants' school were built in 1827, by Walter Evans, Esq., who partly supports them. A railway from the Peak Forest canal to the Cromford canal crosses the northern part of the parish.

PASSENHAM (*St. Guthlake*), a parish, in the union of Potterspury, hundred of Cleley, Southern Division of the county of Northampton, 1½ mile (S. by W.) from Stony-Stratford; containing 828 inhabitants. This is mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle as the place where the army of Edward the Elder lay whilst he was fortifying Towcester against the Danes. The Buckingham canal passes through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20; patron, Viscount Maynard. A day and Sunday school is supported partly by charity, and partly by the parish. Shrob Lodge, in this parish, was the seat of the learned and industrious antiquary, Browne Willis, Esq.

PASTON (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the hundred of Tunstead, Eastern Division of the county of Norfolk, 4 miles (N. E.) from North Walsham; containing 286 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; present net income, £121; patron, — Mack, Esq.; impropriators, the Landowners. Near it are the ruins of the old hall and chapel belonging to the Paston family, of whom Sir William, in 1620, gave a cottage and land producing £12 per annum to the poor.

PASTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union and soke of Peterborough, Northern Division of the

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county of NORTHAMPTON, 2¾ miles (N. by W.) from Peterborough; containing 836 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 7. 11.; present net income, £644; patron, Bishop of Peterborough. There is a chapel of ease at Werrington. On Paston green are six almshouses, three of which are only occupied, the rest being out of repair; they were founded in 1735, under the will of Edward Mountsteven, who endowed them with £12 per annum, and £1. 10. for coal; he also left £3 per annum for apprenticing a poor child.

PASTON, a township, in the parish of KIRK-NEWTON, union of GLENDALE, Western Division of GLENDALE ward, Northern Division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 9½ miles (W. N. W.) from Wooler; containing 207 inhabitants.

PATCHAM (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of STEYNING, hundred of DEAN, rape of LEWES, Eastern Division of the county of SUSSEX, 3½ miles (N. by W.) from Brighton; containing 489 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 1. 5½.; present net income, £110: it is in the patronage of the Crown; impropriator, J. Paine, Esq. The church is partly in the early English, and partly in the decorated style of architecture. A school is partly supported by subscription. The line of the London and Brighton railway passes through the parish.

PATCHING, a parish and hundred, in the rape of BRAMBER, Western Division of the county of SUSSEX, 4½ miles (E. by S.) from Arundel; containing 149 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with the vicarage of West Tarring consolidated, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, valued in the king's books at £11. 13. 4.; present net income, £274.

PATCHWAY, a joint tything with Hempton, in the parish of ALMONDSBURY, Lower Division of the hundred of LANGLEY and SWINEHEAD, Western Division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 5¾ miles (N. by E.) from Bristol: the population is returned with Hempton.

PATELEY-BRIDGE, a market-town and parochial chapelry, and the head of a union, in the Lower Division of the wapentake of CLARO, West Riding of the county of YORK, 8 miles (W. N. W.) from Ripley, and 224 (N. N. W.) from London: the population is returned with the township of High and Low Bishopside, parish of Ripon, in which it is situated. This town is situated on the northern bank of the river Nidd, and is indebted for its importance to the adjacent lead mines. A weekly market, granted by Edward II., in 1324, is held on Saturday: the fairs are on Easter and Whitsun eves, May 11th, Sept. 17th (if on a Saturday, otherwise on the following Saturday), Monday after Oct. 10th, and on Christmas-eve. The town has been made a polling-place for the West Riding. The living is a perpetual curacy, net income, £132; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Ripon. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary. A new church, in the later English style of architecture, was commenced in Oct. 1825, and completed in 1827, the parliamentary commissioners having granted £2000 towards its erection. There is a place of worship for Independents. An ancient foundation, called Rake's school, from the site of ground on which it stands, was augmented, in 1806, with a bequest of £1800 stock by Mrs. Alice Shepherd, the dividends to be applied to the education and clothing of 26 poor children. The poor law union of Pateley-Bridge comprises 10 chapelries or townships, containing a population of 7,686, according to the census of 1831, and is under the care of 17 guardians.

PATMER, a hamlet, partly in the parish of ALBURY, hundred of EDWINSTREE, and partly in the parish of BISHOP'S-STORTFORD, hundred of BRAUGHIN, county of HERTFORD, adjacent to the town of Bishop's-Stortford. It belongs to the Bishop of London, who here holds courts leet and baron, at which a constable and other officers are annually chosen, and misdemeanants punished.

PATNEY (*ST. SWITHIN*), a parish, in the union of DEVIZES, forming a distinct portion of the hundred of ELSTUB and EVERLEY, Devizes and Northern Divisions of the county of WILTS, 4¾ miles (E. S. E.) from Devizes; containing 144 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 8. 4.; present net income, £225; patron, Bishop of Winchester. A Sunday National school has been erected.

PATRINGTON (*ST. PATRICK*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the Southern Division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, East Riding of the county of YORK, 56 miles (E. S. E.) from York, and 189 (N. by E.) from London; containing 1298 inhabitants. This place, which is of great antiquity, is supposed by some antiquaries to be the *Prætorium* of Antoninus, and the point where the Roman road leading from the great Picts' wall terminates: about seventy years ago a stone, which had formed part of a Roman altar, was dug up here. The town is pleasantly situated near a small river, which empties itself into the estuary of the Humber, and although in a flat country, different points in the vicinity afford commanding views of the Humber and its fertile shores, and also of the opposite coast of Lincolnshire; the houses are but indifferently built. The haven, about a mile distant, according to tradition, was formerly capable of admitting large vessels, but it has become so obstructed by the accumulation of silt, as only to afford access to small craft, which convey corn to Hull and London, and import lime and coal from the West Riding. The market is on Saturday, principally for corn, the trade in which is considerable; and fairs are held on March 28th, July 18th, and Dec. 6th, for shoes, linen-drapery, woollen cloth, copper and tin ware, toys, &c. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £22; present net income, £628; patrons, Master and Fellows of Clare Hall, Cambridge. The church is a spacious and handsome cruciform edifice, combining the decorated and later styles of English architecture, with a tower surmounted by a fine lofty spire. There are places of worship for Independents, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. The poor law union of Patrington comprises 27 parishes or places, under 28 guardians, and contains a population of 8,141, according to the census of 1831.

PATRIXBOURNE (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BRIDGE, hundred of BRIDGE and PETHAM, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, Eastern Division of the county of KENT, 3¼ miles (S. E. by E.) from Canterbury; containing 280 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with Bridge annexed, valued in the king's books at £5. 7. 3½.; present net income, £350: it is in the patronage of the Dowager Marchioness Conyngham, to whom the impropriation belongs. The church is principally in the Norman style, but there are some portions of later date.

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A priory of Augustine canons, a cell to the abbey of Beaulieu in Normandy, was founded here about 1200, and in 1399, or the year following, was made subject to the priory of Merton in Surrey.

PATSHULL (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Shiffnall, Southern Division of the hundred of Seisdon and of the county of Stafford, 5½ miles (S. E.) from Shiffnall; containing 132 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £80; patron and impropriator, Sir George Pigot, Bart. The church is an elegant edifice, built by Sir John Astley, to whose memory it has a noble tomb, bearing recumbent effigies of himself and his lady. Within the parish are two fine lakes, called Patshull-pool and Snowdon-pool.

PATTERDALE, a joint chapelry with Hartsop, in the parish of Barton, West ward and union, county of Westmorland, 7½ miles (N. by E.) from Ambleside: the population is returned with Hartsop. This place is beautifully situated, extending along the upper reach of Ullswater, amidst scenery of a most sublime character, the view being bounded by a vast amphitheatre of mountains, which surrounds the lake. It is intersected by numerous rills from the mountains, and by others flowing from the three tarns, Brotherwater, Hayswater, and Angle tarn, emptying themselves into the lake Ullswater: at the head of the latter is an inn for the convenience of tourists, near which a large fair for sheep is held in October. There are several very productive quarries of fine blue slate in the neighbourhood; also considerable lead and silver mines. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £57; patron, Earl of Lonsdale. The chapel is dedicated to St. Patrick; the pulpit is above 200 years old. There is a small school endowed with £5 per annum.

PATTESLEY (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of Mitford and Launditch, hundred of Launditch, Western Division of the county of Norfolk, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Fakenham: the population is returned with Oxwick. The living is a sinecure rectory, annexed to the vicarage of Mattishall, and valued in the king's books at £8. 18. 9. The church has fallen into ruins.

PATTINGHAM (*St. Chad*), a parish, in the union of Seisdon, partly in the hundred of Stottesden, Southern Division of the county of Salop, but chiefly in the Southern Division of the hundred of Seisdon, and of the county of Stafford, 6¼ miles (W.) from Wolverhampton; containing 921 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; present net income, £197; patron and impropriator, Sir George Pigot, Bart. In the cemetery of the church is an old Roman cross. A school, endowed with about £12 per annum, is conducted on the National system.

PATTISHALL (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Towcester, Southern Division of the county of Northampton, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from Towcester; containing 742 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage in two portions, respectively valued in the king's books at £6. 11. 10½; present net income, £136; it is in the patronage of the Crown and the Rev. T. C. Welch, alternately. Thomas Young, in 1684, bequeathed houses and land, now producing an income of about £14 a year, for which six boys receive instruction, and six others are taught for an annuity of £10, from various charities. The Roman Watling-street passes through the parish.

PATTISWICK (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of Braintree, Witham Division of the hundred of Lexden, Northern Division of the county of Essex, 2¾ miles (W. N. W.) from Great Coggeshall; containing 341 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £244; patron, Bishop of London. The church, pleasantly situated on the village green, is a small ancient edifice, with a shingled spire. There is a National Sunday school.

PATTON, a township, in the parish, union, and ward of Kendal, county of Westmorland, 3½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Kendal; containing 71 inhabitants.

PAUL (*St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of Penzance, hundred of Penwith, Western Division of the county of Cornwall, 2¼ miles (S. by W.) from Penzance; containing 4191 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the shore of Mount's bay, comprises the villages of Mousehole and Newlyn, where extensive pilchard and mackarel fisheries are carried on, and of which an account will be found under their respective heads. The land is in general fertile and well adapted to the growth of potatoes, of which two crops are generally raised in the season. A tin mine, called Wheal Gath, is worked at Ballogas; and a tin smelting-house has been established at Trereife. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 11. 0½.; present net income, £380: it is in the patronage of the Crown; the impropriation belongs to several persons. The church, situated on elevated ground, and having a lofty tower, is seen at a great distance from sea: it was thoroughly repaired and newly pewed in 1829, at an expense of £600, and contains a monument to Col. Godolphin, with his arms and coat of mail. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. A National school is partly supported by subscription. An almshouse for six poor men and six women was founded in 1709, by Capt. Stephen Hutchens, who endowed it with £600, invested in land now producing about £100 per annum. At Kerris, in this parish, are remains of a Druidical temple, here called the Roundago, near which, in 1723, was discovered a small vault, eight feet long and six feet deep, in which was found an urn of the finest red clay, containing small brass coins.

PAUL (*St. Andrew and St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Patrington, Southern Division of the wapentake of Holderness, East Riding of the county of York; containing 739 inhabitants, of which number, 473 are in the township of Paul, 2¼ miles (S. W.) from Hedon. This parish is situated on the river Humber, and contained formerly an extensive dock-yard, in which several ships of the line were built during the late war, among which was one of 74 guns. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 0. 5.; present net income, £160; patron, Archbishop of York; the impropriation belongs to Mrs. S. Stovin and H. M. Blaydes, Esq. The church is a small cruciform structure, in the later English style. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, with a Sunday school attached.

PAULERS-PURY (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of Potters-pury, hundred of Cleley, Southern

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Division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 3 miles (S. E. by S.) from Towcester; containing 1092 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £24. 4. 2.; patrons, Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford. The church contains a curious ancient font. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. William Marriott, in 1721, bequeathed certain land, now producing £11 per annum, which is applied in aid of the National school. The ancient Watling-street passes through the parish, in which coins of Constantine, Maximian, and other emperors, have been found. Dr. Edward Bernard, a learned astronomer and Savilian professor at Oxford, was born here in 1638; he died in 1697.

PAULTON (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of CLUTTON, hundred of CHEWTON, Eastern Division of the county of SOMERSET, 9½ miles (S. W.) from Bath; containing 1784 inhabitants. The living is annexed, with those of Emborrow and Stone-Easton, to the vicarage of Chewton-Mendip. The church contains 350 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £200 in aid of the expense. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists; and a school is supported by subscription.

PAUNTLEY (*ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST*), a parish, in the union of NEWENT, hundred of BOTLOE, Western Division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 2¾ miles (N. E. by N.) from Newent; containing 263 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £64; patron, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The church has an enriched Norman door. Here are springs, the water of which is similar in quality to the Cheltenham waters.

PAVENHAM (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the hundred of WILLEY, union and county of BEDFORD, 7 miles (N. W.) from Bedford; containing 543 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Felmersham. A school is partly supported with £4 per annum arising from the church lands.

PAWLETT (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of BRIDG-WATER, hundred of NORTH PETHERTON, Western Division of the county of SOMERSET, 5 miles (N.) from Bridg-water; containing 577 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 17. 11.; present net income, £264: it is in the patronage of the Crown; impropriator, Lord de Mauley. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £200, and the vicarial for £349. 10., subject to the payment of rates, which on the former have, on the average, amounted to £14; the glebe comprises 9 acres, valued at £20 per annum. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The navigable river Parret bounds the parish on the east and south.

PAXFORD, a hamlet, in the parish of BLOCKLEY, Upper Division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, county of WORCESTER, though locally in the Upper Division of the hundred of Kiftsgate, county of Gloucester, 4 miles (N. by W.) from Moreton-in-the-Marsh: the population is returned with the parish.

PAXTON, GREAT (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of ST. NEOTS, hundred of TOSELAND, county of HUNTINGDON, 3 miles (N. E. by N.) from St. Neots; containing 267 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with those of Little Paxton and Toseland annexed, valued in the king's books at £16. 2. 11.; present net income, £231; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The river Ouse bounds the parish on the west.

PAXTON, LITTLE (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of ST. NEOTS, hundred of TOSELAND, county of HUNTINGDON, 2 miles (N.) from St. Neots; containing 210 inhabitants. The living is annexed, with that of Toseland, to the vicarage of Great Paxton. The river Ouse runs through the parish. An annuity of £36, arising from an allotment of nineteen acres of land, is applied to the reduction of the church rates.

PAYHEMBURY (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of HONITON, hundred of HAYRIDGE, Collompton and Northern Divisions of the county of DEVON, 5½ miles (W. N. W.) from Honiton; containing 542 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18. 4. 2.; present net income, £186; patron, Rev. T. T. Jackson; impropriator, W. Wyndham, Esq. The church is a handsome structure, and has a fine wooden screen. Two schools are partly supported by subscription. At Leyhill is an old mansion, with a chapel; and at Hembury is an ancient intrenchment.

PAYTHORNE, a township, in the parish of GISBURN, union of CLITHEROE, Western Division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, West Riding of the county of YORK, 9 miles (S.) from Settle; containing 187 inhabitants.

PAYTON, a township, in the parish of LEINTWARDINE, union of KNIGHTON, hundred of WIGMORE, county of HEREFORD; containing, with the townships of Adforton and Grange, 218 inhabitants.

PEAK, a joint hamlet with Westbury, in the parish of EAST MEON, hundred of MEON-STOKE, Petersfield and Northern Divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 10 miles (W. by S.) from Petersfield: the population is returned with Westbury.

PEAK-FOREST, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH, hundred of HIGH PEAK, Northern Division of the county of DERBY, 3½ miles (N. W.) from Tideswell; containing 573 inhabitants. Here is a chapel, dedicated to King Charles the Martyr: the living is a donative; net income, £20; patron and impropriator, Duke of Devonshire. A school is endowed with £10 per annum, for the education of ten poor children.

PEAKIRK (*ST. PEGA*), a parish, in the union and soke of PETERBOROUGH, Northern Division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 3¾ miles (S. E.) from Market-Deeping; containing 191 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of Glinton annexed, valued in the king's books at £18. 3. 11½.; present net income, £625; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Peterborough. St. Pega, in 714, settled here in a cell, which Edmund Atheling afterwards converted into a monastery, which latter, though twice destroyed by the Danes, existed till 1048.

PEALS, a township, in the parish of ALLENTON, union of ROTHBURY, Western Division of COQUETDALE ward, Northern Division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 8½ miles (W. by N.) from Rothbury; containing 57 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Coquet.

PEASEMORE, a parish, in the union of WANTAGE, hundred of FAIRCROSS, county of BERKS, 7 miles (N.) from Newbury; containing 298 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 12. 1.; patron, Charles Eyre, Esq. The tithes have been com-

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muted for a rent-charge of £663. 10. 7., subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £76. 14. 6.; the glebe comprises 65 acres, valued at £110. 5. per annum. In the church is a memorial of William Coward, lord of the manor, who, though his income did not exceed £110 per annum, built at his own expense the tower of the church, and gave the great bell and communion plate, besides performing various other acts of charity; he died in the year 1739. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship here. A National school, erected in 1839, is supported by subscription.

PEASENHALL (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Blything, Eastern Division of the county of Suffolk, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Yoxford; containing 773 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with a portion of the tithes; net income, £117; patron, Vicar of Sibton. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Two schools are endowed with lands producing annually £27. 10.

PEASMARSH (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of Rye, hundred of Goldspur, rape of Hastings, Eastern Division of the county of Essex, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Rye; containing 920 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 9. 2.; present net income, £261; patrons, Master and Fellows of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge; the impropriation belongs to Mrs. Mascall and T. Pix, Esq. The church is in the early style of English architecture. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; and two schools are supported by subscription.

PEATLING, MAGNA (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Lutterworth, hundred of Guthlaxton, Southern Division of the county of Leicester, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Lutterworth; containing 267 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, united in 1729 to the rectory of Willoughby-Waterless, and valued in the king's books at £5. 9. 2.

PEATLING, MAGNA (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Lutterworth, hundred of Guthlaxton, Southern Division of the county of Leicester, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Lutterworth; containing 174 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 14. 7.; present net income, £158: it is in the patronage of the Crown. There are some mild chalybeate springs in the parish.

PEATON, a township, in the parish of Diddlebury, hundred of Munslow, Southern Division of the county of Salop: the population is returned with the parish.

PEBMARSH (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of Halsted, hundred of Hinckford, Northern Division of the county of Essex, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Halsted; containing 642 inhabitants. This parish is about ten miles in circumference; the soil is various, but chiefly fertile. The village is pleasantly situated, and contains several handsome houses; it is intersected by a rivulet, near which a silk-factory has been erected, which affords employment to about 300 persons. The straw-bonnet and lint manufactures are likewise carried on. A fair for toys is held on the 24th of June. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10; present net income, £450; patron, Earl of Verulam. The church is a handsome edifice in the later style of English architecture, with a tower, and consists of a nave, separated from the aisles by a range of sharply-pointed arches, resting on slender columns, with a chancel, containing a brass figure of a Knight Templar. The east windows of the two side aisles contain the arms of Fitz-Rofe, Pooley, and Hanningfield. The revenues of this church belonged to the abbey at Clare in Suffolk, and were seized by Edward III. There is a National school; also a Sunday school for boys, endowed with £7. 14. a year, and one for girls, supported by subscription.

PEBWORTH (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Evesham, Upper Division of the hundred of Kiftsgate, Eastern Division of the county of Gloucester, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Chipping-Camden; containing 578 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 1. 2.; present net income, £98: the patronage and impropriation belong to Miss Millard and T. Shekell, Esq. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A day school is endowed with £15 per annum; and a Sunday school with £5 per annum, under the will of John Millard, who died in 1827. Several mineral springs rise in this parish, which are said to resemble the Cheltenham waters, but they are not generally known.

PECKFORTON, a township, in the parish of Bunbury, union of Nantwich, First Division of the hundred of Eddisbury, Southern Division of the county of Chester, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Tarporley; containing 331 inhabitants. Horseley bath, a mineral spring formerly in considerable esteem, is in this township.

PECKHAM, a hamlet, in the parish of Camberwell, Eastern Division of the hundred of Brixton and of the county of Surrey, 4 miles (S. E. by S.) from London: the population is returned with the parish. This pleasant village contains many spacious and excellent houses, forming one principal street, which is lighted with gas: a branch of the Surrey canal approaches within a short distance of it. A popular fair, held here annually in August, has been suppressed. A little beyond this point is Forest Hill, commanding many varied and beautiful prospects. A silk-factory was established a few years since. There are two proprietary episcopal chapels, one in Hill-street, which is in the later style of English architecture, and is surmounted by a spire; the other has been recently erected, and is in the same style, with a tower. Her Majesty's Commissioners have approved of a plan of a new church to be built here. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents. A National, a Lancasterian, and an infants' school are supported by voluntary contributions. In that part of the hamlet called Peckham New Town is the asylum for decayed victuallers, instituted in 1827: it consists of a spacious and handsome range of building, occupying three sides of a quadrangular area, enclosed with a handsome palisade; the whole number of tenements is 101: the grounds comprise more than six acres.

PECKHAM, EAST (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Malling, hundred of Twyford, lathe of Aylesford, Western Division of the county of Kent, 6 miles (N. E. by E.) from Tonbridge; containing 2018 inhabitants. The parish, which is very extensive, consists principally of four distinct hamlets, and the inhabitants of two are nearly all employed in a large oil-mill and tanyard situated on the Medway, which is

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navigable up to Tonbridge. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14; present net income, £750, of which £40 is received annually out of the rectorial tithes; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Canterbury: the rectory is valued in the king's books at £23. The church is an ancient building with a tower and small spire. Here is a meeting-house for Wesleyan Methodists. A National and Parochial school have been established; and a small row of almshouses has been built by T. H. Borrman, Esq.

PECKHAM, WEST (*St. Dunstan*), a parish, in the union of Malling, hundred of Littlefield, lathe of Aylesford, Western Division of the county of Kent, 6 miles (N. E.) from Tonbridge; containing, with Oxenoath, 536 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 5. 10.; present net income, £177; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church is a small building, with a tower surmounted by a spire, situated on an eminence nearly in the centre of the parish. A neat school-house has been built, and the school is partly supported by Lady Geary. A fair is held annually on Whit-Thursday. A preceptory of Knights Hospitallers was founded here in 1408, by John Colepepper, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas.

PECKLETON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Market-Bosworth, hundred of Sparkenhoe, Southern Division of the county of Leicester, 6 miles (N. E.) from Hinckley; containing 294 inhabitants. This place, called in ancient writings "Pecklington," "Peculden," and "Peycelton," was given by Robert Earl of Leicester to the ancient family of the Motons. The manor was subsequently divided between the families of Pole and Vincent, to the latter of which a moiety was given by Henry Satchevrel in the reign of Henry VIII.; it afterwards passed through various proprietors into the possession of Thomas Lord Wentworth. The parish contains about 1500 acres, including a portion of the disafforested chace of Leicester, of which, by the act of inclosure in 1771, 109 acres were allotted to Peckleton, which are tithe free, ten acres being by the same act allowed to the rector for his common right in lieu of tithes. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8; present net income, £474; patron and incumbent, Rev. J. M. Cooper. The church is an ancient structure, with a low embattled tower, crowned with pinnacles, and surmounted by a crocketed spire; in the chancel are three stone stalls in the decorated style, and in the east window are some fragments of ancient stained glass, with portraits of a male and female saint. On the north side of the chancel is an ancient altar-tomb, with the recumbent effigies of an armed knight cross-legged, and his lady, under a cinquefoiled arch, with a mutilated inscription, of which only the name "Moton" is legible; and on the south side, under a similar but loftier arch, is a recumbent female figure without any inscription: there are numerous armorial bearings and other memorials of ancient families; and in digging a grave in the chancel a brass effigy was found, which is supposed to be that of Sir Robert Moton, Knt., whose tomb no longer remains. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

PEDMORE (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Bromsgrove, Lower Division of the hundred of Halfshire, Stourbridge and Eastern Divisions of the county of Worcester, 1½ mile (S. by E.) from Stourbridge; containing 394 inhabitants, several of whom are employed in making nails. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 10.; present net income, £407; patron, Lord Foley. The church is a very ancient structure, with some remains of Norman architecture.

PEDWARDINE, a joint township with Boresford, in the parish of Brampton-Bryan, hundred of Wigmore, county of Hereford, 4½ miles (N. E.) from Presteign: the population is returned with Boresford. Here was formerly a castle belonging to the family of Hay, Barons of Pedwardine, and now Earls of Kinnoul.

PEEL, county palatine of Lancaster.—See Hulton, Little.

PEELE, a joint township with Horton, in the parish of Tarvin, union of Great Boughton, Second Division of the hundred of Eddisbury, Southern Division of the county of Chester, 7½ miles (E. N. E.) from Chester: the population is returned with Horton.

PEERSTON-JAGLIN, a township, in the parish of Featherstone, Upper Division of the wapentake of Osgoldcross, West Riding of the county of York, 2¼ miles (S. W.) from Pontefract; containing 260 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

PEGSWORTH, a township, in the parish of Bothal, union of Morpeth, Eastern Division of Morpeth ward, Northern Division of the county of Northumberland, 1½ mile (E. N. E.) from Morpeth; containing 189 inhabitants. Here are some collieries.

PELDON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Lexden and Winstree, hundred of Winstree, Northern Division of the county of Essex, 5½ miles (S. by W.) from Colchester; containing 424 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the south-east by Mersea channel, is pleasantly situated on rising ground; the soil, a strong loam, is very fertile, and the lands are in good cultivation. The village, which is neatly built, is situated on the road from Maldon to Colchester, and the adjacent country abounds with pleasing scenery. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 15. 10.; present net income, £504; patron, Earl Waldegrave. The church is a small ancient edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a tower of stone. Here is a National school.

PELHAM, BRENT (*Virgin Mary*), a parish, in the union of Bishop's-Stortford, hundred of Edwinstree, county of Hertford, 5½ miles (E. by N.) from Buntingford; containing 271 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Furneux-Pelham consolidated in 1771, valued in the king's books at £7. 6. 8.; present net income, £320; patron and appropriator, Treasurer of St. Paul's. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £245, and the vicarial for £120, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have respectively amounted to £43 and £24; the glebe comprises 44 acres, valued at £47 per annum. The church has a square embattled tower; the chancel is less than it formerly was, the south side having fallen down some years since.

PELHAM, FURNEUX (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Bishop's-Stortford, hundred of Edwinstree, county of Hertford, 5½ miles (E. by S.) from Buntingford; containing 619 inhabitants. The living is a dis-

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charged vicarage, consolidated with that of Brent-Pelham, and valued in the king's books at £9. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £545. 10., and the vicarial for £151, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have respectively amounted to £138 and £30; the appropriate glebe comprises 144 acres, and the vicarial 6 acres, respectively valued at £230, and £14 per annum. There is also a rent-charge of £19 payable out of the tithes of this parish to the rector of Stocking-Pelham, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £4. The church has a chapel, the burial-place of the Calvert family, on the south side of the chancel; and at the west end a square tower, embattled, and surmounted by a short spire. Mrs. Wheatley, in 1754, founded a school, and endowed it with a house and land, for teaching eight poor children.

PELHAM, STOCKING (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Bishop's-Stortford, hundred of Edwinstree, county of Hertford, 6¾ miles (E.) from Buntingford; containing 158 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 10. 7½.; patron, N. Calvert, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £140, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £21; the glebe comprises 30 acres, valued at £37 per annum. The church has a small wooden tower with a low spire.

PELHAM'S LANDS, near PEDYKE, an extra-parochial liberty, in the wapentake of Kirton, parts of Holland, county of Lincoln; containing 41 inhabitants.

PELSALL, a chapelry, in the parish of Wolverhampton, union of Walsall, Southern Division of the hundred of Offlow and of the county of Stafford, 3¾ miles (N.) from Walsall; containing 721 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £96; patron, Dean of Windsor, as incumbent of the ancient deanery of Wolverhampton; appropriator, Rector of Wolverhampton. The chapel is an ancient brick building, dedicated to St. Michael, and contains 50 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £70 in aid of the expense. A school for six boys is supported by endowment. The Essington and Wyrley canal passes through this chapelry. At Pelsall Wood, an extensive common, are a large coal-mine and iron-works; bar and sheet iron is manufactured, and there are in the village several nail-makers.

PELTON, a township, in the parish and union of Chester-le-street, Middle Division of Chester ward, Northern Division of the county palatine of Durham, 8 miles (N. by W.) from Durham; containing 550 inhabitants.

PELYNT (*St. Nunn*), a parish, in the union of Liskeard, hundred of West, Eastern Division of the county of Cornwall, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from West Looe; containing 804 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £17. 18. 6½.; present net income, £240; patron and impropriator, J. W. Buller, Esq. The church contains a curious monument to the memory of Francis Buller, Esq., who died in 1615. At Trelawny, in this parish, there remains a portion of a castellated mansion, erected by Lord Bonville in the fifteenth century.

PEMBERS OAK, a joint township with Lilwall and Chickward, in the parish of Kington, hundred of Huntington, county of Hereford: the population is returned with Chickward.

PEMBERTON, a chapelry, in the parish and union of Wigan, hundred of West Derby, Southern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster, 2¼ miles (W. S. W.) from Wigan; containing 4276 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the coal mines, which are worked here to a considerable extent. A church in the later English style, with turrets, was erected in 1832, at an expense of £4766. 1. 6., under an act of the 58th of George III., to which a district chapelry has been assigned. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £40; patron, Rector of Wigan. A school is partly supported by an endowment of £6 per annum. In the neighbourhood is Hawkley Hall, a very ancient building, the original proprietors of which came over with the Conqueror.

PEMBRIDGE (*St. Peter*), a parish and borough (formerly a market-town), in the union of Kington, hundred of Stretford, county of Hereford, 15½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Hereford; containing 1293 inhabitants. The river Arrow passes through the town, which is governed by a high bailiff, chosen every two years by a majority of the householders. Courts leet and baron are held annually; and there are fairs on May 13th for hiring servants, &c., and November 22nd for the sale of cattle; but the market, granted by Henry I., has long since declined. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £36. 10. 2½.; present net income, £845; patrons, President and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The church is a large and lofty structure, with a detached steeple of singular construction, its wooden frame-work being particularly curious. The Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here; and there is also a chapel belonging to the Home Missionary Society. A free school, endowed by William Carpenter in 1650, is conducted on the National system. Here are almshouses, erected and endowed in the year 1661, by Jeffrey and Bishop Duppa, for six poor persons, each to receive £5 per annum.

PEMBURY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Tonbridge, hundred of Washlingstone, lathe of Aylesford, Western Division of the county of Kent, 3½ miles (S. E.) from Tonbridge; containing 1070 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 8. 8.; present net income, £353; patron, impropriator, and incumbent, Rev. S. Woodgate. A gallery has been erected in the church, and 60 free sittings provided, the Incorporated Society having granted £30 in aid of the expense. Here is a National school. An almshouse for six poor blind persons was erected in 1716, by Charles Selby, in pursuance of the will of Charles Amherst, who previously, in 1702, bequeathed a rent-charge of £213 for its maintenance.

PENALTH, a parish, in the Upper Division of the hundred of Raglan, union and county of Monmouth, 1½ mile (S. E. by S.) from Monmouth; containing 549 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, and annexed to that of Trelleck.

PENBIDDLE, a hamlet, in the parish of Llanvihangel-Crucorney, union of Abergavenny, Upper Division of the hundred of Skenfreth, county of Monmouth; containing 90 inhabitants.

PENCOMBE, a parish, in the union of Bromyard, hundred of Broxash, county of Hereford, 4½ miles

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(W. by S.) from Bromyard; containing 521 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; patron, Richard Arkwright, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £470, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £25; the glebe comprises 118 acres, valued at £121 per annum. A school is partly supported by subscription. A court leet is held here once in three years: and by ancient custom the lord of the manor claims a pair of gilt spurs whenever a mayor of Hereford dies while in office.

PENCOYD (*St. Denis*), a parish, in the union of Ross, Upper Division of the hundred of Wormelow, county of Hereford, 6 miles (W. N. W.) from Ross; containing 183 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, united to that of Marstow.

PENDEFORD, a township, in the parish of Tettenhall, Southern Division of the hundred of Seisdon and of the county of Stafford, 4½ miles (N. N. W.) from Wolverhampton; containing 121 inhabitants.

PENDLEBURY, a township, in the parish of Eccles, union and hundred of Salford, Southern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster, 4¼ miles (N. W. by W.) from Manchester; containing 1556 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the manufacture and printing of cotton. The Bolton and Bury canal and the Manchester and Bolton railway run through the township. There is a place of worship for Independents. Agecroft Hall is a fine ancient fabric, supposed to have been built before the time of Richard II.: it was the birthplace of Cardinal Langley, and a staining of the royal arms, still remaining in the window of its chapel, was presented by John of Gaunt to that family.

PENDLETON, a chapelry, in the parish of Whalley, union of Clitheroe, Higher Division of the hundred of Blackburn, Northern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster, 2¾ miles (S. S. E.) from Clitheroe; containing 1205 inhabitants, of whom about 1000 are employed at the extensive calico-printing establishment here.

PENDLETON, a chapelry, in the parish of Eccles, union and hundred of Salford, Southern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster, 2½ miles (W. by N.) from Manchester; containing 8435 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £344; patron, Vicar of Eccles. The chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas, was built by Messrs. S. Brierley and John Fletcher, in 1777, and was purchased by subscription among the inhabitants shortly afterwards: it was originally used as a place of worship for Methodists, the celebrated John Wesley having first officiated in it. A church was erected here in 1831, at an expense of £7505. 15. 6., under the act of the 58th of George III. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Methodists of the New Connection, have each a place of worship here. The Liverpool and Edinburgh road, the Bolton and Bury canal, and the Manchester and Liverpool, and Manchester and Bolton railroads pass through the chapelry. There are several cotton-mills, with dyeing, printing, and bleaching establishments; also a flax-mill upon an improved principle, together affording employment to about 2500 persons, the remainder of the inhabitants being chiefly occupied in the manufacture of silk and cotton, in handicraft trades, and at the neighbouring collieries. A small library of useful works was established in 1829 at the village, adjacent to which are many pleasant genteel villas. A National school is supported by subscription.

PENDOCK, a parish, in the union of Tewkesbury, Lower Division of the hundred of Oswaldslow, though locally in the Lower Division of that of Pershore, Upton and Western Divisions of the county of Worcester, 5½ miles (S. S. W.) from Upton-upon-Severn; containing 302 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 2. 11.; present net income, £280; patron, — Beale, Esq. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

PENDOMER, a parish, in the union of Yeovil, hundred of Houndsborough, Berwick, and Coker, Western Division of the county of Somerset, 4¾ miles (S. W. by S.) from Yeovil; containing 98 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 4. 4½.; present net income, £231; patron, William Helyar, Esq.

PENGE, a hamlet, in the parish of Battersea, union of Croydon, Eastern Division of the hundred of Brixton and of the county of Surrey, 3¾ miles (N. N. E.) from Croydon; containing 229 inhabitants. The London and Croydon railway crosses the hamlet.

PENHOW (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of Newport, Lower Division of the hundred of Caldicott, county of Monmouth, 5½ miles (E. by S.) from Caerleon; containing 235 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 4. 9½.; present net income, £194; patron, John Cave, Esq. There are still some remains of Penhow castle.

PENHURST, a parish, in the union of Battle, hundred of Netherfield, rape of Hastings, Eastern Division of the county of Sussex, 3¾ miles (W. by N.) from Battle; containing 102 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to the vicarage of Ashburnham, and valued in the king's books at £3. 18. 4. The church is principally in the later style of English architecture.

PENISTONE (*St. John the Baptist*), a market-town and parish, in the union of Wortley, wapentake of Staincross, West Riding of the county of York; containing 5201 inhabitants, of which number 703 are in the town of Penistone, 8 miles (W. S. W.) from Barnsley, and 177 (N. N. W.) from London. The town is situated on the southern bank of the river Don, and consists of four streets, which intersect each other at right angles: it is in general well built. The only branch of manufacture is that of linen, which is not very extensive. The market is on Thursday, principally for cattle. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16. 14. 2.; present net income, £147; patron, Lord Macdonald: the impropriation belongs to Sheffield Hospital. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. A free grammar school was founded in 1604, and endowed by sundry persons with houses, lands, and rent-charges, now producing an income of about £120 per annum, which till lately was applied for teaching the classics, but at present the children are only taught English. There is also a National school for girls, erected in 1821 by subscription and endowed with £400 in the three and a half per cents. Dr. Nicholas Sanderson, the celebrated blind

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professor of mathematics in the University of Cambridge, was a native of this parish.

PENKETH, a township, in the parish of PRESCOT, union of WARRINGTON, hundred of WEST DERBY, Southern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 3½ miles (W.) from Warrington; containing 548 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

PENKHUL, a joint township with Boothen, in the parish of STOKE-UPON-TRENT, Northern Division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD, 1 mile (S. E. by E.) from Newcastle-under-Lyme; containing 5876 inhabitants. This large village, which covers the heights above Stoke, appears to have been one of the oldest seats of the earthenware manufacture in this neighbourhood; so early as 1600 there were three coarse brown-ware potteries, the sites of which have long been occupied by dwelling-houses.

PENKRIDGE (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, and the head of a union, partly in the Western, but chiefly in the Eastern, Division of the hundred of CUTTLESTONE, Southern Division of the county of STAFFORD, 6 miles (S.) from Stafford, and 128 (N. W.) from London; containing 2991 inhabitants. This place is of great antiquity, and is supposed by Camden to have been the Roman *Pennocrucium*; part of its modern name is evidently deduced from the river *Penk*, on which it stands, but whether the remainder denotes the bank of this stream, or is a corruption of *bridge*, is a matter of conjecture. The Bull bridge, which here crosses the Penk by several small arches, was erected a few years ago; and about half a mile higher up the river is the ancient "Cuttlestone bridge," which gives name to the hundred. This small town, from its low situation, is subject to frequent inundations: it consists principally of two streets. There are some iron-works; and the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal passes eastward of the town. Here is a station of the Grand Junction railway, which passes through the parish. The market, formerly held on Tuesday, is now disused; fairs are held on April 30th, September 2nd, and October 10th, the first of which is said to be one of the greatest marts for cattle in the kingdom, and the second is a noted horse fair. Races are held annually in September, upon a course on the north side of the town. The petty sessions for the east and west divisions of the hundred are occasionally held here. The town has been made a polling-place for the southern division of the shire. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £189; patron and impropriator, Lord Hatherton. The church is principally in the later style of English architecture, but the east window is of the decorated character, with elegant tracery: it contains 500 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £250 in aid of the expense. This church was made collegiate by King John, and given by him to the see of Dublin, the archbishop of which was dean, and under him were thirteen prebendaries, whose prebends, at the Reformation, were valued at £106. 15. 1. Here is a place of worship for Methodists. In 1731, Francis Sherratt gave land for the education of eight poor boys; the income, arising from this and other bequests, amounts to £36. 3. per annum. In 1819, two school-rooms, and a residence for the master and mistress, were built by Lord Hatherton, in which 200 children are instructed at his expense on the National system, aided by the above endowment. The poor law union of Penkridge comprises 21 parishes or places, under the care of 30 guardians, and, according to the census of 1831, contains a population of 15,914. Congreve, a hamlet in this parish, was long the seat of an ancient family of the same name: it is the birthplace of the learned divine and critic, Dr. Richard Hurd, Bishop of Worcester, who died in the year 1808.

PENMAIN, a hamlet, in the parish of MYNYDDYSLWYN, Lower Division of the hundred of WENTLLOOGE, county of MONMOUTH, 12 miles (N. W.) from Newport; containing 2175 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Independents, established upwards of a century, in which service is performed in the Welsh language.

PENN (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of AMERSHAM, hundred of BURNHAM, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3 miles (N. W. by N.) from Beaconsfield; containing 1103 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 13. 4.; patron and impropriator, Earl Howe. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £371. 12. 9., and the vicarial for £338. 13. 4., subject to the payment of rates, which on the average, on the latter, have amounted to £80; the glebe comprises 42 acres, valued at £47 per annum. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. A school was founded in the year 1750, by Sir Nathaniel and Eleanor Carzon, for teaching poor children; and about 80 children are instructed on the National plan.

PENN (*ST. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union, and Northern Division of the hundred, of SEISDON, Southern Division of the county of STAFFORD; comprising the township of Lower Penn and the liberty of Upper Penn, and containing 863 inhabitants, of which number, 630 are in the liberty of Upper Penn, 2 miles (S. W. by S.) from Wolverhampton. Here are several small manufactories for locks, keys, coffee-mills, &c., from which the warehouses in Wolverhampton and Sedgeley are supplied: there is also a small nail-manufactory. A manorial court is annually held by the Duke of Sutherland's agent, to decide upon encroachments on Penn-Wood common. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 5. 10.; present net income, £226; patron, Bishop of Lichfield; impropriators, Vicars in the Cathedral Church of Lichfield. The Rev. Charles Wynn, in 1669, gave a messuage, &c., and a rent-charge of £6, in support of a free school, in aid of which Dr. Sedgewick, in 1747, gave an annuity of £10; the total income is nearly £105, and the average number of children about 50. An almshouse was founded in 1761, by Ann Sedgewick, for five aged women, and is endowed with £25 per annum.

PENN, LOWER, a township, in the parish of PENN, union, and Northern Division of the hundred, of SEISDON, Southern Division of the county of STAFFORD, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Wolverhampton; containing 233 inhabitants.

PENNARD, EAST (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of SHEPTON-MALLET, hundred of WHITESTONE, Eastern Division of the county of SOMERSET, 5½ miles (S. S. W.) from Shepton-Mallet; containing 726 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with West Bradley annexed, valued in the king's books at £7. 4. 9½;

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present net income, £190; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Bath and Wells. A school is partly supported by Mrs. Napier. The old Roman Fosse-way bounds the parish on the south-east.

PENNARD, WEST (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of Wells, hundred of Glaston-Twelve-Hides, Eastern Division of the county of Somerset, 3½ miles (E. by S.) from Glastonbury; containing 920 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £102; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Bath and Wells. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; and a school is endowed with £10 per annum for the instruction of 10 boys.

PENNINGTON (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Ulverstone, hundred of Lonsdale, north of the sands, Northern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster, 2 miles (W. S. W.) from Ulverstone; containing 355 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage; net income, £150: it is in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the Duchy of Lancaster; impropriator, Arabic Professor in the University of Oxford. The church contains 75 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £100 in aid of the expense. Iron-ore and blue slate abound in the parish.

PENNINGTON, a township, in the parish and union of Leigh, hundred of West Derby, Southern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster; containing 3165 inhabitants. It includes part of the market-town of Leigh. The manufacture of cotton is extensively carried on; and the neighbourhood produces coal, and lime of a very superior quality. Here is a National school. At Pennington Hall is a small chapel for Swedenborgians.

PENNINGTON, a tything, in the parish of Milford, hundred of Ringwood, Lymington and Southern Divisions of the county of Southampton: the population is returned with the parish. A chapel was erected here in 1838, containing 280 sittings, 160 of which are free, the Incorporated Society having granted £200 in aid of the expense.

PENRITH (*St. Andrew*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in Leath ward, Eastern Division of the county of Cumberland, 18 miles (S. E. by S.) from Carlisle, and 283 (N. N. W.) from London; containing 6059 inhabitants. This place is of considerable antiquity: its name is evidently of British origin, and, signifying "the red hill or summit," has reference either to the nature of the adjacent soil, or to the red freestone with which the town is built. Old Penrith, the *Bremetennacum* of the Romans, is situated about 5 miles north by west of the town. At the Conquest, the honour of Penrith was a royal franchise, which, after repeated changes, was assigned to Alexander III., King of Scotland, in consideration of his ceding all claim to the counties of Cumberland, Northumberland, and Westmorland, at that time the subject of frequent contests between the sovereigns of England and Scotland; from him it descended to John Balliol, on whose defection it was seized by Edward I., and given to Anthony Beck, Bishop of Durham: having repeatedly lapsed to the crown, in 1696 it was granted to William Bentinck, Earl of Portland, and was sold by the late duke, in 1783, to the Duke of Devonshire, its present proprietor. During the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II., this town suffered greatly from the incursions of the Scots, who, in the latter, having ravaged the country, fired towns and villages, and enslaved many of the inhabitants; but becoming infected by the plague, which then raged here, and conveying the contagion into Scotland on their return, nearly one-third of the inhabitants of that country fell a sacrifice: a second visitation of this disease, in the years 1597 and 1598, swept away upwards of 2000 inhabitants of this town and parish.

The town is pleasantly situated in a fine fertile vale, which is enclosed by eminences of varied cultivation, and watered by three small rivers, the Eamont, the Lowther, and the Petteril, and on the west are the ruins of an ancient castle: it consists principally of one long street, situated at the junction of the main roads from Lancashire and London to Glasgow, and is well paved, and lighted with oil; the houses, many of which are modern, are built chiefly of red freestone, covered with plaster and whitewashed, and roofed with slate. About the year 1400, a water-course was cut through the town from the river Petteril to the Eamont, at the expense of William Strickland, Bishop of Carlisle. On Beacon Hill, so called from having been anciently crowned with a beacon, is a square stone edifice, erected in 1719, the windows of which command an extensive and diversified prospect, combining nearly all the varieties of landscape scenery. Towards the north is an excellent enclosed race-course, with a handsome grand stand, where, on the four last days of the first week in October, races and stag hunts are numerously and respectably attended. There are also an assembly-room (occasionally used as a theatre), a bowling-green, news-room, subscription and circulating libraries, in the town, and many picturesque and beautiful walks in its neighbourhood. The manufacture of checks, gingham, calico, and other cotton goods, was formerly carried on to a considerable extent, but is now on the decline: the mineral produce of the neighbourhood consists of red freestone, slate, and limestone. The principal market is held on Tuesday, at which a considerable quantity of corn is pitched, and there is a smaller one for butchers' meat on Saturday: fairs for cattle are held on March 1st, April 24th and 25th, and the third Tuesday in October; two fairs for hiring servants are held annually on the Tuesday at Whitsuntide and Martinmas. New shambles were erected, and the old market cross, shambles, and moot-hall, were removed from the market-place, in 1807. The market and fairs are under the regulation of the bailiff appointed by the Duke of Devonshire, whose steward presides at a court baron, every third Monday, the powers of which extend to the recovery of debts under 40s.: the county court is held here four or five times a year, and petty sessions on alternate Tuesdays; also a quarter session for the county, on the Tuesday in the first week after October 11th. This town has been made a polling-place for the western division of the county. A house of correction was built in the year 1826, at an expense of £400, which was defrayed out of the county rate.

The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 6. 3.; patron, Bishop of Carlisle. The church was given by Henry I. to the see of Carlisle, then newly founded: it was rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, in 1722, and is a plain, neat, and spacious edifice, consisting of a nave and two side aisles; from the lofty ceiling depend two gilt chandeliers, the gift of the Duke

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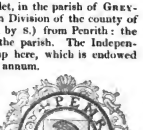
of Portland; the side aisles are covered with galleries uniting at the western end, and supported by 20 pillars of the Ionic order, each consisting of one entire stone, which, from its colour and high polish, looks like mahogany: the upper range of pillars from the gallery to the roof are of wood painted white, with gilt mouldings. The altar is placed in a semicircular recess adorned with appropriate paintings in very good style: the church contains many monuments preserved from the former building. In the churchyard are two stone monuments, called the Giant's Grave, or more commonly the Giant's legs; they are about twelve feet high, and fifteen feet distant from each other, and are traditionally said to have been raised to commemorate the exploits of Sir Ewen Cæsarius, an ancient hero, against the robbers and wild boars that infested Inglewood Forest. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, and Scottish Seceders. The free grammar school was founded in 1340, by Bishop Strickland, who, having established a chantry here, required his chantry priest to teach music and grammar, at a salary of £6 per annum: it was refounded by Queen Elizabeth, at the request of her secretary, Sir Thomas Smith, Dean of Carlisle, and endowed with the above salary, which was augmented, in 1661, with a rent-charge of £10, by Mr. William Robinson, and, in the year 1782, with another of £6, by Mr. William Bleamire; the whole endowment at present being about £30 per annum. The school is entitled to share, with other schools in the counties of Westmorland and Yorkshire, in five exhibitions of £50 per annum each at Queen's College, Oxford, the bequest of Lady Elizabeth Hastings, in 1739; and the above-mentioned Mr. William Bleamire gave an additional rent-charge for providing a silver medal for the best composition in Latin verse, a silver pen for the best writer, and a book on arithmetic for the best arithmetician, with the remainder, if any, to the master: there are 24 scholars, each of whom pays £1. 11. 6 per quarter. Mr. William Robinson built a school for the education of girls, and in 1661 endowed it with £20 a year, to which the sum of £5 per annum was added by the executors of Mrs. Joan Lascelles; 40 poor girls are instructed in reading, writing, needlework, &c., and several of them in knitting. A school of industry for 50 poor girls was established in 1813, and is supported by subscription; and there is a National school, erected in 1816, a commodious stone building, situated in Benson's Row; it is supported by voluntary contributions, and about 200 boys are instructed, exclusively of 120 girls, who attend on Sundays. The poor law union of Penrith comprises 39 parishes or places, under the care of 50 guardians, and, according to the census of 1831, contains a population of 21,208.

The remains of the ancient castle are westward of the town: this fabric is supposed to have been erected as a protection from the incursions of the Scots; it was repaired and enlarged by Richard Duke of Gloucester, who resided here, and was sheriff of Cumberland for five years in succession: the site favours the opinion of its having been a Roman encampment, being irregularly quadrilateral. It exhibits no indication of very ancient date, being built of red stone; and the ruins are remarkable more for their extent than their magnificence: the chief objects of interest are the projecting corbels in the eastern front, which appear to have supported an open corridor; there are some large vaults, which were probably prisons: the walls, broken in many places, and intersected with remaining windows, assume, from different points of view, many striking varieties of perspective scenery. After the great civil war, the edifice was dismantled, and part of the materials was sold. About half a mile north of Penrith is a square mount, measuring 20 yards on each side, which is generally supposed to have been used, during the rebellion, as a place of execution for the Scotch rebels. Three miles east by south of the town, on the north side of the river Eamont, are two remarkable excavations in a perpendicular rock, called Giant's Caves, according to fabulous tradition the residence of Isis, a giant. On the south bank of the same river is a circular intrenchment, called King Arthur's Round Table.

PENROSE (ST. CANOCE), a parish, in the Lower Division of the hundred of RAGLAND, union and county of MONMOUTH, 2 miles (N.) from Ragland; containing 398 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Llantillio-Grossenny. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

PENRUDDOCK, a hamlet, in the parish of GREYSTOCK, LEATH ward, Eastern Division of the county of CUMBERLAND, 6½ miles (W. by S.) from Penrith: the population is returned with the parish. The Independents have a place of worship here, which is endowed with land producing £11 per annum.

PENRYN, a sea-port, borough, and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, in the parishes of GLUVIAS and BUDOCK, union of FALMOUTH, Eastern Division of the hundred of KERRIER, Western Division of the county of CORNWALL, 2 miles (N. W.) from Falmouth, and 266 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 3521 inhabitants. This place, comprising the manors of Penryn Borough and Penryn Forryn, has from time immemorial belonged to the Bishops of Exeter, who had formerly a residence here, and under whose patronage the town first rose into importance. Walter Bronscombe, Bishop of Exeter, in 1258, obtained for the inhabitants the grant of a weekly market and an annual fair; and, about the year 1270, founded a collegiate church at this place, for a provost, eleven prebendaries, seven vicars, and six choristers, which he amply endowed and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. Thomas of Canterbury. This establishment continued till the dissolution, when its revenues were valued at £210. 13. 2. An additional fair was obtained for the town, in 1312, by Bishop Stapleton, who was privy councillor to Edward II., and Lord High Treasurer of England. During the civil war of the seventeenth century, Penryn was garrisoned for the king, but, being attacked by the parliamentary forces, it surrendered to Sir Thomas Fairfax, in 1646. The town is pleasantly situated on the declivity of an eminence at the head of an inlet from Falmouth harbour, and consists principally of one spacious street, from which others diverge at right angles. The houses



Corporation Seal.

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are in general neatly built; the town is paved, and lighted with gas; and the inhabitants are supplied with water by streams issuing from the adjacent heights, one of which in its descent forms an interesting and pleasing cascade. The adjacent country is well cultivated and interspersed with gentlemen's seats; and the surrounding scenery, including some fine views of Falmouth harbour and the coast, is varied and picturesque. A new road has been formed from Falmouth and Redruth, to avoid the steep streets of the town; and another has been made to avoid the steep hill called Antron, adjoining the town on the Helston road. The quay has been extended to nearly twice its original length, and an iron swing bridge has been constructed over the river within the last few years, the expense of which improvements amounted to more than £2000. The port is a member of that of Falmouth, and carries on a considerable trade in the shipping of granite from the quarries in the neighbourhood (of which large quantities are sent to London), arsenic, leather, and paper; and in the importation of flour, corn, coal, timber, and saltpetre. There are spacious warehouses on the quay for flour and grain, which are brought from Ireland, Hampshire, and the Isle of Wight, this place being considered the granary for supplying the adjoining mineral district. Considerable manufactures of paper, woollen cloth, arsenic, and gunpowder are carried on; and in the neighbourhood are extensive tanneries, breweries, and corn-mills. The number of vessels belonging to the port is 20, averaging about 90 tons each, which are principally employed in the London and coasting trades. The market is on Saturday, and is well supplied with meat, fish, poultry, and vegetables. Fairs for cattle are held on the Wednesday after March 6th, May 12th, July 7th, Oct. 6th, and Dec. 21st.

Penryn, which is a borough by prescription, received its first charter of incorporation from James I., and a second one was bestowed by James II., in the 1st year of his reign, under which the corporation consisted of a mayor and 24 chief burgesses, assisted by a recorder, town-clerk, two sergeants-at-mace, and subordinate officers. The mayor, late mayor, and deputy-recorder were justices of the peace for the borough. The government is now vested in a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, for an abstract of which see the Appendix, No. I. The mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, the county magistrates having concurrent jurisdiction. The police force consists of seven constables. The borough, though it is said to have made one return to parliament in the reign of Edward VI., appears to have regularly exercised the elective franchise since the first year of the reign of Mary: the right of election was formerly vested in the inhabitants generally paying scot and lot, after six months residence, and in freeholders, and leaseholders for 99 years, after a residence of 40 days. By the recent act for amending the representation, the limits of the borough, which contained 250 acres, have been extended for electoral purposes so as to include the town of Falmouth, about two miles to the south-east, which, though a corporate town, was not previously represented; the limits are minutely described in the Appendix, No. II. The number of voters now registered is 1010; the mayor is the returning officer. A court of record, formerly held for the manor of Penryn Forryn, has fallen into disuse.

There was formerly a chapel in the town, but it has long since fallen into decay, and the inhabitants attend the parish church of Gluvias, which is not more than 100 yards distant from the town, and in which is a lecturer, called the lecturer of Penryn, who receives £40 per annum charged on an estate in the borough. There are places of worship for Bryanites, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. A free grammar school was founded by Queen Elizabeth, and endowed with a rent-charge of £6. 13. 4., for the education of three boys, but it is now discontinued: a National school, erected in 1837, is supported by subscription. John Verran, in 1758, bequeathed £1000, which has been invested in the three per cents., for the support of eight poor men or women not receiving parochial relief. James Humphrey, Esq., in 1823, bequeathed £3000 to be invested in the three per cent. consols., and the dividends to be appropriated to the payment of certain annuities, and on the death of the annuitants to be paid in sums of £10 per annum to individuals in reduced circumstances not receiving other charitable aid.

PENSAX, a chapelry, in the parish of LINDRIDGE, union of MARTLEY, Lower Division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, but locally in the Upper Division of the hundred of Doddingtree, Hundred House and Western Divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 6 miles (S. W.) from Bewdley; containing 571 inhabitants. Coal is obtained in the neighbourhood. The chapel is dedicated to St. James. A school is partly supported by subscription.

PENSBY, a township, in the parish of WOODCHURCH, union, and Lower Division of the hundred, of WIRRALL, Southern Division of the county of CHESTER, 4½ miles (N. N. W.) from Great Neston; containing 22 inhabitants.

PENSCELLWOOD (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of WINCANTON, hundred of NORTON-FERRIS, Eastern Division of the county of SOMERSET, 3½ miles (N. E.) from Wincanton; containing 361 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 14. 9½.; present net income, £140; patrons, Earl of Ilchester and Sir H. H. Hoare, Bart. On the site of an ancient Danish camp, in this parish, a tower, 120 feet in height, was erected, by an ancestor of Sir H. H. Hoare, to commemorate the celebrated visit of Alfred the Great, in the disguise of a minstrel, to the tent of Guthrum, whom he afterwards defeated and converted to Christianity, himself being sponsor at the font.

PENSFORD, ST. THOMAS (*St. Thomas à Becket*), a parish, in the union of CLUTTON, hundred of KEYNSHAM, Eastern Division of the county of SOMERSET, 27 miles (N. N. E.) from Somerton; containing 355 inhabitants. The river Chew runs through the parish, and turns several considerable copper-mills, which, with the adjacent coal mines, afford employment to the greater portion of the inhabitants. A market, formerly held by charter at this place, has been disused for some years past; but there are still two fairs on May 6th and November 8th. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Stanton-Drew. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists.

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PENSHAM, a hamlet, in the parish of St. Andrew, Pershore, union, and Upper Division of the hundred, of Pershore, Pershore and Eastern Divisions of the county of Worcester, 1½ mile (S. by W.) from Pershore; containing 118 inhabitants.

PENSHURST (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of Seven-Oaks, hundred of Somerden, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, Western Division of the county of Kent, 4½ miles (W. S. W.) from Tonbridge; containing 1453 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £30. 6. 0½.; patron, Sir J. S. Sidney, Bart. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £1020, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £342. 1. 10.; the glebe comprises 42 acres, valued at £40 per annum. The church has a spire steeple and three chancels, and is rich in ancient monuments. There is a place of worship for Independents. The river Eden here meanders in divided streams, and unites with the Medway in its course to Tonbridge. The South-Eastern railway passes through the parish. Penshurst Place, adjoining the village, is a noble pile erected at various periods, on the site of an ancient mansion, which, in the time of William the Conqueror, belonged to the Penchester family; but, since that of Edward IV., to the Sydneys, from whom Sir Philip Sydney was descended. The hall was built in the reign of Edward III., and is considered the finest in the kingdom. A National school has been established; and five almshouses have been erected, partly by Sir John Shelley Sidney, in exchange for land on which some ancient almshouses stood, and partly by subscription. In the neighbourhood are remains of a Roman fortification. Penshurst gives the inferior title of Baron to the family of Smythe, Viscounts Strangford.

PENSTHORPE, or PENTESTHORPE, a parish, in the union of Walsingham, hundred of Gallow, Western Division of the county of Norfolk, 2 miles (E. S. E.) from Fakenham; containing 30 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10; patrons, certain Trustees. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £170, subject to the payment of rates. The church has been demolished.

PENTERRY, a parish, in the union of Chepstow, Upper Division of the hundred of Caldicott, county of Monmouth, 2½ miles (N. by W.) from Chepstow; containing 55 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £65: it is in the patronage of the Chapter of Llandaff, the appropriators.

PENTLOW (*St. George*), a parish, in the union of Sudbury, hundred of Hinckford, Northern Division of the county of Essex, 2¾ miles (E. by N.) from Clare; containing 340 inhabitants. This parish, which is partly bounded by the river Stort, is about seven miles in circumference; the surface is chiefly elevated, with some small tracts of low meadow land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12; patron, Rev. John Bull. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £310, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £90; the glebe comprises 27 acres, valued at £30 per annum. The church, situated on low ground, is an ancient structure, partly in the Norman and partly in the early English style, with an embattled tower of stone and flint; on the north side of the chancel is a sepulchral chapel belonging to the family of Kemp, in which is an elegant tomb with recumbent figures of Judge Kemp and his wife, with many of their children kneeling.

PENTNEY (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Freebridge-Lynn, Western Division of the county of Norfolk, 7½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Swaffham; containing 480 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £60; patron, J. Lloyd, Esq., who, with others, is the impropriator. About a mile to the westward is the remaining gatehouse of a priory of Black canons, founded in honour of the Holy Trinity, the Blessed Virgin Mary, and St. Mary Magdalene, by Robert de Vallibus, a follower of the Conqueror; at the dissolution here were twelve canons, whose revenue was estimated at £215. 18. 8.

PENTON-GRAFTON, a hamlet (formerly a parish), in the parish of Weyhill, union and hundred of Andover, Andover and Northern Divisions of the county of Southampton, 3 miles (W. by N.) from Andover: the population is returned with Weyhill.

PENTON-MEWSEY (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Andover, Andover and Northern Divisions of the county of Southampton, 2¾ miles (N. W. by W.) from Andover; containing 254 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 12. 8½.; patron, Rev. J. Constable. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £269. 9., subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £46. 19. 6.; the glebe comprises 40 acres, valued at £40 per annum. A school-room was erected in 1815, by subscription, to which £6 a year, the bequest of John Read, in 1651, has been added, in support of a schoolmistress, who instructs about 40 children on the National plan.

PENTONVILLE, a chapelry, in the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, Finsbury Division of the hundred of Ossulstone, county of Middlesex: the population is returned with the parish. The chapel, a neat edifice, was erected in 1788, since which period a considerable number of streets has been formed, and it now constitutes one of the most populous and respectable suburbs of the metropolis; a further description is given in the article on Clerkenwell.

PENTRICH (*St. Matthew*), a parish, in the union of Belper, hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, Southern Division of the county of Derby; containing 2521 inhabitants, of which number, 524 are in the township of Pentrich, 2¾ miles (S. W. by S.) from Alfreton. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Ripley annexed, valued in the king's books at £6; present net income, £165; patron and impropriator, Duke of Devonshire. There are places of worship for Independents and Unitarians. The population of the township of Pentrich has decreased one-third since the disturbances which broke out there in 1817, when the agents of the Duke of Devonshire razed many of the houses to the ground. It had anciently a market and two fairs; the latter are still held on the Wednesday in Easter-week and October 23rd. At Butterley are iron-works, established about 1793, underneath which the Cromford canal is conducted through a tunnel 2966 yards in length; and in the neighbourhood is the reservoir of the Nottingham canal, covering an extent of many acres. There are also considerable stone and

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iron-stone works in the parish. A National school, erected by the Duke of Devonshire in 1819, is supported by voluntary contributions. The Romans had a camp on the adjoining common, near which passed the Ikeneld-street.

PENTRIDGE (*St. Rumbold*), a parish, in the union of Wimborne and Cranborne, hundred of Cranborne, Wimborne Division of the county of Dorset, 3¼ miles (N. W. by N.) from Cranborne; containing 241 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 15. 10.: it is in the patronage of the Crown. The rectorial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £205. 7. 9., subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £25; and certain impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £8. 12. The glebe comprises 49 acres, valued at £44. 4. 8. per annum. A school is partly supported by subscription. On Penbury-hill, which commands an extensive prospect, there was formerly a beacon.

PENWORTHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Preston, hundred of Leyland, Northern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster; containing 4679 inhabitants, of which number, 1416 are in the township of Penwortham, 1¼ mile (S. W.) from Preston. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £106; patron, L. Rawstorne, Esq., who, with — Le Grone, Esq., is the impropriator. The petty sessions for the hundred of Leyland are held here on Mondays, once in five weeks, in turn with Chorley, Cuerdon, Leyland, and Rufford. A free grammar school was founded at Hutton, in 1552, by Christopher Walton, who endowed it with houses and lands now producing an annual income of about £675, for which a few boys are instructed in the rudiments of Latin, and about 160 children are educated on the National system. A Benedictine priory, in honour of the Virgin Mary, was founded here, on lands granted by Warine Bussel to the abbey of Evesham, in the time of the Conqueror, and several monks of that establishment placed therein, whose revenue at the dissolution was valued at £114. 16. 9.

PEN-Y-CLAWDD (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the Lower Division of the hundred of Ragland, union and county of Monmouth, 4¼ miles (S. W.) from Monmouth; containing 46 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Llangoven.

Corporation Seal.

PENZANCE, a sea-port, incorporated market-town, and chapelry, and the head of a union, in the parish of Madron, having exclusive jurisdiction, locally in the Western Division of the hundred of Penwith, and the county of Cornwall, 67 miles (S. W. by W.) from Launceston, and 282 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 6563 inhabitants. This town is the most westerly in England. In 1595 it was burnt by the Spaniards, who, having landed near Mousehole, about two miles and a half distant, set fire to that place and to the village of Newlyn, and laid waste this part of the coast. On this occasion Sir Francis Godolphin summoned the inhabitants of the neighbourhood to his assistance, and attempted to protect the town from their devastation; but his followers being seized with a sudden panic, he was obliged to abandon it to its fate. On the day following, the Cornish men, having rallied, repelled the invaders without sustaining any further injury. The town was speedily rebuilt, and continued to flourish as a port, carrying on a considerable coasting trade, and having many privileges, which had been granted to the inhabitants by Henry VIII., and subsequently confirmed by James I., who gave them a charter of incorporation. During the civil war of the seventeenth century, the town was plundered by the army under Sir Thomas Fairfax, in 1646, in resentment for the favourable reception given by the inhabitants to the royalist forces under Lords Goring and Hopeton; and after the Restoration it was made one of the stannary towns by Charles II. The town is situated on the north-west side of Mount's bay, nearly opposite to St. Michael's Mount and Marazion, and consists of several streets, which are lighted with gas and well paved; the houses are in general modern and neatly built, and the inhabitants are supplied with water from a spring about two miles and a half distant, which is conveyed into a reservoir at the head of North-street. A public library was established in 1818, which is well supported, and at present contains from 3000 to 4000 volumes; there are also subscription and commercial news-rooms. The Penwith Agricultural Society, established in 1813, holds its regular meetings for the distribution of premiums for improvements in husbandry and agriculture at this place. The Royal Geological Society of Cornwall, established here in 1813 by Dr. Paris, under the patronage of George IV., has published four volumes of transactions, which have been well received by the scientific institutions of Europe and America; attached to it are a splendid museum of minerals illustrative of the sciences of geology and mineralogy, and a laboratory. There is also an extensive collection of minerals by Joseph Carne, Esq. The pleasant situation of the town, and the mild temperature of the climate, have rendered this place a favourite resort for invalids; the general healthiness of the town and the softness of its climate having obtained for it the appellation of the Montpellier of England. An establishment for hot and cold sea water and other baths has been prepared for the accommodation of visiters; and assemblies are held in a suite of rooms well adapted to the purpose. The environs abound with beautifully picturesque scenery, affording pleasant rides and promenades; and the numerous boats for water excursions, and the shipping in Mount's bay, add greatly to the interest and cheerfulness of the place.

The harbour is very commodious for shipping, and a pier, originally constructed in 1766, which was extended in 1785, and again in 1812, is now more than 600 feet in length; at the extremity of it a lighthouse was built in 1816, which is illuminated only when there are ten feet of water in the harbour. The trade of the port consists principally in shipping off copper-ore, china-clay, and pilchards; and in importing timber, iron, hemp, tallow, grocery, and shop goods of various sorts, for the supply of the neighbourhood. The pilchard fishery is carried on chiefly at Mousehole and Newlyn, and the fish are brought to be shipped at this place, whence also is shipped about two-thirds of the Cornish tin, of which nearly

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the whole is coined here and at Truro. A dry dock has been constructed; and the regulations of the port, which includes within its jurisdiction those of St. Michael's Mount, Portleven, Mousehole, and Newlyn, are efficient and well conducted. The number of vessels belonging to the port averages about 90, amounting to the aggregate burthen of 5000 tons. The amount of duties paid at the custom-house, for the year ended January 5th, 1837, was £30,558. A packet sails weekly from this port to the Scilly islands, and a steam-packet plies between this place and London every fortnight. About 4000 blocks of tin are coined here every three months, and there are two tin smelting-houses near the town, and several establishments for making the tin into bars and ingots for exportation. The regular market days are Tuesday and Thursday, and there is also a market on Saturday; the Thursday's market is well supplied with corn, cattle, butchers' meat, poultry, butter and provisions of every kind; and, during the winter, with woodcocks, snipes, and other wild-fowl; there are daily markets for vegetables and fish, of which latter, turbot, dory, red mullet, cod, and soles are exposed for sale. A very handsome market-house was erected in 1839, at an expense of £8000. The fairs are on March 25th, the Thursday after Trinity Sunday, September 8th, and the Thursday before Advent Sunday. The lands in the vicinity of the town are fertile and richly cultivated; and potatoes appear in the market early in May, and two crops are generally obtained in the season.

The government of the town, by charter of James I., granted in the year 1615, was vested in a mayor, eight aldermen, and twelve assistants, aided by a recorder, town-clerk, and other officers: the mayor, late mayor, and recorder were justices of the peace, with exclusive jurisdiction. The corporation now consists of a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors, by the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, for an abstract of which see the Appendix, No. I.: the borough is divided into two wards. A grant of anchorage, keelage, and hashelage was given to the inhabitants by Henry VIII.; the dues from the pier, amounting to about £1800, and the tolls of the markets to about £600, per annum, form part of the revenue of the corporation. The corporation hold quarterly courts of session on the Friday following those for the county; and a court of record every alternate Friday, for the recovery of debts under £50: this latter court, after having been discontinued for more than 70 years, was revived in 1826. Petty sessions for the Western Division of the hundred are held here on the first Wednesday in every month; and the hundred court is held by the steward, every third Tuesday, in which debts can be recovered to an unlimited amount. A town-gaol and house of correction, in which is a treadwheel, was built in 1826, at an expense of £700, defrayed by a rate upon the inhabitants. This town has been made one of the polling-places for the western division of the county.

The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £156; patrons and impropriators, the Mayor and Corporation, who have been directed to dispose of the advowson by the Municipal Reform Act. The chapel, built in 1490, and originally dedicated to St. Mary Buryton, was partly burned by the Spaniards in 1595, and remained in ruins till 1680, when it was repaired and enlarged by the corporation, and endowed with lands producing £20 per annum by John Tremenhere, Esq.; a cemetery was then enclosed, and the limits of the chapelry were made identical with those of the town. This building was taken down in 1832, and a chapel has been erected on the site, which contains 2000 sittings, of which 1000 are free, in consideration of a grant of £800 from the Incorporated Society. The whole expense of its erection was estimated at £4500: it is built of granite, in the later style of English architecture, with a lofty square embattled tower crowned with pinnacles. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, also a synagogue. A grammar school, containing 16 boys, is partly supported by the corporation, who allow the master £50 per annum. A school of industry for girls is chiefly supported by subscription; and another school for girls is partly supported by Mrs. Moore. A National school has been erected. A dispensary was established in 1809, and is supported by subscription. The poor law union of Penzance comprises 19 parishes or places, under the care of 44 guardians, and, according to the census of 1831, contains a population of 39,627. There was anciently a small oratory, dedicated to St. Antony, near the pier, of which some remains were existing within the last 50 years. About a mile to the west of the town are the remains of a considerable intrenchment, called Castle Hornock, consisting of earth and pebbles; and half a mile to the north is another, called Castle Lescudjack. About two miles to the north is a very extensive triple intrenchment, called Castle-an-Dinas; and about four miles to the north of the town there is one of the largest cromlechs in the county. A custom, of which the origin is unknown, prevails here, of lighting bonfires annually on Midsummer Eve, and exhibiting a display of fireworks, which is attended by a great concourse of young persons of both sexes: on the following day a pleasure fair is held on the pier, when a large number of persons of the town and neighbourhood amuse themselves with excursions on the water: similar customs are observed also on the 28th and 29th of June. Sir Humphrey Davy, the eminent natural philosopher and chymist, and late president of the Royal Society, was a native of this town: he bequeathed £100 three per cents. to the master of the grammar school, on the condition of his allowing the boys a holiday annually on his birthday, the 17th of December.

PEOPLETON (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union, and Upper Division of the hundred, of Pershore, Pershore and Eastern Divisions of the county of Worcester, 3½ miles (N.) from Pershore; containing 276 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 10.; present net income, £147; patron and incumbent, Rev. George Dinely. Here is a Sunday National school.

PEOVER, LITTLE, a township, in the parish of Great Budworth, union of Altrincham, hundred of Bucklow, Northern Division of the county of Chester, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Nether Knutsford; containing 108 inhabitants.

PEOVER, NETHER, a chapelry, in the parish of Great Budworth, union and hundred of Northwich, Southern Division of the county of Chester, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Nether Knutsford; containing 226 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £110; patron, Lord de Tabley. The chapel is dedicated

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to St. Oswald. There is a school erected and endowed with the proceeds of land purchased with £400 bequeathed by the Rev. Richard Cumberbach, in 1720, and producing £50 per annum, for which upwards of 60 children are taught.

PEOVER, SUPERIOR, a chapelry, in the parish of ROSTHERN, union of ALTRINCHAM, hundred of BUCKLOW, Northern Division of the county of CHESTER, 4 miles (S. S. E.) from Nether Knutsford; containing 561 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £92; patron, Sir H. Mainwaring, Bart.; appropriators, Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The chapel is dedicated to St. Lawrence. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A school-house was built about 1730, in which four boys and four girls are taught and clothed for £10 a year, the proceeds of certain property bequeathed for the purpose by Charlotte Mainwaring, in the year 1728.

PEPER-HAROW (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of HAMBLEDON, First Division of the hundred of GODALMING, Western Division of the county of SURREY, 3 miles (W.) from Godalming; containing 144 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 7. 6.; present net income, £200; patron, Viscount Midleton. The church is picturesquely situated in Peper-Harow park, the seat of Viscount Midleton, which contains some very fine timber, and is watered by the river Wey; it was considerably enlarged and a handsome tower erected, in 1826, by the late viscount. The parish receives benefit from Henry Smith's charity.

PERLETHORPE, a chapelry, in the parish of EDWINSTOWE, union of SOUTHWELL, Hatfield Division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, Northern Division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 2½ miles (N. by W.) from Ollerton; containing 89 inhabitants. The chapel, though small, is a very handsome structure, erected by one of the Pierrepoint family, upon the site of a former one; the windows exhibit both ancient and modern specimens of stained glass, and over the altar is a painting, by West, of Peter denying Christ. In 1836, an act was passed to enable Earl Manvers to endow this chapel, to create it a separate benefice, and to vest the nomination of the incumbents in him and his heirs. In the chapelry is Thoresby Park, formerly the seat of Evelyn, Duke of Kingston, whose eldest daughter, Lady Mary Wortley Montague, was born here: the mansion was destroyed by fire in 1745, but was rebuilt and is now the seat of Earl Manvers; it is a handsome structure of stone, with a rustic basement, and a tetrastyle portico of the Ionic order.

PERRAN-ARWORTHAL (*ST. PIRAN*), a parish, in the union of FALMOUTH, Eastern Division of the hundred of KERRIER, Western Division of the county of CORNWALL, 3 miles (N.) from Penryn; containing 1504 inhabitants. This place is pleasantly situated, and in many parts the scenery is highly picturesque: Perran Vale is finely wooded, and watered by a stream abounding with excellent trout; and at Bisson is an ancient bridge of five arches over the river Carnon, which flows through the parish. Part of Perran-Wharf, or Perran-Cove, in Falmouth harbour, to which is a rail-road communicating with the Redruth and Gwennap mines; part of the village of Ponsnooth; and the whole of Perran-Will, all considerable villages, are within the limits of the parish. Near the latter is an extensive manufactory of arsenic, the material for which is procured from the horizontal flues of the several tin roasting-houses in the county; this manufacture was, after several previous failures, brought to perfection by the late Dr. Richard Edwards, of Falmouth, the first person in the kingdom who succeeded in making marketable arsenic; the principal part of the arsenic produced here is sent to London and exported to France. Lead, copper, and tin ores are occasionally procured in the parish, and at Bisson-Bridge is a smelting-house; the making of nails is also carried on to a considerable extent, and a large blanket and carpet manufactory affords employment to a portion of the inhabitants. The Carnon steam-works are partly within the parish, in which stream gold has been found. The living is a vicarage, annexed to that of Stithians. There are places of worship for Bryanites and Wesleyan Methodists; and an infants' school and three other day schools are partly supported by a private individual.

PERRAN-UTHNOE (*ST. PERAN*), a parish, in the union of PENZANCE, hundred of PENWITH, Western Division of the county of CORNWALL, 1¾ mile (S. E.) from Marazion; containing 1033 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 11. 5½; present net income, £272; patron, Sir J. Trevelyan, Bart. At Gold-Sithney is a large fair for cattle, coarse cloths, hardware, &c.

PERRAN-WHARF, or COVE, partly in the parish of PERRAN-ARWORTHAL, and partly in that of MYLOR, Eastern Division of the hundred of KERRIER, Western Division of the county of CORNWALL, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from Truro: the population is returned with the respective parishes. This place is beautifully situated on a branch of the river Fal, and in a rich and fertile vale finely wooded and thickly studded with pleasing villas. The new road from Truro to Falmouth passes through the village; and a rail-road, communicating with the Redruth and Gwennap mines, has been constructed to the wharf for facilitating the conveyance of the mineral and other produce of the surrounding districts. A considerable trade is carried on in coal, lime, and slates, and in timber from Canada and Norway. Here is a large foundry for the manufacture of steam-engines and of machinery for the use of the mines, in which also the machinery for the government steam-packets is occasionally repaired.

PERRANZABULOE, or PERRAN-IN-THE-SAND (*ST. PERAN*), a parish, in the union of TRURO, Western Division of the hundred of PYDER and of the county of CORNWALL, 7 miles (W. N. W.) from St. Michael, or Midshall; containing 2743 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the shore of the Bristol Channel, includes the small harbour of Perran Porth, in which are several seans employed in the pilchard fishery off the coast. The beach is a firm smooth sand, well adapted for sea-bathing, and is much frequented for that purpose. The western portion of the parish is very populous, and is inhabited chiefly by miners, who live in detached cottages, thickly scattered over the commons, and are employed in the mines of tin, copper, lead, and zinc, with which the vicinity abounds. An annual fair is held on Easter Tuesday, sometimes at Millingy and sometimes at Penhallow, in the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of St.

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Agnes annexed, valued in the king's books at £24; present net income, £419; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The ancient church was collegiate for a dean and canons in the time of Edward the Confessor, and had the privilege of sanctuary; it was overwhelmed by the sand, as was also another subsequently erected, and a third church was afterwards built near the village of Lambourn and consecrated in 1805. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a school, partly supported by subscription. Near the village of Lambourn is St. Perran's well, to which miraculous efficacy was formerly attributed in the cure of diseases: it is enclosed with an ancient stone building, now in ruins. About a mile and a half from the well is St. Perran's Round, one of the ancient Cornish amphitheatres, for the celebration of games and sports; and there are also several ancient earthworks within the parish.

PERRIVALE, a parish, in the union of BRENTFORD, hundred of ELTHORNE, county of MIDDLESEX, 3½ miles (S. by E.) from Harrow-on-the-hill; containing 32 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; present net income, £185; it is in the patronage of Lady T. Croft.

PERROT, NORTH (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the union of YEOVIL, hundred of HOUNSDBOROUGH, BERWICK, and COKER, Western Division of the county of SOMERSET, 3½ miles (E.) from Crewkerne; containing 454 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 18. 1½.; patron and incumbent, Rev. Henry Hoskins. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £300, subject to the payment of rates; the glebe comprises 44 acres, valued at £67 per annum. A school is supported by subscription.

PERROT, SOUTH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of BEAMINSTER, hundred of BEAMINSTER-FORUM, and REDHONE, Bridport Division of the county of DORSET, 4¼ miles (N. by W.) from Beaminster; containing 381 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of Mosterton annexed, valued in the king's books at £17. 14. 2.; patron, John Wills, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £225, subject to the payment of rates; the glebe comprises 77 acres, valued at £100 per annum.

PERRY, EAST, a hamlet, in the parish of GRAFFHAM, hundred of LEIGHTONSTONE, county of HUNTINGDON, 3¾ miles (E. by S.) from Kimbolton: the population is returned with the parish.

PERRY-HILL, a tything, in the parish of WORPLESDON, First Division of the hundred of WOKEING, Western Division of the county of SURREY: the population is returned with the parish. The parish church stands in this tything.

PERSHALL, a township, in the parish of ECCLESHALL, Northern Division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD, 1 mile from Eccleshall; containing 100 inhabitants.

PERSHORE, a market-town, and the head of a union, partly in the parish of ST. ANDREW, and partly in that of HOLY CROSS, Upper Division of the hundred of PERSHORE, Pershore and Eastern Divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 9 miles (S. E.) from Worcester, and 102 (N. W. by W.) from London; containing, exclusively of those portions of the parishes which are without the town, 2536 inhabitants. The name of this place, variously spelt *Persore*, *Pearshore*, and *Pershore*, is supposed by Camden to be derived from *Perisco an*, in allusion to the numerous pear-trees which grew in the vicinity. A convent was founded here, according to William of Malmesbury, by Egelward, Duke of Dorset, or, according to others, by Oswald, nephew of Ethelred, King of Mercia, about 689, for Secular clerks. It was remodelled by Edgar, as a monastery for Benedictine monks, about 984, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, St. Peter, and St. Paul, and afterwards to Edburga, eighth daughter of Edward the Elder. The buildings suffered repeatedly from fire, especially in 1287, when a considerable part of the town was also destroyed: at the dissolution its revenue was valued at £666. 13. The only remains are the church of the Holy Cross, and the Abbey house, the latter having undergone such alterations by the present possessor, John Bedford, Esq., and his ancestors, that every vestige of its ancient character has been removed. The town is pleasantly situated on the lower road from Worcester to London, and on the western bank of the river Avon, which is here navigable, and is crossed by a bridge on the south. The principal street is about three quarters of a mile in length; the greater part is well paved, and the houses are of respectable appearance. The market is on Tuesday: fairs are held on Easter-Tuesday, June 26th (called the Great Fair), first Monday in August, and on the Tuesday before Nov. 1st. This town returned two burgesses to parliament in the reign of Edward I., since which period the privilege has been discontinued: it has been made a polling place for the eastern division of the shire.

As to all civil jurisdiction the parishes of *St. Andrew* and *Holy Cross* are distinct, each having its own officers: the former includes the chapelries of Bricklehampton, Defford, Pinvin, and Wick, and the hamlet of Pensham; and the latter the hamlets of Broughton, Chevington, Wadborough, and Walcott. The living of St. Andrew's is a discharged vicarage, with the curacy of Besford annexed, valued in the king's books at £8. 19. 2.; present net income, £588; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The church consists of a choir and south transept, the remains of a noble cruciform church, and is partly in the Norman, but principally in the early English, style of architecture. The church of the Holy Cross is in the later English style, and was formerly the conventual church of the abbey: the living is held as a curacy with the vicarage of St. Andrew's. There is a place of worship for Baptists. The poor law union of Pershore comprises 40 parishes or places, under the care of 43 guardians, and, according to the census of 1831, contains a population of 12,563.

PERTENHALL (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of ST. NEOTS, hundred of STODDEN, county of BEDFORD, 2 miles (S. W. by S.) from Kimbolton; containing 373 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18; present net income, £215; patron, Rev. J. K. Martyn. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £30. 7. 6., subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £1. Here was formerly a preceptory of the Knights Templars, of which only the site, surrounded with a moat, is now remaining. There is a chalybeate spring, called Chad-well.

PERTHOLEY, a parochial chapelry, in the Lower

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Division of the hundred of Usk, county of Monmouth, 4½ miles (S. by E.) from Usk: the population is returned with the parish of Llantrissent. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Llantrissent. The chapel is dedicated to St. Bartholomew.

PERTWOOD, UPPER (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Mere, formerly a distinct portion of the hundred of Warminster, though locally in that of Dunworth, Hindon, and Southern Divisions of the county of Wilts, 2 miles (N. W.) from Hindon; containing 29 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 1. 5½.; patron, H. Seymour, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £70, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £2; the glebe comprises 10 acres, valued at £12 per annum.

PETER, ST., a parish, and a member of the cinque-port liberty of Dover, in the union of the Isle of Thanet, though locally in the hundred of Ringslow, or Isle of Thanet, lathe of St. Augustine, Eastern Division of the county of Kent, 2½ miles (N.) from Ramsgate; containing 2342 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9; present net income, £455; patron, Archbishop of Canterbury; impropriators, Corporation of Canterbury. The church is remarkable for its neatness, and the principal part of it is in the early Norman style; it contains an ancient tomb of the Norwood family, of Dane Court, and amongst other tablets one to the memory of the Rev. Dr. Lovejoy, and another to Mrs. Elizabeth Lovejoy, his widow, who bequeathed her lease of the great tithes of the parish for charitable uses, appointing the corporation of Canterbury trustees; the value of these tithes is about £600 per annum, of which £50 per annum is paid to the vicar and £30 per annum for the maintenance of a school. The church was erected in 1184: it was formerly a chapel of ease to Minster, and made parochial in 1200: in 1838 the east window was restored. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. At Broadstairs, in this parish, a chapel of ease was erected by subscription in 1828. The village is much frequented by visiters from Margate; and there are public gardens, called Ranelagh Gardens, disposed with much taste, and at a considerable expense, and placed under the superintendence of the master of the ceremonies at Margate during the season. There is a National school, and an infants' school at Broadstairs, supported by subscription. In 1803, Robert Brown, Esq., erected a building at a cost of £1400, which he gave to the parish for a workhouse; on the poor being removed to the union workhouse, this building was purchased, in 1837, by Mrs. Nuckell, and, with about an acre of ground, made over to the vicar and eleven gentlemen in trust for ever as an almshouse for the aged poor. There are several bequests for the benefit of the poor. At Kingsgate is a rude ancient building, erected on the larger of two tumuli, named Hackendon or Hacking-down banks, where a desperate battle is said to have taken place, in 853, between the Saxons and the Danes; and to the memory of those who fell in it a tablet was inscribed by Henry Lord Holland, who erected the building. These tumuli being opened in 1745, were found to contain graves of an oblong form, not more than three feet in length, excavated in the solid chalk, and covered with flat stones; in them were many large human bones in a perfect state, and three urns of coarse earthenware. The North Foreland lighthouse is in this parish. The value of land here is very considerable, the average rental being not less than £2. 10. per acre. Potatoes, artificial grasses, and canary, radish, and spinach seeds, are grown for the London seedsmen. In 1827, Mr. George Allen built an obelisk, 12 feet square and 50 feet high, as a sea mark, near Reading-street.

PETER (ST.) CHEESHILL, county of Southampton.—See WINCHESTER.

PETER-CHURCH (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Dore, hundred of Webtree, county of Hereford, 11½ miles (W.) from Hereford; containing 676 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.; present net income, £397; patrons, Governors of Guy's Hospital, London; impropriator, W. Bribb, Esq. This has lately been made a polling-place for the election of the county representatives. There is a place of worship for Baptists; also a school connected with it and supported by endowment.

PETERBOROUGH (*St. John the Baptist*), a city, and the seat of a diocese, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union and of the liberty of Nassaburgh, or Peterborough, Northern Division of the county of Northampton, 42 miles (N. E. by E.) from Northampton, and 79 (N. by W.) from London; containing, with the precinct of the Minster-close, and exclusively of the chapelries of Dogsthorpe, Eastfield with Newark, and Longthorpe, in that part of the parish which is within the liberty, 5553 inhabitants. The original name of this place, according to ancient records, was *Medeswelhamsted*, or *Medeshamsted*, from a whirlpool in that part of the river *Aufona*, now the Nene, near which the town was built. During the Heptarchy, Peada, fifth king of Mercia, having embraced the Christian faith, laid the foundation of a monastery, about 655, which was completed by his brother Wulfhere, in atonement for having murdered his own sons, for their attachment to the Christian doctrine, prior to his own conversion to Christianity. From this monastery, which was dedicated to St. Peter, and soon became celebrated for the magnificence of its buildings and the richness of its endowments, the town derived the name *Petriburgus*, whence its present appellation. The monastery continued to flourish until about the middle of the ninth century, when the Danes, having laid waste the neighbouring country, plundered the towns, massacred the monks, and burnt the monastic buildings. In this state of desolation it remained for more than a century, till it was restored by Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester, with the assistance of King Edgar, and of Adulph, the king's chancellor, who appropriated all his wealth to the rebuilding of the monastery, of which, after its restoration, he was made abbot. In the reign of William the Conqueror, Hereward, the last of the Anglo-Saxon warriors who distinguished themselves by their exploits, having heard that the Conqueror had given away his paternal lands to a Norman, set sail from Flanders, whither he had retired, and having landed in Lincolnshire, made an incursion into this city, and setting fire to the gates and out-buildings of the monastery, which he was unable to storm, opened for himself a passage through the flames, plundered the treasury, and having committed

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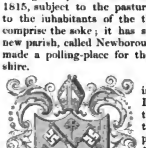
various outrages, retired to his ships with an immense booty. Against this invader, and for the protection of the abbey from similar attacks, Abbot Turold erected a fort, or castle, which, from his name, was called Mont Turold: this mound, or hill, is on the outside of the deanery garden, and is now called Tot-hill, or Toot hill. In 1116, the monastery and town were greatly injured by fire, and to this accident may be attributed the existence of the present cathedral church, the building of which was commenced two years afterwards by Abbot Salisbury; and at this period the town, which had previously stood on the eastern side of the monastery, was re-erected on the situation it now occupies. The town suffered materially in the war between John and the confederate barons, many of whom took refuge in the monastery here and in Croyland abbey, from which sanctuaries they were forced by the king's soldiers, who plundered the religious houses and carried off a rich booty. This was a mitred abbey of the Benedictine order, the abbots having been summoned to parliament in the reign of Henry III.: at the dissolution its revenue was estimated at £1922. 7. 0½, and the conventual church, on the establishment of the see, became the cathedral of the diocese. During the civil war in the reign of Charles I., the parliamentary forces under the command of Cromwell, destined for the siege of Croyland, were stationed in this town, where they committed numerous depredations, defacing the cathedral, which they stripped of its plate and ornaments, and pulling down part of the cloisters, the chapter-house, and the episcopal palace, which were sold by order of the parliament.

The city is pleasantly situated on the north side of the river Nene, over which is a wooden bridge: it consists of several regular and well-formed streets; the houses are in general neatly built, and many of them have been modernized in the recent improvements of the city, which have been effected under the provisions of an act of parliament in 1790: the town is well paved, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. About the end of February, 1834, a destructive fire broke out, which in a very short time consumed about sixty dwellings of an inferior class, nearly all thatched, and occupied by poor people, for whom a public subscription was immediately entered into, and within a very few days a sum sufficient to compensate the sufferers for the destruction of their property was raised. The environs are pleasant, and afford much agreeable and diversified scenery. A book society was established in 1730: there is a small theatre, which is opened generally in June, for six weeks; and assemblies are held at stated times, generally for the benefit of the dispensary and the National school. The trade is principally in corn, coal, timber, coke, lime, bricks, and stone, the produce of the neighbourhood. The river Nene is not navigable for shipping, but boats pass to Northampton, where it communicates with the Grand Junction canal; and in the opposite direction vessels proceed through Wisbeach to Lynn, to the former of which packets sail twice a week. The market is on Saturday: the fairs commence on July 9th and October 1st, each for three days, for cattle, timber, and various kinds of merchandise; the former only is held in the city, and the latter, called "Bridge Fair," on the opposite side of the river, in the adjoining part of the county of Huntingdon. The liberty, or soke, of Peterborough is co-extensive with the hundred, and comprises 32 townships and hamlets: the civil government is vested in the lord of the hundred, a custos rotulorum, and magistrates appointed by the crown, with powers equal to those of judges of assize, and in a high bailiff of the city, who is appointed by the dean and chapter, who are lords of the manor; constables and other officers are appointed at the court leet held annually. The city first sent members to parliament in the 1st of Edward VI., since which time it has regularly returned two. The right of election was formerly vested by a decision of the House of Commons, May 13th, 1728, in the inhabitants within the precincts of the Minster, being householders not receiving alms, and in the other inhabitants of the city paying scot and lot; but the out-parish, by the act of the 2nd and 3rd, cap. 64, has been incorporated with the ancient borough (which comprised only 1300 acres) for elective purposes; now including an area of 5953 acres, the limits of which are described in the Appendix, No. II.: the high bailiff is the returning officer. Courts of quarter session, for all offences committed within the soke, are held here, on the day preceding those for the county; also a court of record, for the recovery of debts to any amount, but in which debts above £5 are seldom sued for. The town-hall, erected in 1671, is a neat building, under which is a covered area for the use of the market. There are two gaols; that for the liberty is a small building containing three cells, being calculated to receive only seven prisoners: it is under the superintendence of the Marquess of Exeter, as lord of the hundred: the other, usually called the house of correction, is adapted to the reception of eleven prisoners. The great borough fen between Peterborough and Crowland, containing nearly seven thousand acres, was, until the year 1815, subject to the pasturage of the cattle belonging to the inhabitants of the thirty-two townships which comprise the soke; it has since been enclosed, and a new parish, called Newborough, formed. This has been made a polling-place for the northern division of the shire.



Arms of the Bishopric.

This city was anciently included in the diocese of Lincoln, from which, with the counties of Northampton and Rutland, it was separated by Henry VIII., in 1541, and erected into an episcopal see, of which the last abbot of Peterborough was made the first bishop, the conventual church of that monastery appropriated as the cathedral, and the abbot's house as the episcopal palace. By the provisions of the 6th and 7th of William IV., cap. 77, the county of Leicester will be annexed to this diocese. The ecclesiastical establishment consists of a bishop, dean, subdean, six prebendaries, four minor canons, a master and eight choristers, six singers, an organist, two schoolmasters, twenty scholars, a steward, and six almsmen. The cathedral is a spacious and venerable structure, partly in the Norman, and partly in the early English, style of architecture, with a low lantern tower rising from the centre. An ancient gateway entrance of the

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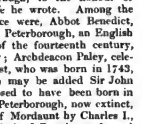
Norman style, which has received some additions in the later English, leads into a small quadrangle, on one side of which are the conventual buildings, which retain much of their original character; and opposite the entrance is the magnificent west front of the cathedral, consisting of three lofty arches in the early English style, of unparalleled beauty, but the effect is greatly diminished by a small porch (over which is the chapel of St. Thomas à Becket), which, though of elegant design, is not in accordance with the general character of this part of the building. Each of the three magnificent arches is surmounted by a decorated gable, pierced with Catherine-wheel windows: on each side is a highly-enriched turret, surmounted by a spire, and at the north-west angle of the nave is a square tower with angular turrets crowned with pinnacles, with which a similar tower at the south-west angle formerly corresponded. The nave, which is in the Norman style, is separated from the aisles by finely-clustered piers and arches, of lighter character than generally prevails in that style, and is a fine specimen of just proportion and elegant arrangement: the roof, which is of wood, is divided into compartments, panelled, and ornamented with paintings and with gilt fillets and mouldings. The choir has a groined roof of wood; on the south side is the shrine of St. Tibba, generally mistaken for the cenotaph of Mary Queen of Scots, who was buried near the spot, but whose remains were afterwards removed to Westminster; and on the north was the tomb of Queen Catherine of Arragon, destroyed by the parliamentarian troops under Cromwell, which has been replaced by a marble slab to the memory of that queen. The east end is circular, and there are several chapels in the later English style, with fan-tracery of elegant design; the windows generally appear to have been enriched with tracery, subsequently to their original formation, and many of them have been enlarged. To the south of the south transept are the remains of what was probably the refectory, and the infirmary of the convent, exhibiting a beautiful specimen of the early English style: the cloisters, of which part only remains, appear to have been singularly beautiful, and to have combined various styles of architecture, from the early Norman to the later English. Among the monuments are three for abbots of the twelfth century, and one for the abbot, and 84 of the monks, who were massacred by the Danes, in the year 870, of black and blue marble, formed like a shrine, and sculptured with figures of Christ and the Apostles, which is placed behind the altar. The Cathedral Close exhibits several interesting remains of English architecture, and it has a gateway communicating with the town, another leading to the Bishop's palace, and a third, of considerable beauty, to the deanery.

The city comprises only the parish of St. John the Baptist. The living is a discharged vicarage; net income, £575; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Peterborough. The church, a spacious structure, recently repaired and partly rebuilt, has a handsome altar-piece, painted by Sir Robert Ker Porter. There is a chapel of ease at Longthorpe, in this parish; and there are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan and other Methodists. The free grammar school was founded by Henry VIII., on the dissolution of the monastery, and placed under the control of the Dean and Chapter, being endowed for 20 scholars, nominated by them, who receive each £2. 13. 4. annually, and are instructed in the classics and in English literature: there are belonging to this school three exhibitions, of £6 per annum each, to St. John's College, Cambridge, founded by Edmund Munsteven, Esq., in the patronage of the Bishop and Dean of Peterborough, which, on failure of candidates from this school, are open to Oundle, or any other school in the county of Northampton; in the same college are one fellowship and two scholarships, founded by Francis Dee, Bishop of Peterborough, for boys of his kindred and name, who have been educated at this school, or at Merchant Taylors', London; also three exhibitions of seven shillings per week, with preference to boys educated here. A National school, and a dispensary, with an infirmary, are supported by subscription. A charity school was founded in 1721, by Mr. Thomas Deacon, who endowed it with land for clothing, educating, and apprenticing poor children: the funds arising from this bequest, including a sum for distribution among the poor, amount to about £338 per annum. Twenty boys are educated and clothed, and five are annually apprenticed, with a premium of £20 each. The poor law union of Peterborough comprises 39 parishes or places, under the care of 45 guardians, and, according to the census of 1831, contains a population of 20,934. An ancient hospital, dedicated to St. Leonard, for lepers, dependent on St. Peter's abbey, was founded in the reign of Stephen; and an hospital near the abbey gate was founded in 1180, by Benedict, Abbot of Peterborough, to the honour of Thomas à Becket, whose life he wrote. Among the eminent natives of this place were, Abbot Benedict, just mentioned; and John of Peterborough, an English historian in the beginning of the fourteenth century, also abbot of the monastery; Archdeacon Paley, celebrated as a divine and moralist, who was born in 1743, and died in 1805; to whom may be added Sir John Hill, a popular writer, supposed to have been born in 1716. The title of Earl of Peterborough, now extinct, was bestowed on the family of Mordaunt by Charles I., and was held by Charles Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, a distinguished military officer, in the reigns of Anne and George I.

PETERSFIELD, a borough, market-town, and chapelry, and the head of a union, in the parish of Buriton, hundred of Finch-Dean, Petersfield and Northern Divisions of the county of Southampton; containing 1803 inhabitants, of which number, 1423 are in the borough of Petersfield, 24 miles (E. N. E.) from Southampton, and 54 (S. W.) from London. This small town is situated on the road from London to Portsmouth; the streets are partly lighted by subscription, tolerably paved, and well supplied with water. In the centre of the market-place is a fine equestrian statue of William III., erected at the expense of the late William Jolliffe, Esq., one of the representatives for this borough; it was formerly gilt, but has been lately coloured to resemble stone. Great improvements



Arms.

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have been made in the roads in the neighbourhood, and others are in progress. The market, which is also for corn and cattle, is held every alternate Wednesday; and fairs are on July 10th, for toys, &c.; October 6th, established about ten years since, for lean cattle; and December 11th, for sheep. The town, which was incorporated by charter of Elizabeth, is governed by a mayor and commonalty; the mayor, whose office is become merely titular, is appointed annually at the court leet of the lord of the manor, held in January, in the town-hall, at which a constable and two tythingmen are also chosen. This borough made one return to parliament in the 35th of Edward I., and then discontinued until the reign of Edward VI., from which period it returned two members, but was deprived of one by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45. The right of election was originally vested in the proprietors of houses, or shambles, built on ancient foundations, and afterwards in the freeholders generally; but, by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, the privilege has been extended to the £10 householders of the old borough (which contained only 252 acres) and of an adjoining district, which, by the act of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., cap. 64, has been incorporated with it, now comprising by estimation an area of 22,925 acres, of which the limits are minutely described in the Appendix, No. II.: the mayor is the returning officer. A court of requests, for the recovery of debts under 40s., formerly held here, has been disused for the last 40 years. The town-hall was rebuilt, about five years since, at the expense of Hylton Jolliffe, Esq. This town has been made a polling-place for the northern division of the county.

The living is annexed to the rectory of Buriton. The chapel is dedicated to St. Peter. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. Churcher's college was founded and endowed with £3000 by Richard Churcher, in 1722, for boarding, clothing, and educating twelve boys, who should be subsequently apprenticed to masters of ships "voyaging" to the East Indies: this institution was further regulated by act of parliament, obtained in 1744; the annual income is £568. 8. 8.; the master receives a salary of £40 per annum, and is allowed to take boarders and day scholars: there are twelve boys on the foundation. A National school has been established. One poor child is eligible for apprenticeship from this town, every alternate year, by means of a benefaction from Bishop Lamney to the parish of Buriton. There is an unendowed almshouse, consisting of four tenements, for poor and aged persons, founded by Thomas Antrobus, in 1622. In 1674, John Locke bequeathed some land for teaching children of the tything of Street. The poor law union of Petersfield comprises 13 parishes or places, under the care of 16 guardians, and, according to the census of 1831, contains a population of 7111.

PETERSHAM (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Richmond, First Division of the hundred of Kingston, Eastern Division of the county of Surrey, 12 miles (S. W. by W.) from London; containing 610 inhabitants. The village is pleasantly situated on the southern bank of the Thames, and in it and the vicinity are many handsome residences. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Kew. The church is of brick, erected about 330 years ago. Ham House, a noble mansion belonging to the Countess of Dysart, is in this parish, and is said to have been erected by James I., in 1610, as a residence for his son Henry, Prince of Wales: it underwent great alterations and was furnished at a great expense by Charles II., and here it is said he held the cabinet council called "The Cabal." The mansion is a curious specimen of that age; the ceilings are painted by Verio, and the rooms ornamented with that massy magnificence of decoration then in fashion: the furniture is very rich. In the centre is a large hall surrounded with an open gallery; the balustrades of the grand staircase are of walnut wood, and ornamented with military trophies; the rooms are adorned with many splendid and valuable paintings and works of art. The park contains very fine timber of large growth, especially elms, Scotch firs and lime trees. The celebrated John Duke of Argyle was born at Ham House. In 1790, George III. purchased a mansion here for his late Majesty, William IV., when Duke of Clarence, who resided here, and sold it some time afterwards to the late Earl of Huntingtower, at whose decease it was again purchased, in 1835, by the crown, and pulled down, the grounds being thrown into Richmond park. This parish receives benefit from Henry Smith's and other charities. Petersham gives the title of Viscount to the family of Stanhope, Earls of Harrington.

PETERSTONE (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Newport, Upper Division of the hundred of Wentlloogg, county of Monmouth, 6¾ miles (S. S. W.) from Newport; containing 110 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £57; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Bristol.

PETERSTOW (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Ross, Lower Division of the hundred of Wormelow, county of Hereford, 3 miles (W. by N.) from Ross; containing 261 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 10. 10.; present net income, £290; patrons, Governors of Guy's Hospital, London. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

PETHAM (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Bridge, hundred of Bridge and Petham, lathe of St. Augustine, Eastern Division of the county of Kent, 6 miles (S. S. W.) from Canterbury; containing 582 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, annexed to that of Waltham, and valued in the king's books at £8. 0. 2½. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £440; and the impropriate rector's tithes for £450. The appropriate tithes of the Archbishop of Canterbury, as rector of Swardling district, have been commuted for £30. 7. 6.; and the impropriate rector's of the district called St. Lawrence tithery, for a rent-charge of £5, all subject to the payment of rates. The vicar's glebe comprises 2 acres, valued at £5 per annum; and the impropriate rector's glebe, 3 acres, valued at £5. 5. per annum. The church is principally in the early style of English architecture. Here is a National school supported by subscription. The parish is bounded on the east by the ancient Stane-street.

PETHERICK, LITTLE (*St. Petroce*), a parish, in the union of St. Columb-Major, Eastern Division of the hundred of Pyder and of the county of Cornwall, 2½ miles (S.) from Padstow; containing 224 inhabitants. This parish is situated near the shore of the Bristol Channel, and is intersected by a small river, which is navigable for barges, and flows into the river Camel. A handsome bridge has been built by subscription over this tributary stream, which adds much to the beauty of

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the surrounding scenery. The village is seated in a small and pleasingly sheltered valley, and, with its church, of which the tower is mantled with ivy, has a truly picturesque appearance. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 6. 8.; present net income, £203; patron, Sir William Molesworth, Bart. The interior of the church was beautified in 1831, at the expense of the rector and his son. A school is partly supported by the rector. — Carthew, Esq., built an almshouse for two poor widows not receiving parochial relief, and endowed it with a small portion of land.

PETHERTON, NORTH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Bridg-water, hundred of North Petherton, Western Division of the county of Somerset, 3½ miles (S. by W.) from Bridg-water; containing 3566 inhabitants. The navigable river Parret, and the Bridgwater and Taunton canal, pass through the parish, which is one of the most extensive in the county. The village, which consists of one well-built street on the turnpike road from Bridg-water to Taunton, had formerly a large market principally for corn, which has long been disused; but two considerable fairs are still held for cattle and pedlery, on May 1st and the Monday before Nov. 13th. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £27. 7. 11.; patron and incumbent, Rev. W. George; impropriators, the Landowners. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £1018. 16. 6., and the vicarial for £696. 16. 3., subject to the payment of rates: there is also a rent-charge of £70 payable to the perpetual curate of Newton Chapel, and one of £3. 1. 6. to the vicar of Lyng. The church is a fine structure with a lofty tower, in the later English style. The principal bequests for the education of children are a house and land, the gift of Dorothy Check in 1687, for teaching six or more; the sum of £500, by Sir Thomas Wroth in 1721, and a rent-charge of £2, by Thomas Bacon; the two latter produce an income of about £41 a year, for which 20 boys are clothed and instructed in a school-room erected by the late John Slade, Esq. Here is a National school.

PETHERTON, SOUTH (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a market-town and parish, in the union of Yeovil, hundred of South Petherton, Western Division of the county of Somerset, 5½ miles (N. by W.) from Crewkerne, and 130 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 2294 inhabitants. This town is ancient, and derives its name from the river Peder, or Parret, which passes it on the east, over which, on the old Roman Fosse-way, is a stone bridge of three arches, formerly of wood, but rebuilt in its present state by the parents of two children who were drowned in the river, and whose effigies are placed upon it to commemorate the event. It comprises three principal streets, which, by uniting, form a triangle. A few of the inhabitants are engaged in the manufacture of dowlas and sail-cloth; and on the river are several corn-mills. The markets formerly considerable, but now on the decline, are on Thursday and Saturday; and a fair, principally for lambs, is held on July 6th. Courts leet for the manor and hundred are held annually in October. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £24; present net income, £475; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Bristol; the impropriation belongs to Mrs. Quantock and others. The church is a spacious cruciform edifice, with an octangular tower surmounted by a spire. There are two places of worship for Independents, and one each for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. The free school was founded about 1732, by William Glandfield, who bequeathed £60, augmented in 1739 by Mary Prowse, who bequeathed £100, and by a further bequest from Thomas Musgrave, commuted for £100 in the four per cents., for educating and clothing 20 poor children. There is also a Sunday National school. In 1720 a large earthen vessel, full of Roman coins, was dug up in a field near the bridge; and other Roman antiquities have at different times been discovered in the vicinity.

PETHERWIN, NORTH (*St. Paternus*), a parish, in the union of Launceston, hundred of Black Torrington, Lifton and Northern Divisions of the county of Devon, 5 miles (N. W.) from Launceston; containing 1044 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 10. 10.; present net income, £135; patron, Duke of Bedford; impropriators, — Reed, — Hawke, and — Veale, Esqrs. There is a good vicarage-house, with 100 acres of glebe land. The church is an ancient structure, partly in the Norman style of architecture.

PETHERWIN, SOUTH (*St. Paternus*), a parish, in the union of Launceston, Northern Division of the hundred of East, Eastern Division of the county of Cornwall, 2 miles (S. W. by S.) from Launceston; containing 988 inhabitants. The living is a joint vicarage with Trewen, valued in the king's books at £9. 2. 6.; present net income, £349; patrons and impropriators, Vice-Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a school chiefly supported by the Earl of St. Germans. Fairs for toys are held on the second Tuesdays in May and October.

PETISTREE, or PETISTRE (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of Woodbridge, hundred of Wilford, Eastern Division of the county of Suffolk, ⅔ of a mile (S. by W.) from Wickham-Market; containing 276 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, to which that of Loudham has been annexed, the church of that parish having been demolished; both were consolidated with Bredfield in 1827; net income, £93; impropriators, Trustees of the Blue Coat School, Ipswich. Two small schools are partly supported by subscription. In this parish is the small hamlet of Bing, which appears to have been formerly larger, as a claim was made in the 14th of Edward I. of a right to hold a market here every Thursday.

PETROCKSTOW, a parish, in the union of Torrington, hundred of Shebbear, Black Torrington and Shebbear, and Northern, Divisions of the county of Devon, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from Hatherleigh; containing 581 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 0. 2½.; patron, Lord Clinton. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £271, subject to the payment of rates; the glebe comprises 49 acres, valued at £45 per annum. At Berrymoor there is a saline spring, used for medicinal purposes.

PETSOE, a hamlet, in the parish of Okeney, hundred of Newport, county of Buckingham, 2¼ miles (S. E. by S.) from Olney: the population is returned with Emberton, to the church of which parish the inhabitants resort. This was formerly a parish, but the church, dedicated to St. James, having been demolished,

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the living, a discharged rectory, was annexed to that of Okeney. Petsoe still maintains its own poor, excepting those of Petsoe-End, who are supported by the parishioners of Emberton.

PETT (*St. Mary and St. Peter*), a parish, in the hundred of Guestling, union and rape of Hastings, Eastern Division of the county of Sussex, 3¼ miles (S. W.) from Winchelsea; containing 297 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 15. 10.; present net income, £460; patron and incumbent, Rev. Henry Wynch. The Royal Military canal passes through the parish.

PETTAUGH (*St. Catherine*), a parish, in the union of Bosmere and Claydon, hundred of Thredling, Eastern Division of the county of Suffolk, 2¼ miles (S.) from Debenham; containing 284 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 12. 1.; present net income, £123: it is in the patronage of the Countess of Dysart.

PETTERELL-CROOKS, a township, in the parish of Hesket-in-the-Forest, Leath ward, Eastern Division of the county of Cumberland, 9 miles (N. N. W.) from Penrith; containing 544 inhabitants.

PETTON, a parish, in the union of Ellesmere, hundred of Pimhill, Northern Division of the county of Salop, 6¼ miles (S. S. E.) from Ellesmere; containing 49 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 4. 2.; present net income, £142: it is in the patronage of the Crown.

PETWORTH (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of Rotherbridge, rape of Arundel, Western Division of the county of Sussex, 14 miles (N. E. by N.) from Chichester, and 49 (S. W. by S.) from London; containing 3114 inhabitants. This ancient town, called in Domesday-book *Peteorde*, is situated on an eminence open on all sides, near the navigable river Rother, and on the high road from London to Arundel and Chichester. It consists of several irregular streets, lighted with gas; many of the houses are large and modern, interspersed among those of older date; the inhabitants are supplied with water from a spring in the park, and from wells, but principally from the Rother, by means of an engine at Coultershall-mill, whence it is conveyed through pipes laid down at the expense of the late Earl of Egremont. The Rother runs from west to east, and joins the river Arun at Stopham, about five miles south-east, to which place it is navigable from Midhurst, and is crossed by a bridge at Coultershall, in this parish, where there is a wharf for coal, &c. There is a Literary and Scientific Institution, which has lectures occasionally. The market is on Saturday for corn; and fairs are held on Holy Thursday and November 20th, for cattle and corn. In the centre of the town is a handsome courthouse, with a bust of William III. in a niche at one end, erected about 50 years since by the late Earl of Egremont; the lower part is used as a store. A capital court baron for the honour and manor of Petworth is held annually by the lord of the manor; formerly there was a court baron for pleas under 40s., but it has long since fallen into disuse. A court leet under the Duke of Norfolk, for the hundred of Rotherbridge, is also held annually; the Epiphany and Easter quarter sessions for the western division of the county are held in the courtroom; as is also a petty session of magistrates, the first and third Saturdays in the month. The house of correction for the western division of the county is situated here; it was completed in 1788 on Howard's plan, but within these few years has been greatly altered, and contains 97 cells for male prisoners. Mr. Mance, the governor, has introduced a new system of labour for the male prisoners by a graduating pump. A new building for the female prisoners was erected in 1835, containing 12 separate cells. This town has been made a polling-place for the western division of the county.

The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £41. 10. 5.; patron, Colonel Wyndham. The rector's tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £650, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £244; the glebe comprises 157 acres, valued at £400 per annum. The rector of Duncton also receives a rent-charge of £350 out of the tithes of this parish, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £115. The church, erected about the time of Henry VII., has been nearly rebuilt under the direction of Mr. C. Barry, architect, at a cost of about £16,000 to the late Earl of Egremont. It consists of a nave, chancel, and north and south aisles, with an ancient chapel dedicated to St. Thomas, at the east end of the north aisle, in which some members of the family of Percy, Earls of Northumberland, are buried: in this chapel is a handsome monument by Carew, erected at the expense of the late Earl of Egremont, in 1837, to the memory of the Percy family. The interior of the church is exceedingly neat; the windows of the chancel, St. Thomas's chapel, and the south aisle, are of stained glass. There are numerous neat mural monuments. The tower, surmounted by a beautiful spire, 180 feet high, is at the east end of the south aisle. The Earl also gave the splendid organ, which cost £600. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinists. The free school, called Taylor's charity, which was founded in 1753, by the Rev. John Taylor, who bequeathed the sum £9400, for instructing and apprenticing 20 poor children, and for other purposes, and a further sum of £800 for clothing them, has merged into a large school on the National system, established by the Earl of Egremont, and endowed by his lordship with money in the three per cents., producing £80 per annum. Thompson's hospital, for twelve poor men and women, was founded in 1618, by Thomas Thompson, Gent., and originally endowed with land for the payment of £5 a year to each of the inmates; which sum, from the accumulation of the funds, has been increased to £20. Almshouses were founded in 1746, by Charles, Duke of Somerset, for 12 poor widows, including a bequest by the Countess Dowager of Northumberland of £1000 for the support of six: from the increase of the income, there are at present 22 inmates and 26 out-pensioners. In 1835, the Earl of Egremont erected almshouses for four poor men, and invested £3000 in the three per cent. consols, for their support. He also invested money in aid of the funds for watching the town. Donations of £12 each per annum to two clergymen's widows of the neighbourhood, and of £6 each to two poor tradesmen, to assist them in business, were included in the bequests of the above-mentioned Rev. John Taylor, founder of the free school. There are several bequests to the poor: the principal is about £40 per annum by Richard Ayres, in

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1673. The poor law union of Petworth comprises five parishes, under the care of 16 guardians, and, according to the census of 1831, contains a population of 9042. Several rectors of Petworth have been made bishops. The Rev. Charles Dunster, a celebrated critic and poet, was rector, and is buried here.

Petworth and manors adjoining formerly belonged to the family of Percy, Earls of Northumberland, who had a spacious castle here, not far from the present noble mansion of Petworth House, now the property of Colonel Wyndham. The old chapel is preserved, handsomely fitted up, and profusely enriched with armorial bearings of stained glass in the windows, and emblazoned against the walls. The park is about twelve miles in circumference, enclosed by high walls, and is beautifully undulated, commanding most extensive and interesting views, and containing some very stately timber: the pleasure grounds in the immediate vicinity of the mansion are laid out with great taste, the front being ornamented with a fine sloping lawn and a sheet of water of considerable extent. This noble mansion has been honoured with several royal visits. Edward VI. was entertained with great splendour for five days in 1551. Charles, King of Spain, afterwards Emperor Charles VI., was entertained by the Duke and Duchess of Somerset on the 28th of December, 1703. The late Earl of Egremont, on the 24th of June, 1814, entertained George IV., when Prince Regent; Alexander, Emperor of Russia; the Grand Duchess of Oldenburgh, his sister; and Frederick, King of Prussia, and his son, Prince (afterwards King) of Wirtemburg, with their respective suites. A painting descriptive of this royal meeting was drawn by T. Phillips, F.R.A., and now adorns the library.

PEVENSEY (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, and a member of the town and port of Hastings, in the union of Eastbourne, locally in the lowey and rape of Pevensey, Eastern Division of the county of Sussex, 6 miles (S. E. by E.) from Hailsham, and 60 (S. E. by S.) from London; containing 343 inhabitants. The manor of Pevensey is in ancient records styled the honour of Aquila, or the Eagle. Somner considers this to have been the *Anderida* of the Romans; it was by the Saxons called *Peofenesa*, by the Normans *Pevensel*, and is now vulgarly pronounced Pemsey. It was anciently much resorted to as a sea-port, and various historical circumstances connected with it occur so early as the invasion of England, by Sweyne, King of Denmark, and again, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, when Godwin, Earl of Kent, is stated to have taken several ships from it. It is distinguished as the place of landing of William the Conqueror, in 1066, who thence proceeded to, and fortified Hastings castle, previously to the conflict which took place at Battle, eight miles distant. On ascending the throne, William gave Pevensey to his half-brother, Earl Robert, who fortified it with a noble castle, now in ruins. It subsequently reverted to the crown, and was by Henry I. bestowed on Gilbert de Aquila, from whom it afterwards assumed the name of the Honour of the Eagle, the castle being esteemed the head of that honour. The lordship afterwards passed through several hands: John of Gaunt had a grant, in tail general, of the castle and leucata of Pevensey, from whom it descended to the king, in the person of his son and heir, Henry IV. It was, by the latter, given to Sir John Pelham, and continued in that family till disposed of by the late Lord Pelham to its present proprietor. It lies in the parishes of Pevensey, Hailsham, Westham, and Boxhill. Pevensey is at present a small village, standing on a rivulet which runs into Pevensey bay. Its decline from the importance it once possessed has been, like several other places in this neighbourhood, principally owing to the receding of the sea, from which it is now a considerable distance, being only accessible to small boats, which crowd up the stream on which it is situated. The tract over which the sea formerly flowed, now called Pevensey Level, comprises some of the richest fattening pastures for cattle in England. The town has still a corporation, consisting of a bailiff, jurats, and commonalty. A fair for live stock is held on the 5th of July. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18. 7. 8½.; present net income, £948; patron and appropriator, Chancellor of the Cathedral Church of Chichester. The church is in the early style of English architecture: it consists of three aisles, a chancel covered with ivy, and a large and low tower. Here is a National school. The remains of Pevensey castle, an interesting relic of antiquity, are situated on a craggy steep, commanding a beautiful view of the adjacent country. The external walls are circular, and enclose an area of seven acres, being, together with the towers, tolerably entire for the height of 25 feet; they display throughout abundance of Roman bricks, affording the strongest presumption of there having originally been a Roman fortress on the spot. Tradition informs us, that the rock on which the castle is built was once on a level with the sea; and, from fossils and shells of various sorts, occasionally met with about the base, the account is most probably true. The Duke of York, in the reign of Henry IV., was for some time confined within the walls of this castle. Andrew Borde, physician to Henry VIII., and, from his jocularities, thought to have given origin to the appellation of "Merry Andrew," was a native of this village.

PEVINGTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the hundred of Calehill, Upper Division of the lathe of Scray, Eastern Division of the county of Kent, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from Charing: the population is returned with the parish of Pluckley. The living is a rectory, united to that of Pluckley, and valued in the king's books at £5. 13. 4. The church is now in ruins.

PEWSEY, county of Berks.—See PUSEY.

PEWSEY (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of Kinwardstone, Everley and Pewsey, and Southern, Divisions of the county of Wilts, 6 miles (S. W.) from Great Bedwin; containing 1588 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26. 16. 8.; patron, Earl of Radnor. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £1200, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £220; the glebe comprises 131 acres, valued at £134 per annum. The church has been enlarged and 90 free sittings provided, the Incorporated Society having granted £25 in aid of the expense. The petty sessions for the division are held here. A school is conducted on the National system. The poor law union comprises 23 parishes or places, under the care of 25 guardians, and, according to the census of 1831, contains a population of 11,674.

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PEWSHAM, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union and hundred of CHIPPENHAM, Chippenham and Calne, and Northern Divisions, of the county of WILTS, 1½ mile (S. E. by S.) from Chippenham; containing 383 inhabitants.

PEXALL, a joint township with Henbury, in the parish of PRESTBURY, union and hundred of MACCLESFIELD, Northern Division of the county of CHESTER, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Macclesfield: the population is returned with Henbury.

PEYTON, a chapelry, in the parish and hundred of BAMPTON, Collumpton and Northern Divisions of the county of DEVON, 4 miles (N. E.) from Bampton, with which the population is returned.

PHILLACK (*ST. FELIX*), a parish, in the union of REDRUTH, Eastern Division of the hundred of PENWITH, Western Division of the county of CORNWALL, 9 miles (E. N. E.) from Marazion; containing 3053 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the shore of St. Ives bay in the Bristol Channel, includes the port of Hayle and several villages, of which Hayle Copper House is the principal, and is described under its own head. The northern parts of the parish have been overwhelmed with sand drifted from the coast of St. Ives bay, and the remainder is rich in mineral wealth. Wheal Alfred, a very extensive copper-mine, which formerly produced 1000 tons of ore per month, and several others, are within the parish; but none are at present in operation: there is a smelting-house for tin at Angarrack. The living is a rectory, with that of Gwithian annexed, valued in the king's books at £45. 10. 10.; present net income, £540; patron, Rev. William Hockin. On the northern extremity of the Towan was formerly a chapel, of which only the site remains. Here is a school in which 15 children are paid for by subscription. An ancient cemetery was discovered a few years since, on enlarging the churchyard, and several stone graves, in which were perfect skeletons, were found on the removal of a sand bank, together with several stone basins and some stags' horns. There was formerly a castle at Hayle Bar Riviere, in this parish, and another called Castle Kayle, of which latter the moat is still remaining.

PHILLEIGH, or FILLEY (*ST. FELIX*), a parish, in the union of TRURO, Western Division of the hundred of POWDER and of the county of CORNWALL, 6 miles (S. W.) from Tregoney; containing 442 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the eastern shore of Falmouth harbour, is bounded on the west and north by the navigable river Fal, in its course to Tregoney. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 6. 0½.; present net income, £349; patron, C. Bedford, Esq. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; and three schools are partly supported by subscription.

PHILLYHOLME, a tything, in the parish of HAWKCHURCH, hundred of UGGSCOMBE, Bridport Division of the county of DORSET; containing 570 inhabitants.

PHOSIDE, a liberty, in the parish of GLOSSOP, union of HAYFIELD, hundred of HIGH PEAK, Northern Division of the county of DERBY, 4 miles (N. by W.) from Chapel-en-le-Frith; containing 663 inhabitants. Mary Trickett, in 1712, and John Hague, in 1782, each bequeathed a small sum for teaching poor children.

PICKBURN, a joint township with Brodsworth, in the parish of BRODSWORTH, union of DONCASTER, Northern Division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, West Riding of the county of YORK, 4½ miles (N. W.) from Doncaster: the population is returned with Brodsworth.

PICKENHAM, NORTH (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of SWAFFHAM, hundred of SOUTH GREENHOE, Western Division of the county of NORFOLK, 3½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Swaffham; containing 245 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Houghton-on-the-Hill annexed, valued in the king's books at £5. 14. 2.; present net income, £430; patron and incumbent, Rev. Henry Say.

PICKENHAM, SOUTH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of SWAFFHAM, hundred of SOUTH GREENHOE, Western Division of the county of NORFOLK, 4¼ miles (S. E. by S.) from Swaffham; containing 195 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 1. 5½.; present net income, £306; patron, W. L. W. Chute, Esq. The north window of the chancel exhibits some fragments of ancient stained glass, which, when perfect, represented the Salutation. Attached to the north side was a chapel erected by Henry, younger son of Sir Henry Hobart, Knt., Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, whose remains lie buried there; it has been long dilapidated and is overgrown with ivy. A school is partly supported by the rector.

PICKERING (*ST. PETER*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in PICKERING lythe, North Riding of the county of YORK; containing 3346 inhabitants, of which number, 2555 are in the town of Pickering, 26 miles (N. N. E.) from York, and 222 (N. by W.) from London. The origin of this town is of very remote antiquity, being dated 270 years before the commencement of the Christian era, and ascribed to Peridurus, a British king, who was interred here, on the brow of a hill called Rawcliff. According to local tradition, its name is derived from the circumstance of a *ring* lost by the founder whilst washing in the river Costa, and subsequently found in the belly of a *pike*. An ancient castle, of great strength and extent, which occupied an eminence near the western extremity of the town, where some vestiges are still visible, was the prison of Richard II. after his deposition, and previously to his removal to Pontefract, where he was murdered: in one of the towers, still remaining, Queen Elizabeth is supposed to have been imprisoned, during the reign of Mary, and it still retains the name of Queen Elizabeth's tower. During the great civil war this fortress was besieged by the parliamentary forces, and sustained considerable injury. The town, which is long and straggling, is situated on a declivity, at the bottom of which, and through a part of the town, flows a stream, called Pickering-beck: the castle hill commands a fine view of the fertile vale of Pickering, and on one side is a barren mountainous district, called Black or Blake moor, which extends to a considerable distance, and furnishes materials for making brooms: on the river Costa, which rises at Kildhead, and upon the old Beck stream, are several flour-mills. In 1833, an act was obtained for the construction of a railway from Whitby to this place. The market is on Monday; and fairs are held on the Mondays before Feb. 14th and May 13th, on Sept. 25th, and on the Monday before Nov. 23rd. Pickering was formerly of more importance than it is at

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present, having been the principal town in this district; in the 23rd of Edward I. it sent members to parliament. It is the head of an honour in the duchy of Lancaster, having jurisdiction throughout the lythe and wapentake, which are co-extensive, including two market-towns and 46 townships. A manorial court, for all actions under 40s. arising within the honour, is held on the second and third Mondays after Easter, and on the first and second Mondays after Michaelmas, in Queen Elizabeth's tower in the castle. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Dean of York (the appropriator), valued in the king's books at £8. 3. 9.; present net income, £143. The church is an ancient and spacious edifice, with a lofty spire. At Newton, in this parish, is a chapel of ease; and there are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. The free school is supported by the interest of various endowments and rent-charges, of unknown origin, amounting to about £80, with some subsequent small legacies, vested in trustees, and applied, under their direction, for the instruction of the children of poor inhabitants. The poor law union of Pickering comprises 28 parishes or places, under the care of 29 guardians, and, according to the census of 1831, contains a population of 9473. On Pickering moor are vestiges of two Roman encampments of great strength, and several others between the harrows and the town, as well as on the western moors.

PICKHILL (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Thirsk, partly in the wapentake of Allertonshire, but chiefly in the wapentake of Hallikeld, North Riding of the county of York; containing 733 inhabitants, of which number, 388 are in the township of Pickhill with Roxby, 7 miles (W. by N.) from Thirsk. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 13. 4.; present net income, £152; patrons and impropriators, Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The river Swale forms the eastern boundary of the parish. Here was once a castle, and there are still some fields called the Roman fields.

PICKMERE, a township, in the parish of Great Budworth, union of Altrincham, hundred of Bucklow, Northern Division of the county of Chester, 3½ miles (N. E.) from Northwich; containing 228 inhabitants. Here is a Sunday National school.

PICKTON, a township, in the parish of Plemonstall, union of Great Boughton, Lower Division of the hundred of Broxton, Southern Division of the county of Chester, 4¾ miles (N. N. E.) from Chester; containing 97 inhabitants.

PICKTON, a township, in the parish of Kirk-Leavington, Western Division of the liberty of Langbaurgh, North Riding of the county of York, 4 miles (S.) from Yarm; containing 56 inhabitants.

PICK-UP-BANK, a joint township with Yate, in the parish of Whalley, union, and Higher Division of the hundred, of Blackburn, Northern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster: the population is returned with Yate.

PICKWELL (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Melton-Mowbray, and forming a detached portion of the hundred of Gartree, being locally in that of East Goscote, Northern Division of the county of Leicester, 5½ miles (S. S. E.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing 160 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16; present net income, £519; patron, Lord Barham. Here is a National school. There is a stone quarry in the parish; and fossils have been found here. Dr. William Cave, an eminent church historian, was born here in 1637.

PICKWORTH (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Grantham, wapentake of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, county of Lincoln, 2¾ miles (W.) from Falkingham; containing 187 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 12. 3½.; patron, Duke of St. Albans.

PICKWORTH (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Stamford, hundred of East, county of Rutland, 4½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Stamford; containing 140 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, annexed to that of Great Casterton, and valued in the king's books at £4. The old church was demolished in the 17th century, and the rectory united to Great Casterton in 1734, from which time the inhabitants resorted to the church of Great Casterton till the year 1823, when a new church was built here, at the sole expense of the late rector, the Rev. Richard Lucas, A.M. Here is a National school.

PIDDINGHOE, a parish, in the union of Newhaven, hundred of Holmstrow, rape of Lewes, Eastern Division of the county of Sussex, 5½ miles (S. by E.) from Lewes; containing 231 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the east by the Ouse, or Lewes river, and on the south by the English Channel. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 14. 2.; present net income, £157; patron, James Hutchins, Esq.; impropriators, Earl of Chichester and — Faulkner, Esq. The church, which is principally of flint, with a circular tower, is in the early style of English architecture.

PIDDINGTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Hardingstone, hundred of Wymmersley, Southern Division of the county of Northampton, 5¾ miles (S. E. by S.) from Northampton; containing 983 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, united to that of Horton. Limestone is obtained in the parish. A National school has been established.

PIDDINGTON (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of Bicester, hundred of Bullingdon, though locally in that of Ploughley, county of Oxford, 2½ miles (W. N. W.) from Brill; containing 422 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £173; patrons, the Parishioners.

PIDDLE, NORTH (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union and Upper Division of the hundred of Pershore, Pershore and Eastern Divisions of the county of Worcester, 8½ miles (E. by. S.) from Worcester; containing 199 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 1. 3.; present net income, £100; patron, Earl Somers.

PIDDLEHINTON (*St. Mary*), a parish and liberty, in the union of Dorchester, Dorchester Division of the county of Dorset, 5½ miles (N. N. E.) from Dorchester; containing 403 inhabitants. The village lies in a valley watered by the small river Piddle. The substratum of the entire parish is chalk. The valley is cultivated in water meadows and orchards; on the hilly grounds corn is grown and large flocks of sheep are fed. There are also large dairy farms, supplying butter and cheese to

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the London market. The parish was inclosed about 8 years since: the population are chiefly employed in agriculture; many females earn their living by making buttons, which are sold at Blandford. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 3. 9.; patrons, Provost and Fellows of Eton College. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £373. 1., subject to the payment of rates; the glebe comprises 47 acres, valued at £70 per annum. The church is small and neat. There is a Sunday National school, supported by subscription. The manor formerly belonged to a religious house in France, but on the final separation of the two countries, became escheated to the Crown, and was given by Henry VI. to Eton College.

PIDDLETOWN (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Dorchester, hundred of Piddletown, Dorchester Division of the county of Dorset, 5 miles (N. E. by E.) from Dorchester; containing 1223 inhabitants. This extensive parish is bounded on the north by the river Piddle, and had formerly a market, long since disused, and two fairs, which are still held on April 8th and Oct. 29th, for horses, bullocks, hogs, and sheep. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £31. 2. 11.; present net income, £438; patron, Marquess of Hastings; impropriator, Earl of Orford. The church is a large structure with an embattled tower, partly in the decorated, and partly in the later English, style: the font is curiously carved with trellice-work and foliage.

PIDDLETRENTHIDE (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Cerne, liberty of Piddletrenthide, Cerne Division of the county of Dorset, 7½ miles (N. by E.) from Dorchester; containing 680 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £19. 10. 5.; present net income, £211; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Winchester. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £420, and the vicarial for £88, subject to the payment of rates; the glebe comprises 3 acres, valued at £3. 10. per annum. John Harding, in 1750, left the sum of £431. 13., the interest to be applied for teaching poor children: about 60 are instructed in a National school.

PIDLEY (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of St. Ives, hundred of Hurstingstone, county of Huntingdon, 2 miles (W. N. W.) from Somersham; containing 406 inhabitants. The living is annexed, with that of Colne, to the rectory of Somersham. A school is endowed with £20 per annum, arising from part of a bequest by Richard Brocklesby, in 1713.

PIECOMBE, or PYCOMBE, a parish, in the union of Cuckfield, hundred of Poynings, rape of Lewes, Eastern Division of the county of Sussex, 3 miles (S.) from Hurst-Pierrepoint; containing 227 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 8. 9.; present net income, £315: it is in the patronage of the Crown. The church is in the later style of English architecture. A school conducted on the National plan has been established. The line of the London and Brighton railway passes through the parish.

PIERRE, ST. a parish, in the union of Chepstow, Upper Division of the hundred of Caldicott, county of Monmouth, 3 miles (S. W. by S.) from Chepstow; containing 89 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed, with that of Sudbrook, to the rectory of Portscuett, and valued in the king's books at £3. 12. 3½. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £119. 6., subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £12; the glebe comprises 1 acre, valued at £2 per annum.

PIERSE-BRIDGE, a township, in the parish of Gainford, union of Darlington, South-Western Division of Darlington ward, Southern Division of the county palatine of Durham, 5½ miles (W. by N.) from Darlington; containing 278 inhabitants. This place occupies the site of a considerable Roman station, the north and west sides of the vallum, and part of the south side being still conspicuous. The Roman road, called Watling-street, passes a few yards to the east of it, and many coins and other antiquities, particularly a fine altar and several urns and inscriptions, have been found. There is a stone bridge over the river Tees at this place, said to have been built by two priests, who erected near it a chapel, of which there are still some remains. About 200 yards below the present bridge, foundations of a more ancient one were visible a few years ago, but every vestige has been since swept away by the floods.

PIGDON, a township, in the parish of Mitford, union of Morpeth, Western Division of Morpeth ward, Northern Division of the county of Northumberland, 3¾ miles (W. N. W.) from Morpeth; containing 33 inhabitants.

PIGLESTHORNE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Berkhampstead, hundred of Cottesloe, county of Buckingham, 1 mile (S. by W.) from Ivinghoe; containing 578 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £66; patrons, Trustees of the late Earl of Bridgewater. The Grand Junction canal passes through the parish, and the London and Birmingham railway runs a short distance to the south-west of the church.

PILETON, a township, in the parish of Penkridge, Eastern Division of the hundred of Cuttlestone, Southern Division of the county of Stafford, 1½ mile (E. S. E.) from Penkridge, with which the population is returned.

PILHAM (*All Saints*), a parish, including the hamlet of Gilby, in the union of Gainsborough, wapentake of Corringham, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 4½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Gainsborough; containing 100 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 3. 4.; present net income, £200: it is in the patronage of the Crown. A school is supported by subscription.

PILKINGTON, a township, in the parish of Oldham *cum* Prestwich, union of Bury, hundred of Salford, Southern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster, 4½ miles (S. by W.) from Bury; containing 11,006 inhabitants. The manufacture of silk and cotton is here carried on to a great extent. Henry Siddall, in 1688, devised a messuage and land towards the endowment of a free grammar school; the income is £50 a year. Another school is endowed with £36 per annum; and a third is endowed with a house and meadow, from the rent of which six children are educated.

PILL, ST. GEORGE'S, a chapelry, in the parish of Easton-in-Gordano, hundred of Portbury, Eastern Division of the county of Somerset, 6 miles (N. W.) from Bristol; containing nearly 2000 inhabitants. This is a pilot station for the port of Bristol, being situated

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at the mouth of the river Avon. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. The Roman Fosse-way passes through the chapelry, and Roman coins, urns and fibulæ, have been found here.

PILLATON, a parish, in the union of ST. GERMANS, Middle Division of the hundred of EAST, Eastern Division of the county of CORNWALL, 3¼ miles (S.) from Callington; containing 413 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the west by the small river Lyner, and on the east by the river Tamar, which separates it from Devonshire. There is a mine of antimony, but not at present in operation. A fair is held on Whit-Tuesday. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 16. 7½.; present net income, £203; patron, N. Helyar, Esq.

PILLERTON-HERSEY (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of SHIPSTON-UPON-STOUR, Brails Division of the hundred of KINGTON, Southern Division of the county of WARWICK, 3¼ miles (S. W. by W.) from Kington; containing 261 inhabitants. This parish is situated to the westward of a lofty range of hills, called Edge Hills, of historical celebrity. Limestone exists within its limits. The living is a vicarage, with that of Pillerton-Priors annexed, valued in the king's books at £8; present net income, £69; patron and impropriator, Rev. Francis Mills. The church bears the architectural character of Queen Mary's time.

PILLERTON-PRIORS (*ST. MARY MAGDILENE*), a parish, in the union of SHIPSTON-UPON-STOUR, Brails Division of the hundred of KINGTON, Southern Division of the county of WARWICK, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from Kington; containing 217 inhabitants. This place received the adjunct to its name from having formerly belonged to Kenilworth priory. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Pillerton-Hersey. The church was burnt down in 1666.

PILLING, a chapelry, in the parish and union of GARSTANG, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, Northern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 6¾ miles (W. by N.) from Garstang; containing 1127 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £124; patron, Lord of the Manor; impropriators, T. S. Standish and — Blunison, Esqrs. The chapel, consecrated in 1721, is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Robert Carter, in 1710, gave a house, land, and £60, towards the support of a school; the income is about £40 a year.

PILSDON, a parish, in the union of BEAMINSTER, hundred of WHITCHURCH-CANONICORUM, Bridport Division of the county of DORSET, 4½ miles (W. by S.) from Beaminster; containing 99 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7; present net income, £97; patron, Rev. George Raymond, who purchased the manor on the decease of Mrs. Lionel Damer, the heiress of the family of Jansen. The church, which is small and very ancient, was repaired and beautified in 1831.

PILSGATE, a hamlet, in the parish of BARNACK, union of STAMFORD, soke of PETERBOROUGH, Northern Division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 2¾ miles (E. S. E.) from Stamford; containing 140 inhabitants.

PILSLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of EDENSOR, union of BAKEWELL, hundred of HIGH PEAK, Northern Division of the county of DERBY, 2¾ miles (N. E.) from Bakewell; containing 304 inhabitants.

PILSLEY, a hamlet, in the parish and union of CHESTERFIELD, hundred of SCARSDALE, Northern Division of the county of DERBY, 6 miles (S. S. E.) from Chesterfield; containing 304 inhabitants.

PILSWORTH, a township, in the parish of MIDDLETON, union of BURY, hundred of SALFORD, Southern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 3 miles (S. E.) from Bury; containing 443 inhabitants.

PILTON (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of BARNSTAPLE, hundred of BRAUNTON, Brannton and Northern Divisions of the county of DEVON, separated from Barnstaple only by the river Yeo, and containing 1819 inhabitants. This place communicates with Barnstaple by a bridge over the river, 800 feet in length, and by a causeway leading to the village. Part of the parish, including the hamlet of Bradiford, has, by the late act for amending the representation, been comprised within the borough of Barnstaple. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £105; patron and impropriator, W. Hodge, Esq. The church contains a carved oak screen, a stone pulpit, and a handsome monument to Sir John Chichester, dated 1569. Here is a National school. A Benedictine priory was founded here by King Athelstan, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary; it flourished, as a cell to the abbey of Malmesbury, till the dissolution, when its revenue amounted to £56. 12. 8. In 1345, the prior obtained for the inhabitants of this place a weekly market and an annual fair, now discontinued: an ancient hermitage is said to have been established here; and an hospital, founded prior to the year 1191, in honour of St. Margaret, is still in existence; the inmates are a prior and a brother and sister.

PILTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of OUNDLE, hundred of NAVISFORD, Northern Division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 2¾ miles (S. S. W.) from Oundle; containing 131 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £11; patron, Lord Lilford. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £159. 10., subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £13; the glebe comprises three acres, valued at £6 per annum. The church is principally in the early style of English architecture, with a tower and spire.

PILTON (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of UPPINGHAM, hundred of WRANDIKE, county of RUTLAND, 4¾ miles (N. E. by E.) from Uppingham; containing 69 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 17. 3½.; patron, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £84. 10., subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £5; the glebe comprises 18 acres, valued at £17 per annum. The small river Charter bounds the parish on the north. Limestone is obtained in the southern part of it.

PILTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of SHEPTON-MALLET, chiefly in the hundred of WHITESTONE, but partly in that of GLASTON-TWELVE-HINES, Eastern Division of the county of SOMERSET, 2¾ miles (S. W.) from Shepton-Mallet; containing 1118 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of North Wootton annexed, in the patronage of the Precentor of the Cathedral Church of Wells (the appropriator), valued in the king's books at £7. The appro-

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priate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £345, and the vicarial for £185, subject to the payment of rates; the glebe comprises 28½ acres, valued at £39 per annum. The church has been enlarged and 76 free sittings provided, the Incorporated Society having granted £40 in aid of the expense. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; and a small school is conducted on the National plan. The Roman Fosse-way passes through the parish. An old building, now used as a barn, formerly belonged to Glastonbury abbey.

PIMLICO, a parochial district, formerly a chapelry, in the parish of ST. GEORGE, HANOVER-SQUARE, liberty of the city of WESTMINSTER, county of MIDDLESEX, 3 miles (S. W. by W.) from St. Paul's: the population is returned with the parish. The origin of this place is comparatively modern, but the name is of earlier date, though at what period, or on what occasion, it was appropriated to the suburb of the metropolis westward of St. James's and the Green Parks, is uncertain. Most, if not all the present buildings are of a date subsequent to the erection of Buckingham House, in the beginning of the last century. The eastern part of Pimlico contains a range of handsome houses, called Grosvenor-place, extending southward from Hyde Park Corner, and fronting the Green Park and the Royal Gardens; and the ground to the west, between Knightsbridge and Chelsea, formerly called the Five-Fields, is partly occupied by many well-executed and several truly magnificent buildings, both public and private, forming various streets and squares, which have been lately erected by the Marquess of Westminster, to whom the site belongs. To the north is Wilton-crescent, a semicircular range of buildings, with another along the diameter, the latter ornamented in front with Corinthian pilasters. Eaton-place and Wilton-place contain some handsome and much embellished mansions, especially the former. Belgrave-square, which perhaps may be fairly termed the finest square in the metropolis, includes in its plan four detached lines of buildings, respectively fronting the east, west, north and south, with four isolated structures at the angles. The four lateral lines of houses are embellished with various architectural ornaments: the fronts of those on the eastern and western sides have corresponding decorations, and the central houses on each of the four sides are ornamented with columns and sculpture, as also in a less degree are those near the extremities; but the central edifice on the south side is the most remarkable, having in the lower story a colonnade with highly enriched capitals, and in the principal story, Corinthian columns; the windows of the attic story, as well as the parapet, having sculptured ornaments. The opposite house, on the north side of the square, has a similar front, exclusively of the colonnade; and the corresponding edifices, in general, being uniform in plan and decorations, afford a display of much architectural taste and elegance. From this square, Belgrave-street forms a noble avenue to Eaton-square, in which is the new church of St. Peter.

The royal palace, erected from a design by Mr. Nash, stands on the site of Buckingham House, so called because it was erected, in 1703, by John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, on a piece of ground which had been a place of public entertainment, called the Mulberry Gardens. Buckingham House was purchased as a residence for the Queen, in 1761, by a grant from parliament of £21,000. The entrance to the new palace is through a triumphal arch of Italian marble, said to be the largest work of the kind executed in modern times, and equalling, in its dimensions and general effect, the Arch of Constantine at Rome. It consists of three gateways, that in the centre rising to the architrave; over those on the sides are tablets containing on one side female representatives of England, Scotland, and Ireland; and on the other the Genius of England inciting youth: between the arches are columns 20 feet high, which will support groups of trophies and figures; and this structure, which is about 60 feet high, will be adorned above with several figures, and surmounted by a bronze equestrian statue of His late Majesty. A handsome palisade connects this building with the wings of the palace, enclosing a quadrangle, surrounded by a peristyle of Grecian Doric columns; and the gates are of brass. The principal order of the palace is the Roman Corinthian, raised on a Doric basement. The central portion of the front is a *porte cochere*, above which is a portico of eight coupled columns and corresponding towers, with four columns each at both extremities. The tympanum of the central portico is filled with sculpture, and the pediment crowned with statues. The projecting wings, or sides, of the quadrangle are less embellished; the centre compartments only (forming the entrances respectively to the Lord Steward's and Lord Chamberlain's apartments) are decorated with pilasters, and adorned, the one with a clock tower, and the other with a wind tower, both enriched with appropriate groups of sculpture: the ends of the wings towards the park display Corinthian porticos, with statues and other sculptured ornaments. The entrance under the portico leads into a handsome hall, beyond which is the guard-chamber; and from the hall the grand staircase, which is of white marble, and consists of a centre, with two returning flights, conducts to the state apartments, consisting of the saloon, throne chamber, picture gallery, state bed-chamber, and drawing-rooms, all of which are of noble dimensions, and display the utmost splendour and magnificence of style and embellishment. To make room for the enlargement of this magnificent edifice, and for the arrangement of the grounds belonging to it, a considerable number of dwelling-houses was taken down in its vicinity, and the entire neighbourhood laid out on an improved plan. The principal streets and squares of Pimlico are well paved and lighted with gas, under the direction of commissioners appointed by act of parliament; and water is supplied chiefly from the Chelsea water-works, which were constructed in 1724, when the proprietors were incorporated by act of parliament, and a canal was made from the Thames, near Ranelagh, to Pimlico, whence the water is conveyed by pipes to the reservoirs in Hyde Park and the Green Park. Here are saw-mills, a Roman cement manufactory, white lead works, an establishment on an extensive scale for the manufacture of machinery, and a distillery; on the banks of the Grosvenor canal, extending from the Thames, and those of the basin in which it terminates, are coal, stone, and timber wharfs. In Grosvenor-place are Tattersall's well-known betting and auction rooms, and the large establishment connected with them for the sale of horses, and the arrangement of affairs belonging to the turf; and in Halkin-street is a riding-school.

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Pimlico was constituted an ecclesiastical district, by an order of council, in July 1830. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a Grecian edifice, with a grand Ionic portico of six fluted columns, supporting a plain pediment, behind which is a square tower surmounted by a dome and cross. The building was commenced in September, 1824, and completed in 1827, at an expense of £3555. .11 1., granted by the parliamentary commissioners: it was consumed by fire December 30th, 1836, and the walls only were left standing entire. The living is a district incumbency; net income, £700; patron, Rector of St. George's, Hanover-square. The episcopal chapels are Belgrave chapel, in Halkin-street, the front of which has a noble Ionic portico of four plain columns; Charlotte chapel, in Charlotte-street, erected as a chapel of ease to St. George's, Hanover-square; Ebury chapel, near Chelsea; and the Lock chapel, Grosvenor-place. In Palace-street, near the border of St. George's parish, is Buckingham chapel, a place of worship for Independents. The new grammar school, in Ebury-street, erected in 1830, is a handsome structure, in front of which is a well executed portico of two Doric columns between pilasters, supporting a pediment decorated with triglyphs and dentils: this institution is supported by a proprietary subscription, for the classical education of youth on moderate terms. St. George's hospital, for the sick and wounded poor, was originally established in 1733, when an edifice, which had been the residence of a nobleman, was enlarged and appropriated to the purposes of the charity. A new and handsome structure in Grosvenor-place, on the site of the old hospital, was erected a few years since, consisting of a central compartment and projecting wings: attached to it is a charity for convalescents. The Lock hospital, in Grosvenor-place, was instituted in 1746, for the relief of persons suffering under syphilitic diseases; the name is said to be derived from an old French term, *les Loques*, signifying a house for lepers. Connected with it is the Lock asylum, for the reception of indigent females who have been discharged from the hospital.

PIMPERNE (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Blandford, hundred of Pimperne, Blandford Division of the county of Dorset, 2¼ miles (N. E.) from Blandford-Forum; containing 489 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 2. 6.; present net income, £548; patron, Lord Portman. The church has several Norman portions, particularly an enriched doorway and an arch between the nave and chancel; it has been enlarged and contains 60 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £40 in aid of the expense. The font is very ancient, and in the churchyard are several coffin-shaped stones, each having a cross carved on it. Here is a National school, supported by subscription. In this parish are some irregular earthworks anciently forming a maze, which covered about an acre of ground, but, in 1730, it was almost obliterated by the plough.

PINCHBECK (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Spalding, wapentake of Elloe, parts of Holland, county of Lincoln, 2¼ miles (N. by W.) from Spalding; containing 2391 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £40. 6. 5½; present net income, £840; patron and incumbent, Rev. J. Wayet; impropriators, Master and Fellows of Emannel College, Cambridge. The church is principally in the later style of English architecture. There is a place of worship for Independents; also a school endowed with £29 per annum. In the garden of the mansion-house, which is an ancient moated building, was found, in 1742, a large commodus of brass; on the reverse, a female sitting on a globe, the right hand extended, and in the left a victory: several pipes of baked earth were also met with in 1743.

PINCHINGTHORPE, a township, in the parish and union of Guilsbrough, Eastern Division of the liberty of Langbaurgh, North Riding of the county of York, 2¾ miles (W. S. W.) from Guilsbrough; containing 57 inhabitants.

PINDLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of Claverdon, union of Warwick, Henley Division of the hundred of Barlichway, Southern Division of the county of Warwick, 4½ miles (E.) from Henley-in-Arden; containing 15 inhabitants. A Cistercian nunnery, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, was founded here, in the time of Henry I., by Robert de Pilardinton, which, at the dissolution, had a revenue valued at £27. 14. 7.

PINHOE (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of St. Thomas, hundred of Wonford, Wonford and Southern Divisions of the county of Devon, 3 miles (N. E. by E.) from Exeter; containing 517 inhabitants. This place is said to have been the scene of a sanguinary conflict between Ethelred and the Danes, in 1001. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 13. 4.; present net income, £227; patron, Bishop of Exeter. The church is furnished with a screen and pulpit of wood highly enriched, and a gallery has been erected and 50 free sittings provided, the Incorporated Society having granted £25 in aid of the expense. Twelve poor children are instructed for about £3 a year, the united bequests of Sir Edmund Elwil and John Sanders.

PINNALS, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of Sparkenhoe, Southern Division of the county of Leicester, 1½ mile (N.) from Atherstone: the population is returned with Mercvale.

PINNER (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of Hendon, hundred of Gore, county of Middlesex, 2¾ miles (N. W. by W.) from Harrow-on-the-Hill; containing 1270 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £100; patron, Vicar of Harrow; appropriators, Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford. The church is a large edifice, chiefly of flints, erected in the year 1321; in it lies interred Sir Bartholomew Shower, an eminent lawyer in the time of James II. Here is a Sunday National school. This place received a grant of a weekly market from Edward III., and two fairs, one on the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, and the other on the decollation of the same saint. Here died, in 1798, John Zephaniah Holwell, who had been governor of Bengal, and who published a curious and interesting account of his confinement, with many other persons, in the Black Hole at Calcutta. The London and Birmingham railway passes through the parish.

PINNOCK, a parish, in the union of Winchcomb, Lower Division of the hundred of Kiftsgate, Eastern Division of the county of Gloucester, 3½ miles (E.) from Winchcomb; containing 47 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to the vicarage of Didbrook, and valued in the king's books at £3. 13. 4. The church is demolished.

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PINNOCK, ST., a parish, in the union of LISKEARD, hundred of WEST, Eastern Division of the county of CORNWALL, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from Liskeard; containing 425 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 13. 6½.; present net income, £160; patrons, alternately, J. Coryton and Joseph Austen, Esqrs. Two schools are partly supported by endowment. A stream, called Herod's Foot, runs through the parish, and there is a lead mine of the same name.

PINVIN, a chapelry, in the parish of ST. ANDREW, PERSHORE, union, and Upper Division of the hundred, of PERSHORE, Pershore and Eastern Divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 2 miles (N. N. E.) from Pershore; containing 179 inhabitants.

PINXTON (*ST. HELENA*), a parish, in the union of MANSFIELD, hundred of SCARSDALE, Northern Division of the county of DERBY, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Alfreton; containing 868 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 0. 10.; patron, D. Ewes Coke, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £220, subject to the payment of rates; the glebe comprises 37 acres, valued at £60 per annum. The church is situated in the fields, at some distance from the village. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a school partly supported by subscription. The Erewash canal passes through the parish, and the Cromford branch canal terminates here, from which a railway has been constructed to Mansfield, passing through a country abounding with minerals, and in which means of transport were previously much wanted. There are some wharfs on the banks of the canal, in the neighbourhood of which has arisen a considerable village, called New Pinxton.

PION, CANON, county of HEREFORD.—See CANON-PION.

PION, KING'S (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WEOBLEY, hundred of STRETFORD, county of HEREFORD, 3 miles (E. S. E.) from Weobley; containing 359 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Birley consolidated, valued in the king's books at £5. 11. 8.; patron and impropriator, S. Peploe, Esq. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £2. 12. 6., and the vicarial for £252. 14. 9., subject to the payment of rates. The impropriate tithes of Birley have been commuted for a rent-charge of £60. 13., and the vicarial for £134, subject to the payment of rates, which on the latter have, on the average, amounted to £7. The glebe comprises 12 acres, valued at £15 per annum. A school is supported by subscription.

PIPE (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the hundred of GRIMSWORTH, union and county of HEREFORD, 3 miles (N.) from Hereford; containing 131 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 3. 1½.; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Hereford. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £152. 10., and the vicarial for £140, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average on both have amounted to £12; there is also a rent-charge of £4. 16., payable to the governors of Guy's hospital. The appropriate glebe comprises 42 acres, valued at £38 per annum.

PIPE-HILL, a hamlet, in the parish of ST. MICHAEL, LICHFIELD, union of LICHFIELD, Southern Division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 1½ mile (S. W.) from Lichfield; containing 111 inhabitants.

PIPEWELL, a hamlet, partly in the parishes of GREAT OAKLEY and WILBARSTON, hundred of CORBY, and partly in the parish of RUSHTON, hundred of ROTHWELL, Northern Division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 6½ miles (N. N. W.) from Kettering. An abbey for Cistercian monks, in honour of the Blessed Virgin, was founded here in 1143, by William de Boutevylein, which, at the dissolution, had a revenue of £347. 8.

PIRBRIGHT, county of SURREY.—See PURBRIGHT.

PIRTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of HITCHIN, hundred of HITCHIN and PIRTON, county of HEREFORD, 3½ miles (N. W.) from Hitchin; containing 758 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, united to that of Ickleford. Upwards of thirty skeletons of various sizes, with several urns containing burnt bones, scattered irregularly amongst them, and some fragments of coarse pottery, were recently found here by some workmen digging in a field called Dane-field; the bodies appeared to have been placed regularly at the distance of a yard asunder, with the head towards the east.

PIRTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of HENLEY, hundred of PIRTON, county of OXFORD, 1 mile (N.) from Watlington; containing 661 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £17. 9. 4½.; present net income, £238; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The ancient manor-house, which is in the Elizabethan style, was the residence of the patriotic Hampden. There is an almshouse for four poor men and six women.

PIRTON, a joint hamlet with Trescott, in the parish of TETTENHALL, Northern Division of the hundred of SEISDON, Southern Division of the county of STAFFORD, 3 miles (W.) from Wolverhampton; containing, with Trescott, 295 inhabitants.

PIRTON (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union, and Upper Division of the hundred, of PERSHORE, Pershore and Eastern Divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 4½ miles (N. N. W.) from Pershore; containing 214 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, united to that of Croom-D'Abitot, and valued in the king's books at £8. 3.; patron, Earl of Coventry.

PISFORD (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BRIXWORTH, hundred of SPELHOE, Southern Division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 5 miles (N.) from Northampton; containing 539 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 19. 7.; present net income, £379; patron, Col. H. Vyse. The church has a mixture of various styles; the south doorway is a fine specimen of the Norman, and the font is very curious and ancient. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Limestone and a peculiar white soft sand abound here. Near the London road is a sepulchral tumulus, called Lyman Hill; and on a neighbouring heath is a small ancient encampment, called Barrow or Borough Dykes, nearly obliterated by the plough.

PISHILL, a parish, in the union of HENLEY, hundred of PIRTON, county of OXFORD, 5½ miles (N. N. W.) from Henley-upon-Thames; containing 170 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, united to the donative

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of Nettlebed. The church is small, with a projecting sepulchral chapel of the family of Stonor, whose elegant mansion is in this parish. Sir Francis Stonor, in the 17th century, founded an almshouse for ten poor persons, which he endowed with a rent-charge of £61 on an estate at Bisham, in the county of Berks.

PITCHCOMBE, a parish, in the union of STROUD, Middle Division of the hundred of DUDSTONE, and KING'S-BATON, Eastern Division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 1½ mile (S. W. by W.) from Painswick; containing 224 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, united to that of Harescomb. Certain impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £5. 1. 3., and the rectorial for £47. 18. 9., subject to the payment of rates; the glebe comprises 3½ acres, valued at £7 per annum. The church was erected about 1819, on the site of a more ancient structure, and exhibits a chaste specimen of the decorated style of English architecture. There is a place of worship for Independents; also a National Sunday school. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of cloth, which is extensively carried on in the neighbourhood.

PITCHCOTT (*ST. GILES*), a parish, in the union of AYLESBURY, hundred of ASHENDON, county of BUCKINGHAM, 6 miles (N. W. by N.) from Aylesbury; containing 28 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10; present net income, £304; patrons, Heirs of the late Captain Saunders. Here is a mineral spring; and there are some remains of an ancient castle.

PITCHFORD (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of ATCHAM, hundred of CONDOVER, Southern Division of the county of SALOP, 6½ miles (S. S. E.) from Shrewsbury; containing 197 inhabitants. This place derives its name from a stream issuing out of a rock, and forming a well near a brook or ford adjoining the village; the surface of the water being frequently covered with an oily substance, called *Petroleum*, and having a strong pitchy smell, from which has been extracted a medicinal preparation, called British oil, for which a patent was a few years since obtained. The village is remarkably neat, and much improved of late years. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 5. 5.; present net income, £206; patron, Earl of Liverpool. The church is a very ancient fabric, and much admired for its neat appearance; it contains four curious and handsome alabaster monuments of the Otley family, also a very fine oaken figure of a Knight Templar, supposed to represent a Baron de Pitchford, a crusader, who was buried here. The venerable mansion presents a very picturesque appearance, and is one of the best specimens of black and white timbered-houses: it was the constant residence for some centuries of the Otleys, from whom it descended to the Earl of Liverpool, a near connection of that family.

PITCHLEY, or PYTCHLEY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of KETTERING, hundred of ORLINGBURY, Northern Division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 2¾ miles (S. by W.) from Kettering; containing 558 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage; net income, £58; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Lichfield. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. William Aylworth, in 1661, bequeathed a rent-charge of £20 for the support of a free school.

PITCOMB (*ST. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of WINCANTON, hundred of BRUTON, Eastern Division of the county of SOMERSET, 1½ mile (S. W.) from Bruton; containing 480 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £85; patron and impropriator, Sir H. H. Hoare, Bart. In the churchyard is an ancient stone cross, the top of which is a cross patée perfect. Here is a Sunday National school. In the neighbouring meadows, the banks of the fishponds formerly belonging to Glastonbury abbey may still be traced.

PITFOLD, a joint tything with Chart or Churt, in the parish of FERNSHAM, hundred of FARNHAM, Western Division of the county of SURREY, 2 miles (W.) from Haslemere: the population is returned with Chart. A chapel of ease is about to be erected. There is a paper-mill, also a small school.

PITMINSTER (*ST. ANDREW AND ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of TAUNTON, hundred of TAUNTON and TAUNTON-DEAN, Western Division of the county of SOMERSET, 4½ miles (S. by W.) from Taunton; containing 1426 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15. 10. 5.; patron and impropriator, Rev. George Robert Lawson. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £300, and the vicarial for £535, subject to the payment of rates. There is a place of worship for Independents; also a National school.

PITNEY (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of LANGPORT, hundred of PITNEY, Western Division of the county of SOMERSET, 2½ miles (W.) from Somerton; containing 368 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 14. 9½.; present net income, £170: it is in the joint patronage of Mrs. Hannah Michell and W. Uttermore, Esq. Here is a small National school.

PITSEA (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of BILLERICAY, hundred of BARSTABLE, Southern Division of the county of ESSEX, 4½ miles (W. S. W.) from Rayleigh; containing 276 inhabitants. This parish is situated on Pitsey creek, an arm of the river Thames, which winds round its south-western extremity, forming a small peninsula. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 13. 4.; present net income, £313: it is in the joint patronage of Viscountess Downe and J. Heathcote, Esq. The church, which is situated on a commanding eminence, is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a tower of stone surmounted by a shingled spire.

PITTINGTON (*ST. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the Southern Division of EASINGTON ward, union, and Northern Division of the county palatine, of DURHAM, 3½ miles (E. N. E.) from Durham; containing 2503 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 14. 2.; present net income, £469; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church is an ancient structure, principally in the Norman style, and had formerly two chantries, in honour of St. Mary and St. Katherine. In the churchyard, among other memorials, are the effigy of a cross-legged knight, and a stone in the shape of a coffin, with a Saxon inscription. Here is a National school. Limestone and coal abound; and a railroad, eight miles long, extends from Hall-Garth colliery to the river Wear at Painshaw.

PITTLEWORTH, an extra-parochial district, consisting of only one farm, in the hundred of THORNGATE,

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Romsey and Southern Divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON: the population is returned with the parish of Broughton. There was formerly a chapel, now in ruins.

PITTON, a chapelry, in the parish, union, and hundred of ALDERBURY, Salisbury and Amesbury, and Southern, Divisions of the county of WILTS, 4½ miles (E. by N.) from Salisbury; containing 379 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Peter. Sir Stephen Fox, in 1711, gave £188 in support of an hospital for twelve poor persons, and for clothing and teaching twenty poor children: the inmates of the hospital are unmarried men or women of Pitton and Farley, 50 years of age.

PIXLEY (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of LEDBURY, hundred of RADLOW, county of HEREFORD, 3¾ miles (W. by N.) from Ledbury; containing 110 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 0. 2½.; patron, Earl Somers. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £122, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £20; the glebe comprises 7 acres, valued at £7 per annum.

PLAINMELLOR, a township, in the parish and union of HALTWHISTLE, Western Division of TINDALE ward, Southern Division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 3½ miles (S. by E.) from Haltwhistle; containing 160 inhabitants. It is so named from a mountain within its limits, and is bounded on the north by the South Tyne, across which there is a wooden bridge.

PLAISTOW, a ward, in the parish of WEST HAM, hundred of BEACONTREE, Southern Division of the county of ESSEX, 5 miles (E. by N.) from London: the population is returned with the parish. This place is bounded on the south by the Thames, and on the west by Bow creek; it has a churchwarden and overseer independently of the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £98; patron, Vicar of West Ham. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was completed in 1830, at an expense of £4800, towards which the parliamentary commissioners contributed £2300: it is a neat edifice, in the later style of English architecture. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists; and a National school has been established.

PLAISTOW, a chapelry, in the parish of KIRDFORD, hundred of ROTHERBRIDGE, rape of ARUNDEL, Western Division of the county of SUSSEX: the population is returned with the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Kirdford.

PLAITFORD, a parish, in the union of ROMSEY, and forming a distinct portion of the hundred of ALDERBURY, locally in that of Frustfield, Salisbury and Amesbury, and Southern, Divisions of the county of WILTS, 4½ miles (W. by S.) from Romsey; containing 263 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the rectory of West Grimstead.

PLASHETS, a township, in the parish of FALSTONE, union of BELLINGHAM, North-Western Division of TINDALE ward, Southern Division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 12½ miles (W. N. W.) from Bellingham; containing 249 inhabitants. Coal is obtained here.

PLAWSWORTH, a township, in the parish and union of CHESTER-LE-STREET, Middle Division of CHESTER ward, Northern Division of the county palatine of DURHAM, 4 miles (N.) from Durham; containing 249 inhabitants.

PLAXTOL, a chapelry, in the parish and hundred of WROTHAM, lathe of AYLESFORD, Western Division of the county of KENT, 5 miles (S. by W.) from Wrotham: the population is returned with the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £118; patron, Vicar of Wrotham; impropriator, Rev. G. Moore.

PLAYDEN (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of RYE, hundred of GOLDSPUR, rape of HASTINGS, Eastern Division of the county of SUSSEX, ¾ of a mile (N.) from Rye; containing 297 inhabitants. This place appears, from the foundations of buildings frequently discovered, to have been more extensive than it is at present. The river Rother and the Royal Military canal pass through the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to that of East Guildford, and valued in the king's books at £12. The church is in the early style of English architecture. Here was anciently an hospital, founded in honour of St. Bartholomew, and placed under the government of the abbey of Westminster.

PLAYFORD (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WOODBRIDGE, hundred of CARLFORD, Eastern Division of the county of SUFFOLK, 4½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Ipswich; containing 299 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £53; patron and impropriator, Marquess of Bristol. Here is a day and Sunday school. Playford Hall, formerly the seat of the Felbriggs and Feltons, from whom it descended to the Marquess of Bristol, is now occupied by Mr. Clarkson, the strenuous and successful opposer of the slave trade.

PLEASELEY (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of MANSFIELD, hundred of SCARSDALE, Northern Division of the county of DERBY, 3½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Mansfield; containing 611 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 4. 7.; present net income, £493; patron, W. P. Thornhill, Esq. The church is an ancient stone edifice, remarkably long and narrow; there is a large chasm in the steeple, caused by the shock of an earthquake, which was felt over a great part of the midland counties, on March 17th, 1816. There is a chapel of ease at Shirebrook. A school is partly supported by a legacy of £4. 10., and a gift of £20 per annum by W. E. Nightingale, Esq. Limestone abounds in the parish, and there are some considerable manufactories for cotton thread, hosiery, &c., principally for the Nottingham market. Pleaseley had anciently a market on Monday, granted in 1284 to Thomas Bec, Bishop of St. David's, with a fair for three days; the former has been long disused, but fairs are now held on May 6th and October 29th for cattle, horses, and sheep. In the park adjoining the cotton-mills is a large enclosure, with a double vallum and intrenchments, two sides of which are secured by natural precipices: it is 450 feet in length by 195 in breadth, and is evidently a Saxon work, though not hitherto noticed by antiquaries.

PLEASINGTON, a township, in the parish, union, and Lower Division of the hundred, of BLACKBURN, Northern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 3 miles (W. by S.) from Blackburn; containing 633 inhabitants. A Roman Catholic chapel, called Pleasington Priory, was erected by the late J. F. Butler, Esq.

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PLEDGON, a hamlet, in the parish of HENHAM, hundred of CLAVERING, Northern Division of the county of ESSEX, 3¼ miles (N. E. by E.) from Stansted-Mountfitchet; containing 160 inhabitants.

PLEMONSTALL (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of GREAT BOUGHTON, chiefly in the Lower Division of the hundred of BROXTON, but partly in the Second Division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, Southern Division of the county of CHESTER, 4¼ miles (N. E.) from Chester; containing 737 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; present net income, £389; patron, Earl of Bradford. The tithes of each chapelry have been commuted separately, and in the aggregate amount to £360, subject to the payment of rates; the glebe comprises 23½ acres, valued at £47 per annum. The impropriate tithes of Hoole have been commuted for a rent-charge of £22, subject to the payment of rates. The church stands in the township of Mickle-Trafford, a mile and a half north-east of the village of that name. At Trafford, in this parish, a garrison was placed for the king, by Sir William Brereton, during the siege of Chester in the parliamentary war.

PLESHEY (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of CHELMSFORD, hundred of DUNMOW, Northern Division of the county of ESSEX, 6½ miles (N. N. W.) from Chelmsford; containing 320 inhabitants. This place, though now an obscure village, was once of considerable importance, having been the seat of the high constables of England, from the first institution of their office till nearly four centuries after the Norman Conquest. From discoveries made here it seems to have been the site either of a Roman station, or a villa. The village, which consists principally of one long street, is surrounded by an intrenchment, enclosing also the keep mount of the Norman fortress, of which there only remains the stone bridge, of singular construction, across the moat to the keep. The treacherous arrest of the Duke of Gloucester by Richard II. was planned while the former lay at this castle, to which the king himself came, and decoyed him from it under the pretense of a friendly invitation to London. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £50; patron and impropriator, J. Tufnall, Esq. The church was rebuilt of brick in 1708, chiefly by the munificence of Bishop Compton; the tower, which rose from the intersection of the ancient cruciform structure, still remaining in decay, until renovated by the late Samuel Tufnall, Esq., who also added a handsome chancel. To the southward of the church a college was founded, about 1394, in honour of the Holy Trinity, by Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, sixth son of Edward III., for a master, warden, eight chaplains, two clerks, and two choristers, whose revenue, at the dissolution, was estimated at £143. 12. 7.

PLESSEY, a joint township with Shotton, in the Southern Division of the parish of STANNINGTON, Western Division of CASTLE ward, Southern Division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 6 miles (S. by E.) from Morpeth: the population is returned with the parish.

PLOMPTON, a township, in the parish of SPOFORTH, Upper Division of the wapentake of CLARO, West Riding of the county of YORK, 2½ miles (S. S. E.) from Knaresborough; containing 221 inhabitants.

PLUCKLEY (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of WEST ASHFORD, hundred of CALEHILL, Upper Division of the lathe of SCRAY, Eastern Division of the county of KENT, 3 miles (S. W.) from Charing; containing 714 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of Pevington united, valued in the king's books at £20. 1. 5½; patron, Archbishop of Canterbury. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £700, subject to the payment of rates; the glebe comprises 34 acres, valued at £51 per annum. The church, said to have been built by Sir Richard de Pluckley, who flourished here in the reigns of Stephen and Henry II., has been new-pewed and is in excellent repair: adjoining the chancel is the burial chapel of the Derings, of Surrenden-Dering, in this parish, which estate has been in their possession several centuries. A fair is held on Whit-Tuesday, for toys, and another on Dec. 6th, for cattle and hogs, which are brought in great numbers, the prices they bear here generally regulating those at the neighbouring markets. A school is chiefly supported by Sir E. C. Dering, Bart., and the Rev. E. C. Dering.

PLUMBLAND (*ST. CUTHBERT*), a parish, in the union of COCKERMOUTH, ALLERDALE ward below Derwent, Western Division of the county of CUMBERLAND, 6½ miles (N. by E.) from Cockermouth; containing 524 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 14. 9½; present net income, £371; patron, Henry Curwen, Esq. The church is a very ancient building, and has lately been much repaired and improved. There is an excellent parsonage-house, with about 72 acres of glebe. Coal and limestone abound here, and much of the latter is burned into lime. Freestone of an inferior quality is also obtained. The river Ellen, a fine trout stream, bounds the parish on the north and west. There is an excellent free school at Parsonby, founded in 1759, by Captain John Sibson, who endowed it with lands now producing an annual income of £87: the school-house was erected of freestone in 1800, and contains two very spacious rooms, one for teaching the classics, the other for English and the mathematics; also an entrance porch and a square clock tower.

PLUMLEY, a township, in the parish of GREAT BUDWORTH, union of ALTRINCHAM, hundred of BUCKLOW, Northern Division of the county of CHESTER, 3 miles (S. W. by S.) from Nether Knutsford; containing 378 inhabitants. A school is supported by subscription amounting to about £10 per annum.

PLUMPTON, a joint township with Westby, in the parish of KIRKHAM, union of the FYLDE, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, Northern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 3 miles (W. by N.) from Kirkham: the population is returned with Westby. This place was celebrated, no less than five centuries ago, for its mines of iron, and a considerable quantity of ore is still obtained at Whitrigs, in the neighbourhood. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

PLUMPTON (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of TOWCESTER, hundred of GREEN'S-NORTON, Southern Division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 6½ miles (W.) from Towcester; containing 75 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10; patron and incumbent, Rev. Benjamin Hill.

PLUMPTON, a parish, in the union of CHAILEY, hundred of STREET, rape of LEWES, Eastern Division of the county of SUSSEX, 4¼ miles (N. W. by W.) from

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Lewes; containing 275 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10; present net income, £291; patron, John Woodward, Esq. The church is a small mean building. Here is a small National school. On Plumpton plain, a considerable eminence between Ditchling and Lewes, Sir Simon de Montford drew up his army, previously to the battle of Lewes.

PLUMPTON-STREET, a township, in the parish of Hesket-in-the-Forest, Leath ward, Eastern Division of the county of Cumberland, 6½ miles (N. by W.) from Penrith; containing 165 inhabitants.

PLUMPTON-WALL, a township and chapelry, in the parish of Lazonby, union of Penrith, Leath ward, Eastern Division of the county of Cumberland, 5 miles (N. by W.) from Penrith; containing 297 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £49; patron, Earl of Lonsdale; impropriators, Vicar of Lazonby and poor of Witherslack. The chapel, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, and situated at Salkeld-Gate, a hamlet on the high road to Carlisle, was rebuilt by subscription among the inhabitants, in 1767. A school is endowed with £4. 10. per annum, for which seven children are taught. This was the ancient *Voreda*, where a Roman altar has been found; and at Castle Steads, in the neighbourhood, an inscribed stone, with a bust, was discovered.

PLUMPTON, WOOD, a chapelry, in the parish of St. Michael, union of Preston, hundred of Amounderness, Northern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster, 4½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Preston; containing 1719 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £96; patron, Vicar of St. Michael's. A school is conducted on the National system.

PLUMSTEAD (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of Lewisham, hundred of Lesness, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, Western Division of the county of Kent, 10 miles (S. by E.) from London; containing 2745 inhabitants. This was formerly a market-town, and possessed also a charter for fairs, now disused. The river Thames bounds the parish to the northward. The living is a vicarage, with that of East Wickham annexed, valued in the king's books at £6. 18. 4.; present net income, £706; patron, — Lloyd, Esq.; impropriators, Rev. S. Cooke, and — Patteson and — Clements, Esqrs. John Budgen, Esq., in 1807, granted land whereon to build a school-room, which was erected by subscription; in the same year William Cole bequeathed £1000, producing upwards of £46 per annum, for the support of a day and a Sunday school, which is conducted on the National system.

PLUMSTEAD (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Erpingham, hundred of North Erpingham, Eastern Division of the county of Norfolk, 5 miles (S. E. by E.) from Holt; containing 220 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 3. 4.; present net income, £151: it is in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Lancaster.

PLUMSTEAD, GREAT (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Blofield, Eastern Division of the county of Norfolk, 5½ miles (E.) from Norwich; containing 305 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich; net income, £70. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £488. 9. 6., subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £64; the glebe comprises 18 acres, valued at £19. 12. per annum. There is also a rent-charge, of £14. 5. payable to the rector of Little Plumstead, with a glebe of 25 acres. Here is a National school.

PLUMSTEAD, LITTLE (*St. Gervase and St. Protasius*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Blofield, Eastern Division of the county of Norfolk, 5½ miles (E. by N.) from Norwich; containing 312 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with those of Brundall and Witton consolidated, valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 6.; patron and incumbent, Rev. Charles Penrice. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £456, subject to the payment of rates; the glebe comprises 56 acres, valued at £83. 10. per annum. A school is supported by the rector.

PLUMTREE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Bingham, partly in the Southern Division of the wapentake of Bingham, and partly in the Northern Division of the wapentake of Rushcliffe, Southern Division of the county of Nottingham, 5½ miles (S. S. E.) from Nottingham; containing 605 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 19. 7.; present net income, £1113; patron, W. Elliott, Esq. The church is principally in the Norman style of architecture. The villages of Plumtree and Normanton adjoin each other; at the latter the Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship, erected in 1827. There are considerable rocks of limestone in the parish.

PLUNGAR (*St. Helen*), a parish, in the union of Bingham, hundred of Framland, Northern Division of the county of Leicester, 10½ miles (N. by E.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing 244 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage; net income, £124; patron and impropriator, Duke of Rutland. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a small school, partly supported by endowment. The Grantham and Nottingham canal passes through the parish.

PLUSH, a tything, in the parish and hundred of Buckland-Newton, Cerne Division of the county of Dorset, 3 miles (S. E.) from Buckland; containing 154 inhabitants. Here is a chapel of ease to the vicarage of Buckland.

PLYMOUTH, a sea-port, borough, and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, locally in the hundred of Roborough, Roborough and Southern Divisions of the county of Devon, 44 miles (S. W.) from Exeter, and 215 (W. S. W.) from London; containing, exclusively of parts of the parishes of St. Andrew and Charles the Martyr, but including the towns of Devonport and Stonehouse, 75,534 inhabitants, of which number, about 31,000 are in Plymouth. This place, which is one of the principal naval and military stations in the kingdom, and, during war, the most important, as commanding the entrance of the English Channel, and being the grand rendezvous of the channel fleet, is by some supposed to have been the *Tamoreverthe* of the Saxons. At the time of the Conquest, however, it was known only as a small fishing town, which, under the

Arms.

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appellation of Sutton, or South Town, was dependent on the abbey of Plympton, and which some time afterwards obtained the name of Plymouth, descriptive of its situation on the river Plym, near its influx into the bay called Plymouth Sound. Henry III., in the 37th of his reign, granted to the prior of Plympton a market and a fair, with the right of holding weekly courts, assize of bread and beer, and view of frankpledge. This port became at an early period the occasional rendezvous of the British navy; and here, in 1355, Edward the Black Prince embarked, on his expedition to France, and landed on his return, with his royal prisoners. From the convenience of its harbour the town appears to have soon obtained a considerable degree of importance, and to have become extremely populous. The French effected a landing here in the course of this reign, and attempted to burn it, but were repulsed by the intrepidity of Courtenay, Earl of Devonshire, who, with the neighbouring gentry and their vassals, drove them back to their ships, with the loss of 500 men. They made various other attempts, and, in the reign of Henry IV., landed with a party of troops from Brestague, under the command of the Marshal of Bretagne and Monsieur De Castell, and, before any effectual resistance could be opposed to them, burnt several houses; but failing in their design to reduce the castle, and take possession of the higher part of the town, they retreated to their ships, and proceeded to Dartmouth, where De Castell and several hundred of his men were made prisoners. From this time the town declined into a mere fishing village again, till the reign of Henry VI., during which it was improved greatly by the prior of Plympton, who rebuilt many of the houses, and, by granting liberal leases, encouraged persons to reside there, thus considerably promoting the increase of its population; its port became once more frequented by merchants, its trade revived, and its importance as a naval and military station became apparent. On a petition from the inhabitants, urging the necessity of fortifying the town and port against the future assaults of the enemy, the king granted them a toll on all merchandise entering the port. To these fortifications Leland alludes, in his description of the town, with which a chart, taken in the reign of Henry VIII., and now in the British Museum, exactly coincides. In the 18th of Henry VI. (1439) the town was incorporated, under the designation of Plymouth; and the manor of Sutton-Prior, with all its rights and appurtenances, was settled on the corporation, with a reserved annual rent of £40 payable to the prior of Plympton, and an annuity of ten marks to the abbot of Bath. In 1512, an act was passed for enlarging and strengthening the fortifications, a grant of indulgences being issued by Bishop Lacy to all who contributed to that work: and, to prevent the accumulation of sand at the mouth of the harbour, the tin miners were prohibited working in the neighbourhood of any river communicating with the sea at Plymouth. In the 27th of Elizabeth, the corporation obtained an act of parliament for supplying the town with fresh water, which was brought, by Sir Francis Drake, who displayed in the work considerable engineering ability, by a channel, locally called a leat, from the confines of Dartmoor, and which, after a circuitous course of 24 miles, discharges itself into a reservoir in the town.

In 1588, the British fleet of 120 sail, to which this port contributed seven ships, assembled in Plymouth Sound, under the command of Charles, Lord Howard, afterwards Earl of Nottingham, Sir Francis Drake, and Sir John Hawkins, to oppose the Spanish Armada. The Armada, after appearing off Penlee point, the Hoe, and adjacent coast, advanced to the east, where it was attacked by the British fleet, joined by other ships from Dartmouth; and after several rencounters, driven by fire ships from its anchorage off Calais, and having suffered severely from a storm, this formidable armament was annihilated. In 1595, a body of Spaniards effected a landing on the coast of Cornwall, but their progress was checked by the activity of Sir Francis Godolphin, and 22 chests, full of Papal bulls, dispensations, and pardons, which had been taken in that county, were brought into Plymouth and burnt in the market-place. In 1596, this port was the place of rendezvous for the British fleet destined for the expedition against Cadiz, under the command of the Earls of Essex and Nottingham, in which Lord Howard was Vice-Admiral, and Sir Walter Raleigh Rear-Admiral; and from it also the Earl of Essex embarked on his unfortunate expedition to Ireland. In 1625, Charles I., with 120 ships and 6000 troops, arrived from Portsmouth, and remained in this town for ten days, during which time he was, with his whole court, sumptuously entertained by the mayor and commonalty. At the commencement of the parliamentary war, the inhabitants, embracing the cause of the parliament, seized the town during the absence of the king's delegate: and in 1643, the royalists under Prince Maurice and Colonel Digby, after an ineffectual attempt at a siege and blockade, were worsted in partial skirmishes, and compelled to withdraw their forces. After repeated attempts to obtain possession of the town, Sir R. Grenville endeavoured to blockade it, but was repulsed by the arrival of the Earl of Essex. Sir Richard, however commenced a second blockade, which, after a continuance of nearly a year and a half, was found unavailing, and, notwithstanding repeated assaults, the parliamentarians remained in quiet possession of the town: many of the fortifications and military works which were raised on this occasion are still perceptible on the heights in the vicinity. After the Restoration, the present citadel was erected, and the fortifications rendered more complete. On the appearance of the combined fleets in the channel, in 1779, the French prisoners of war were removed from this place to Exeter; and in 1814, the Bellerophon anchored in the Sound, on her voyage to St. Helena with the Emperor Napoleon. In 1828, the Russian fleet remained for some time in this harbour, while waiting for tidings of the Admiral's ship, which had parted from it in a storm; and in 1829, Don Miguel, Regent of Portugal, visited Plymouth, which subsequently afforded an hospitable asylum for several months to 3000 of the adherents of Don Pedro of Brazil.

The town is pleasantly situated at the mouth of the river Plym, on the north shore of the Sound: the eastern portion exhibits several irregularly formed streets, which in some parts are inconveniently narrow; but the western part is more regularly built, and contains many ranges of handsome and substantial houses, among which are several fine specimens of architecture: it is lighted with gas, and amply supplied with excel-

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lent water. The surrounding scenery abounds with objects of striking interest and magnificence. From the summit of the Hoe, an eminence near the town, are seen, on the south, the spacious Sound, containing within the Breakwater an area of nearly five square miles, affording safe anchorage to ships of the largest burden, and bounded on the west by the richly-wooded heights of Mount-Edgecumbe, and on the east by Mount Batten and the Wembury cliffs; the fortified summit of Drake or St. Nicholas' island, near the shore, and the Breakwater in the distance. The inland view is bounded by the lofty elevations of Cornwall, and the barren heights of Dartmoor; and in the fore-ground are seen the towns of Plymouth, Stonehouse, and Devonport, extending in a continued line. This place is chiefly distinguished for the capaciousness of its harbours, and for the importance of its maritime commerce; the naval arsenal, and yards for building ships of war, are noticed under the head of Devonport (which see). The principal harbours are the Sound, Sutton Pool, the Hamoaze, Stonehouse Pool, Barn Pool, the Catwater, and several smaller ones. The Sound, which is capable of holding 2000 vessels, has been rendered much more secure by the construction of the Breakwater, which may be regarded as the most gigantic work ever effected in England. It was commenced on Aug. 12th, 1812, and has, during its progress, experienced two most severe trials, effectually proving its strength and utility. In Jan. 1817, and Nov. 1824, the southern coast of England was strewed with wrecks. The Breakwater, presenting an uneven and unfinished surface, was the more liable to be disturbed by the violence of the waters; but it was by no means seriously injured, and evidently served as a very great protection to the town of Plymouth. This immense barrier is composed of blocks of Plymouth marble of several tons' weight. It is in length at the base 1760 yards; in breadth, 120. The slope facing the sea is much more gradual than the inclination toward the land. The flat surface on the top forms a fine promenade, approached by three flights of steps, leading to one common landing, near the centre of the work. Operations are now in progress for erecting a lighthouse on the western extremity of the Breakwater. On the eastern side of the Sound, at Staddon Point, is a quay for the accommodation of vessels taking in fresh water. Near it, in a hollow between two hills, a reservoir has been constructed, capable of containing 12,000 tons of fresh water, for the use of the navy, which is constantly supplied by an excellent stream: the water is thence conveyed to the quay in iron pipes. Near the reservoir is the residence of the superintendent of the Breakwater establishment, and in the vicinity are numerous cottages for the convenience of those who visit this interesting spot.

The Eddystone Lighthouse, as a successful effort of art, is scarcely less extraordinary than the gigantic structure just described. It is built on a rock in the channel, about fifteen miles south-west from the citadel of Plymouth. In 1696, a wooden lighthouse was first erected on this rock by Mr. Winstanley, who was so convinced of its security, that he desired to be within it during "the greatest storm that might ever blow under the heavens." His wish was fatally fulfilled: in Nov. 1703, he perished with the structure itself. A second lighthouse of stone and timber was completed by Mr. Rudyerd in 1709, which was destroyed by an accidental fire, in Dec. 1755. The present building was begun on the 1st of June, 1757, and completed in Oct. 1759, according to the masterly design of Mr. Smeaton: it is 100 feet high, and 26 feet in diameter. The outside and basement are formed of granite, the lantern on the summit being composed of cast-iron and copper: it is octagonal in plan. The Citadel is a most noble fortification, consisting of three regular and two irregular bastions, the curtains of the former being strengthened by ravelins, &c. This extensive building includes houses for the officers, barracks, an hospital, chapel, magazine, and armoury. The ramparts are three quarters of a mile in circuit. Here are in general from 400 to 500 men, a portion of whom relieve the garrison on St. Nicholas' Island every month. The Old Victualling-Office, below the citadel, on the east, has been recently removed to Stonehouse: the vast range of buildings here is now the property of some merchants of the port, and other portions constitute part of the glacis of the citadel. The Mill Bay Prisons of War are capable of holding 3000 men; the building stands on an eminence near the sea, whereby it is rendered not only more healthy, but more convenient for the landing of prisoners.

The Union Sea Baths comprise shower, vapour, private, plunging, and swimming baths, a reading-room, and another for refreshments, with all necessary appendages. The waters of a medicinal spring, named the Victoria Spa, are dispensed at the pump-room in the same building. The greatest architectural ornament in the town is the Royal Hotel, assembly-room, and theatre, comprised in one design, covering nearly an acre of ground. The north-west front is nearly 300 feet in length, the centre being decorated with a noble Ionic portico of eight columns, under which is the entrance to the assembly-room and the theatre; the former is a most elegant apartment, 80 feet in length and 40 feet wide, decorated with Corinthian columns. The theatre is sufficiently spacious, and appropriately decorated: it contains a good pit, and two tiers of boxes, with gallery and slips above: the proscenium is ornamented with Ionic columns, and the scenery is superior to what might be expected in a provincial town. The entrance to the inn is under a smaller portico at the eastern side of the building, which is in every respect a noble structure: it was commenced in Sept. 1811, and completed at an expense of £50,000, defrayed by the corporation. Near this is the Athenæum, a structure of inferior magnitude, though of equal architectural merit: its front exhibits a Grecian Doric portico, and in the interior is a spacious lecture-room, decorated with casts from the Elgin marbles, &c. The foundation stone was laid in 1818, by Henry Woolcombe, Esq., president of the Plymouth Institution for the Promotion of the Arts, Science, and Literature, and the institution was opened on Feb. 4th, 1819: the society meet once a week during the season, when a paper is read, and the subject subsequently discussed; a volume of transactions is also published from time to time: here also are triennial exhibitions of pictures. The public library, founded by George Eastlake, Esq., in 1812, a simple but classical building, is another ornament to the town: adjoining the library, which is a handsome vaulted apart-

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ment, are reading and committee rooms. In one of these rooms is a law library, and there are in the town a medical library, and another of divinity recently commenced. The Freemasons' Hall is a well-designed edifice, including, besides the hall used by the brethren, an auction-room and a commercial news-room. The Horticultural Society has not yet a permanent location; two exhibitions are held annually, one at the assembly-rooms here, the other at Devonport. A Mechanics' Institute was opened in December 1827. In 1838 the Devon and Cornwall Natural History Society was formed, which is for the present held in the Mechanics' Institute; and a museum and naturalist's library are in course of formation. Plymouth Regatta usually takes place in the Sound, in July, when thousands assemble on the Hoe to witness the splendid exhibition. The races are held on Chelson Meadow, containing 175 acres, which have been recovered from the sea by an embankment 2910 feet in length: this great improvement was executed by order of the Earl of Morley, who received, in consequence, a gold medal from the Society of Arts. To this nobleman the inhabitants are also indebted for a magnificent iron bridge over the river Lary, constructed by Mr. Rendel, engineer: it was opened to the public on the 16th of July, 1827, and consists of five elliptical arches of cast-iron, the central arch being 100 feet in span. As a design it is highly worthy of encomium; and its convenience is equally unquestionable; for, by following the new line of road to which it leads, the hills in the old route to Totnes are avoided. Near this bridge is Saltram, the noble residence of the Earl of Morley. Mr. Rendel likewise constructed the chain steam ferry boat at Devonport and Saltash, and is at present preparing surveys for continuing the Bristol and Exeter railroad to Plymouth.

A considerable trade in timber is now carried on with North America, the Baltic, the Mediterranean, &c.; and a direct intercourse has been established with the West Indies, highly advantageous to the port, inasmuch as the imports, coming immediately from the colonies, escape the agencies, duties, and port charges of London and Bristol. The coasting trade is chiefly with London, Newcastle, Newport (in Wales), and Bristol. Great quantities of manganese are shipped to Scotland, wool to Hull, and lead to Bristol and the metropolis. In the foreign trade there are employed, besides numerous chartered vessels, 29 sail belonging to the port, varying from 60 to 500 tons in burden. Upwards of 50 coasting vessels also belong to Sutton Pool. To the entire port of Plymouth it may be said that 300 merchant vessels belong, the combined burden of which amounts to 28,000 tons. The amount of duties paid at the custom-house, in the year 1837, was £105,495. The fishery is accounted excellent, whiting and hake being among the fish which more particularly abound. Several trolling and hooking boats employed in this fishery belong to Sutton Pool, which is held on lease under the duchy of Cornwall. The piers, through which it is entered, were erected by means of parliamentary grants, in 1791 and 1799. The quays surrounding it are numerous and convenient: here are also several yards for building and repairing merchant ships. Catwater harbour, into which the river Plym falls, is capable of receiving 1000 sail of large merchant vessels. Mr. Gill, a merchant here, has obtained permission from the Lords of the Admiralty to construct a pier at Mill bay, a central point in the port of Plymouth: this proposed pier will be capable of affording accommodation to the British Queen and other large steamers at all times of the tide; the designs have been prepared by Mr. Rendel, under whose direction the works are to be executed. The Custom-House is a commodious and substantial structure, with a handsome granite front, and well-designed long room. The Exchange has no pretensions to elegance, though fully serving its intended purpose: it includes a Chamber of Commerce, Marine Insurance Office, Steam-Packet Office, &c.

The neighbourhood abounds with quarries of granite and slate, and the traffic in these articles has been greatly facilitated by a rail-road, the projection of which is mainly attributable to Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt: it extends from Prince Rock and Sutton Pool, in Plymouth, to Bachelor's Hall, near the prisons on Dartmoor, and has a branch to the limeworks at Catsdown; altogether, its length through a very circuitous course is about 30 miles. Among its advantages may be enumerated the facility it affords for conveying large quantities of granite and other commodities to Plymouth, and coal, lime, and, in particular, manure, from Plymouth into the interior. The Plymouth marble is justly esteemed, on account of its veining and susceptibility of polish. The quarries are very extensive: those at Catsdown, Prince Rock, and Oreston, near Lary bridge, from which the material for the breakwater is obtained, are the principal. The Oreston, West Hoe, and Pomphlet quarries, belonging to the Earl of Morley, were opened in the year 1812, and in the progress of the work a cavity was discovered in the marble rock, about twenty-five feet long and twelve feet square, in which were found, imbedded in clay, numerous bones of the rhinoceros, hyena, deer, ox, horse, &c., containing less animal matter in them than any fossil bones hitherto discovered, and usually perfect. All this range is full of organic remains of the coralline period, containing a great variety of testacea and other marine animals. Several other caves have been opened by the quarriers under the Hoe, one containing a vast reservoir of fresh water, but no organic remains appear to have been discovered. Plymouth is now a stannary town, and there are within a radius of about ten miles several mines, more or less in a productive state. The market days are Monday, Thursday, and Saturday; the market-place, a spacious area comprising three acres, is enclosed with a wall, in which are three principal entrances. The fairs, in April and Nov., are not fixed to any particular day, but are regulated by those of Plympton; the latter, which is called the great market, is well attended.

Old Corporation Seal.

The government, by successive charters of incorporation, was vested in a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 24 common-councilmen, assisted by a recorder, town-clerk, chamberlain, coroner, sergeants-at-mace, and subordinate officers. The mayor, late mayor, recorder, and two senior aldermen, were justices of the peace, with exclusive jurisdiction. The cor-

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poration now consists of a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 36 councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, for an abstract of which see the Appendix, No. I. The borough is divided into six wards. The revenue of the corporation amounts to about £6700 per annum. The mayor, late mayor, and recorder, are justices of the peace, with eight others appointed by commission. The police force is excellent, and consists of a superintendent, three inspectors, and 27 constables, with an indefinite number of supernumeraries. The borough exercised the elective franchise in the 26th and 33rd of Edward I., and in the 4th and 7th of Edward II., from which time it omitted till the 20th of Henry IV.; it has since regularly returned two members to parliament. The right of election was formerly vested in the freemen generally; but, by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, the non-resident freemen, except within seven miles, have been disfranchised, and the privilege has been extended to the £10 householders of an enlarged district, comprising altogether an area of 1393 acres, of which the limits are minutely described in the Appendix, No. II.: the old borough contained 1351 acres. The number of voters registered in 1838 was 1902, of whom 97 were freemen: the mayor is the returning officer. Courts of quarter session are held in the borough, under a grant from the Crown, of which the recorder is the sole judge: he also presides in a court of record, which sits as occasion requires; the periods of pleading recur weekly. The magistrates hold petty sessions every Monday and Thursday, and a magistrate sits daily for the despatch of police business. This town has been made a polling-place for the southern division of the county. The guildhall is an irregular structure, in a mixed style of architecture, comprising a hall for the transaction of the public business, jury and committee rooms, the central watch-house and the town prison.

The town is included within the parishes of *St. Andrew* and *Charles*. The living of St. Andrew's is a vicarage, with the chapelries of Pennycross, East Stonehouse, and St. Budeaux, valued in the king's books at £12. 15. 5.; present net income, £920; it is in the patronage of the Corporation; impropriators, Representatives of E. P. Bastard, Esq. The church is a spacious structure of very ancient foundation, and has been repaired and improved, at an expense of £5000: it has a lofty square embattled tower; the interior is finely arranged, and coloured in imitation of granite. Her Majesty's Commissioners have approved of a plan for building a new church in this parish, and the Incorporated Society have contributed £500 in aid of the expense, for which 600 free sittings will be provided. The living of the parish of Charles is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 15. 5.; present net income, £612; it is in the patronage of the Corporation. The church, begun a little before, and completed soon after, the parliamentary war, is a neat edifice, in the later style of English architecture, with a square tower surmounted by a well-proportioned spire. St. Andrew's and Charles' chapels are neat edifices, of which the former, built at the expense of the Rev. Robert Lampen, and Messrs. Woollcombe, Gill, and Pridham, was consecrated in 1823, and the latter in 1829. The livings of both are perpetual curacies: net income of the former, £148; patron, Vicar of St. Andrew's: net income of the latter, £100; patrons, Trustees. Eldad chapel, a handsome edifice in the later style of English architecture, was opened in 1830. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, Presbyterians, and Unitarians, and a synagogue; also a Roman Catholic chapel at Stonehouse.

The grammar school, a substantial stone building, with a residence for the master, was founded in 1572, by Queen Elizabeth, who granted to the corporation the arrears of a rent-charge upon the vicarage, on condition that they should find a lecturer, and pay £20 a year to a schoolmaster. The Red boys' school was established in pursuance of the will of E. Hele, Esq., of Wembury, dated 1632: eight of the boys are clothed and apprenticed. The Blue boys' school was founded by means of a bequest by Mr. J. Lanyon: it has the same advantages as the Red boys' school, and there are generally twelve children on the foundation. In 1625, Messrs. T. and N. Sherwill founded a school and asylum for orphans: there are now eight boys on the foundation. In Vennel-street is a day and Sunday school, called the Household of Faith, in which 60 girls are instructed from the proceeds of an endowment. The Grey school was founded in 1713: it is supported by endowment, and affords instruction to 80 boys, of whom 40 are clothed; and 80 girls, of whom 20 are clothed. The public school, conducted on the plans of Mr. Lancaster and Dr. Bell, is supported by subscription, and affords instruction to 300 children. There are also two National schools, supported by subscription. In Prince's-square is a classical and mathematical proprietary school, a neat building of the Doric order. In Dame Rogers' school 50 girls are clothed, maintained, and educated. Here are also a school of industry, chiefly supported by the Society of Friends; and a Presbyterian school, called the "Benevolent Institution," contains 60 girls, who are clothed and educated; it is partly supported by a small endowment, and partly by subscription. A Misericordia Society was established in 1794. There is also a Humane Society, which bestows medals upon those who have exerted themselves in saving lives. The Merchantmen's hospital is for the relief of maimed or disabled seamen, and for the widows and orphans of such as are killed or drowned in the merchants' service. St. Andrew's almshouses are for the reception of twelve poor widows: behind these are others belonging to the workhouse. Charles' almshouses, built in 1679, are capable of containing 40 persons, who receive a weekly allowance from the parish. In 1703, Col. Jory erected a building for twelve sailors' widows, each of whom now receives a monthly allowance of twenty-five shillings. The public dispensary was erected in 1807, in consequence of a bequest of £1000 by C. Yonge, Esq.: it is gratuitously attended by two physicians, surgeons, &c. Here is also an eye infirmary, supported by voluntary contributions. The workhouse was established by act of parliament in 1708: it is under the management of a body corporate, entitled "the Governor and Guardians of the poor's portion in Plymouth." The guardians are 52 in number, of whom 14 are chosen annually from the town council, twenty from the parish of St. Andrew, and eighteen from the parish of Charles. The establishment includes, besides the wards for the paupers, school-rooms for boys and girls, a

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bridewell, infirmary, &c.: the principal governor has the right of committing offenders to the bridewell for a period not exceeding seven days. The remaining charitable societies are, for lying-in women, for reclaiming dissolute females, and for the relief of the sick poor generally. This is the birthplace of Sir Thomas Edmondes, a distinguished statesman and political writer, born in 1563; of the gallant admiral, Sir John Hawkins, who died in 1590; of Jacob Bryant, a learned antiquary, who was born in 1715, and died in 1804; of James Northcote and Charles Lock Eastlake, Esqrs., royal academicians; of Samuel Prout, an eminent painter in water colours; and of B. Haydon, the historical painter. Ambrose Johns, the landscape painter; John Huxham, the celebrated physician, and Henry Bone, the eminent enamel painter, resided here for some time. Plymouth gives the title of Earl to the family of Windsor.

PLYMOUTH-DOCK, county of DEVON.—See DEVONPORT.

PLYMPTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of PLYMPTON, Ermington and Plympton, and Southern, Divisions of the county of DEVON, ½ a mile (N. W. by W.) from Earl's-Plympton; containing 2153 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from its situation on the river Plym, and the dedication of its church to St. Mary. During the Heptarchy a college was founded here by one of the Saxon kings, and afterwards augmented by Edgar, for Black canons; but, in consequence of the disobedience of the monks to the injunction of celibacy, it was, in 1121, dissolved by William Warlewast, Bishop of Exeter, who founded a priory for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, which he amply endowed and dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. The revenues of the priory were greatly augmented by the families of Baldwin and Valletort, and by the munificence of several of the nobility and gentry in the neighbourhood. Among its possessions were the tithes of this and several adjoining parishes, various landed estates, St. Nicholas' island, and a great part of Plymouth, in which town the prior possessed great authority, having the casting vote in the appointment of the mayor; and even at present the custom of calling his name upon those occasions, and waiting a given time for his appearance, before the mayor is sworn in, is still observed. The priory continued to flourish till the dissolution, when its revenues were estimated at £912. 12. 8.: a pension of £120 was granted to the prior, and pensions varying from £6 to £10 were assigned to each of the 20 monks of which the establishment at that time consisted. The site was granted in the 2nd of Queen Elizabeth to Sir Arthur Champerdown; it has since been disposed of in small portions to various persons, and the only remains are a garden and orchard, in all about eight acres, by which the mouldering ruins, adjoining the churchyard, are surrounded. The parish, which is one of the most extensive in the county, comprises the several villages of Ridgeway, Underwood, Colebrook, Hemerdon, Sparkwell, Venton, and Lee Mill Bridge; the surrounding scenery is beautifully diversified, and the views abound with interest and variety. Among the numerous seats in the parish are Saltram, the residence of the Earl of Morley, a spacious mansion beautifully situated; Newnham Park, the ancient property of the family of the Strodes, who have resided in the parish more than four centuries; Goodamoor, the seat of the Trebys; Hemerdon, of the Woollcombes; Beechwood, of Richard Rosdew, Esq.; Chaddlewood, of Major Symons, and various others. Slate and paving-stone of excellent quality are found in the parish; and on the banks of the river Plym is Cann quarry, belonging to the Earl of Morley, from which large quantities of slate and paving-stone are sent to London, Brighton, and other parts of the kingdom: the stone, which is very durable, resembles the Dove marble in appearance. A canal and railroad, communicating with the Plymouth and Dartmoor railway, have been constructed by his lordship's lessees at a great expense, affording a facility of conveyance for the produce of the quarries. There are some copper and tin mines, of which the largest and most flourishing is called Bottle Hill mine. The roads, of which there are 150 miles in this extensive parish, are kept in good repair.

The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £110; patrons, Dean and Canons of Windsor, to whom the tithes were granted by Edward VI., and who pay an annual stipend to the minister. The church, which has been recently renovated, is a large and spacious structure, chiefly in the later style of English architecture, with a handsome tower; in the chancel are three sedilia and a piscina of early date; in the north aisle is an ancient monument to the memory of Richard Strode, Esq., of Newnham; and in the south aisle is a similar monument to one of the Courtenay family: they are both altar-tombs with recumbent figures in armour, under canopied niches. In the chancel is a monument to Viscount Boringdon, son of the Earl of Morley, who died in Paris, in 1817, aged eleven years, in consequence of the beard of an ear of rye having passed through the windpipe into the lungs; there are also several monumental tablets. A girls' school is supported by the Countess of Morley, who also clothes 15; and another school for girls is supported by Miss Symons. The poor law union of Plympton-St. Mary comprises 19 parishes or places, under the care of 35 guardians, and, according to the census of 1831, contains a population of 18,244. The workhouse occupies the site of an ancient hospital for lepers, founded in the reign of Edward III.; the adjoining lands, forming part of the endowment, and called the Maudlyn lands, produce £30 per annum, which charity is under the control of the minister of the parish and six of the principal inhabitants, and at present is appropriated to the relief of the lunatics.

PLYMPTON, EARL'S, or PLYMPTON (*St. Maurice*), an incorporated market-town and parish, having separate jurisdiction, in the union of PLYMPTON-ST. MARY, locally in the hundred of Plympton, Ermington and Plympton, and Southern, Divisions of the county of DEVON, 39 miles (S. W.) from Exeter, and 210 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 804 inhabitants. This place, which derives its name from its situation near the river Plym, is noticed in Domesday-book as a royal demesne, under

Corporation Seal.

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the title of "*Terra-Regis*;" it was the head of an ancient barony, of which the lords were invested with the power of inflicting capital punishment, and had an important castle, which, soon after the Conquest, was held by Redvers or Rivers, whom Henry I., about the year 1100, created Earl of Devon, and to whom he also gave the barony. The castle and barony remained in the possession of his son Baldwin, who, embracing the party of the Empress Matilda against Stephen, was obliged to leave the kingdom; during his absence it was surrendered by some knights of his party to the king, but was afterwards restored to his son, and remained for a considerable time in his family. In the reign of Henry III., Baldwin de Rivers, a descendant of the former earl of that name, made this place a free borough by charter granted in 1241, and invested the inhabitants with many privileges, among which were the grant of a market and a fair; and in the reign of Edward III. it was constituted one of the Stannary towns. The town, though small, consists of well-built houses of respectable appearance; it is beautifully situated in a valley, about a mile to the south-east of the river Plym, and, with the orchards and trees by which it is surrounded, the castle hill and the tower of the church, forms a strikingly picturesque feature in the landscape, as seen from the London road. The market is on Friday, and the fairs are on Feb. 25th, Aug. 12th, and Oct. 28th. The government, under the charter of Earl Baldwin, confirmed by Edward III. and succeeding sovereigns, is vested in a mayor, recorder, a bailiff, and eight aldermen, who form the common council. The mayor, recorder, and senior aldermen are justices of the peace for the borough, of which the jurisdiction extends over part of the parish of Plympton-St. Mary. The corporation hold quarterly courts of session for determining on offences not capital, and by their charter have power to hold courts of record for the recovery of debts to any amount, but no court has ever been held. The borough first sent members to parliament in the 23rd of Edward I., since which time, till the late bill passed for amending the representation, it continued to return two members. The right of election was vested in the free burgesses, and the mayor was the returning officer. The guildhall, which bears the date 1696, is a neat substantial edifice, in front of which is a piazza, with granite pillars and circular arches: the council-chamber and banqueting-room are good apartments; in the latter, which has been lately dismantled, were some portraits of the Treby family, and a portrait of Sir Joshua Reynolds, painted by himself. The prison for the borough is very small, and is used only for the confinement of prisoners committed but a short time prior to the holding of the sessions. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £100; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church, anciently a chantry chapel appendant to Plympton-St. Mary, was founded by John Brackley, Esq., in 1547, and dedicated to St. Maurice; it contains some interesting monuments. There is a place of worship for Independent Calvinists. The grammar school was founded and endowed with an estate, now producing upwards of £200 per annum, by Elizeus Hele, Esq., of Fardel, in the parish of Cornwood; and a spacious school-house, in the style of old English architecture, supported on a piazza, was erected by Sir John Maynard, one of his trustees, in 1664. Sir Joshua Reynolds was born in this house, and received the rudiments of his education under his father, who was then master of the school. In entering his baptism in the parish register he was called Joseph, as appears by a subsequent memorandum in the same, purporting that, in the entry of baptisms for the year 1723, the person by mistake named Joseph, son of Samuel Reynolds, Clerk, baptized July 30th, was Joshua Reynolds, the celebrated painter, who died Feb. 23rd, 1792. On the north side of the town are some remains of the ancient castle, occupying a quadrangular area surrounded with a fosse, and skirted on the east by a steep conical mount, on the summit of which is a small fragment of the keep. The lordship and honour of the castle, after being divided among several possessors, are now, with their rights and possessions, among which was the ferry over the river Lary, re-united, and the property of the Earl of Morley.

PLYMSTOCK (*St. Mary and All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Plympton St. Mary, hundred of Plympton, Ermington and Plympton, and Southern, Divisions of the county of Devon, 3 miles (S. W. by W.) from Earl's-Plympton; containing 3088 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £188; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church contains 150 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £120 in aid of the expense. At Hooe was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Catherine. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. At Oreston, in this parish, is the great marble quarry from which the material was obtained for the construction of the Breakwater. There are wet docks at Turnchapel, belonging to the Earl of Morley, sufficiently capacious for the reception of frigates, and a yard adjoining, in which 74-gun ships have been built. Plymstock was an important post during the civil war between Charles and his parliament. A free school was endowed in 1790, with £2000 three per cents., by the Rev. Vincent Warren, the interest of which is applied for teaching 30 children on the National system, and clothing 20 of them, *viz.*, ten of each sex: about 120 children are at present instructed. An almshouse was founded in 1660, by Sir Christopher Harris, for four poor persons. Radford, in this parish, is said to have been the residence of Sir Walter Raleigh, after his arrival at Plymouth in 1618; and Stoddescombe was the birthplace of Dr. Forster, a learned divine and writer.

PLYMTREE (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of Honiton, hundred of Hayridge, Cullompton and Northern Divisions of the county of Devon, 3¼ miles (S. E. by S.) from Cullompton; containing 439 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 18. 1½; present net income, £285; patrons, Provost and Fellows of Oriel College, Oxford. The church has an elegant gilt wooden screen, and an octagonal stone font. A school is partly supported by subscription.

POCKLEY, a chapelry, in the parish of Helmsley, union of Helmsley-Blackmoor, wapentake of Ryedale, North Riding of the county of York, 2¾ miles (N. E. by E.) from Helmsley; containing 217 inhabitants. A neat chapel of ease was erected in 1822, by C. Duncombe, Esq.

POCKLINGTON (*All Saints*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the Wilton-Beacon

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Division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, East Riding of the county of YORK; containing 2265 inhabitants, of which number, 2048 are in the town of Pocklington, 13 miles (E. by S.) from York, and 195 (N. by W.) from London. This town is small, and pleasantly situated in a level country, about two miles from the western edge of the Wolds, on a small stream which falls into the river Derwent: it consists principally of two streets. Races are held annually on the 2nd of May. About a mile distant is a canal, which communicates with the river, and furnishes the means of supplying the town and neighbourhood with coal, lime, manure, and merchandise, and of conveying to different places corn, flour, timber, and other articles. The market is on Saturday; and fairs are held on March 7th, May 6th, Aug. 5th, and Nov. 8th: on Nov. 9th is a statute fair for hiring servants. Petty sessions for the Wilton-Beacon division are held here. This town has been made a polling-place for the East Riding. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Yapham annexed, in the patronage of the Dean of York (the appropriator), valued in the king's books at £10. 1. 10½.; present net income, £131. There are places of worship for Independents, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, and Roman Catholics. The free grammar school was founded in the 6th of Henry VIII., by John Dowman, LL.D., under writ of the privy seal, and the government was vested in an ancient guild, established by the founder, in the parochial church here. In the 5th of Edward VI., the appointment of the master was vested in the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge, and that of the usher in the churchwardens of Pocklington; and the master and usher were incorporated, and authorised to receive all endowments of the said school, and also, with the vicar, curate, or churchwardens, to nominate to the vacancies in any of the five exhibitions established and endowed in St. John's College, Cambridge, by the founder, for scholars from this school: the endowments were augmented in the 5th of Mary, by the conveyance of messuages, lands, and hereditaments from Thomas Dowman, the founder's nephew, and still further by a similar grant from the Rev. Thomas Mountfrith: the annual income is £1020. 9. 8., which sum the master retains for his own use, after deducting £200 for the salary of the usher: about ten boys are instructed on the foundation. The old school apartments and master's house were taken down in 1819, and new premises erected on the site by the master. A National school was erected at the sole expense of Robert Dennison, Esq., and is supported by subscription. The poor law union of Pocklington comprises 47 parishes or places, under the care of 49 guardians, and, according to the census of 1831, contains a population of 14,236. In 1763, four human skeletons, one of which was enclosed in a coffin, with an urn at the head, were dug up in Barmsley field, near this town: several ancient characters were inscribed on the urn.

PODDINGTON, or PUDDINGTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WELLINGBOROUGH, hundred of WILLEY, county of BEDFORD, 5 miles (N.) from Harrold; containing 563 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 6. 8.; present net income, £89; patron and impropriator, R. Orlebar, Esq. The church contains several ancient monuments, the principal of which is erected to the memory of General Livesay. The manufacture of thread-lace is carried on here. There is a petrifying spring in the parish; and small shells of the ostroites, belemnitæ, and turbinitæ species are found imbedded in the clay and gravel pits. Canary birds in a wild state are frequently met with in the neighbourhood.

PODEN, a hamlet, in the parish of CHURCH-HONEYBOURNE, Upper Division of the hundred of BLACKENHURST, Pershore and Eastern Divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 2¾ miles (N. N. W.) from Chipping-Campden: the population is returned with the parish.

PODIMORE, MILTON (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of YEOVIL, and forming one of five unconnected portions of the hundred of WHITLEY, being locally in that of Somerton, Western Division of the county of SOMERSET, 2 miles (N. E. by N.) from Ilchester; containing 175 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 6. 5½.; patron, W. Mellior, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £190, subject to the payment of rates; the glebe comprises 22 acres, valued at £26 per annum.

PODMORE, a township, in the parish of ECCLESHALL, Northern Division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD, 3 miles from Eccleshall; containing 59 inhabitants.

POINTINGTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of SHERBORNE, hundred of HOKETHORNE, Eastern Division of the county of SOMERSET, 2½ miles (N. by E.) from Sherborne; containing 165 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 8. 4.; present net income, £247; patron, Lord Willoughby de Broke. Here is a National school.

POINTON, a chapelry, in the parish of SEMPERINGHAM, union of BOURNE, wapentake of AVELAND, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 2½ miles (E. S. E.) from Falkingham; containing 409 inhabitants.

POLEBROOK (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of Oundle, hundred of POLEBROOK, Northern Division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 2¾ miles (E. S. E.) from Oundle; containing 417 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £29. 3. 6½.; present net income, £222; patron, Bishop of Peterborough. The church is partly Norman, but principally in the early English style, with a beautiful tower and spire at the western extremity of the south aisle: the font has a cylindrical base, and an octagonal top with trefoil panelling.

POLESWORTH (*ST. EDITH*), a parish, in the union of ATHERSTONE, Tamworth Division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, Northern Division of the county of WARWICK, 4¼ miles (S. S. E.) from Tamworth; containing 1870 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; present net income, £592: it is in the patronage of the Crown. There is a place of worship for Independents. The Coventry canal passes through the parish; and this has lately been made a polling-place for the northern division of the county. A Benedictine nunnery, in honour of our Lady, was founded here about the beginning of the ninth century, by King Egbert, of which his daughter Editha was abbess, to whom, on her canonization, it was afterwards dedicated. Soon after the Conquest, the nuns were dispossessed of their lands, and retired to their cell at Oldbury; but, in the time of Stephen, they returned hither, and from Henry

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III. had the grant of a weekly market and an annual fair: at the dissolution this house possessed a revenue of £109. 6. 6.: there are still considerable remains of the conventual buildings. Francis Netherseole, in the year 1656, founded and liberally endowed a free school: the income is applied for teaching and apprenticing children of both sexes.

POLING, a parish, in the hundred of POLING, rape of ARUNDEL, Western Division of the county of SUSSEX, 3 miles (S. E.) from Arundel; containing 292 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £10; patrons, Provost and Fellows of Eton College, on the nomination of the Bishop of Chichester. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £220, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £35; the glebe comprises 2 acres, valued at £6 per annum. The church is principally in the latter style of English architecture. John Tilly, in the year 1785, bequeathed a rent-charge of £3 for teaching poor children. The knights of St. John of Jerusalem had a preceptory here, which, at the dissolution, was granted to the college of Arundel.

POLLARDS-LANDS, a township, in the parish of ST. ANDREW-AUCKLAND, union of AUCKLAND, North-Western Division of DARLINGTON ward, Southern Division of the county palatine of DURHAM; containing 138 inhabitants.

POLLECOT, a hamlet, in the parish and hundred of ASHENDON, union of AYLESBURY, county of BUCKINGHAM, 6 miles (N.) from Thame: the population is returned with the parish.

POLLINGTON, a township, in the parish of SNAITH, union of GOOLE, Lower Division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, West Riding of the county of YORK, 2¾ miles (S. W.) from Snaith; containing 482 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Independents.

POLPERRO, a sea-port and market-town, partly in the parish of LLANHALLOES, and partly in that of TALLAND, hundred of WEST, Eastern Division of the county of CORNWALL, 5 miles (E.) from Fowey, and 3 (W. S. W.) from West Looe: the population is returned with the parishes. This is a small fishing town, romantically situated, the houses being built on the sides of two steep rocky hills, and between them, through a very narrow valley, flows a small river, which separates the parishes. Here is a harbour for vessels of 150 tons' burden: the imports are chiefly coal, culm, and limestone, and grain is occasionally exported. A pilchard fishery, and an extensive hook and line fishery, are carried on, the latter of which supplies Bath, Plymouth, &c., with large quantities of fine whiting, pipers, dace, plaice, and turbot. A small market is held on Friday; and a pleasure fair on July 10th, which continues for several days, on which occasion a nominal mayor is elected by a mock council of aldermen. There was formerly a chapel at Polperro, dedicated to St. Peter, some remains of which, called the Chapel-house, are on the brow of the western hill above the town. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists, in that part of the town which is in the parish of Talland.

POLSTEAD (ST. MARY), a parish, in the union of COSFORD, hundred of BABERGH, Western Division of the county of SUFFOLK, 3¼ miles (N. N. E.) from Nayland; containing 960 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £22; patron, F. R. Reynolds, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of about £880, subject to the payment of rates. The church, pleasantly situated on an eminence in Polstead Park, is a very ancient building, chiefly in the early Norman style of architecture, of which the nave is a good specimen: the aisles and chancel are interpolated with windows in the later English style; the tower is surmounted by a spire, and is of a later date than the body of the building, as within it there is a very handsome Norman doorway, formerly the principal entrance to the church. An excellent barrel-organ has lately been presented by Miss Whitmore, sister of the rector, the case of which is executed in the Norman style, to correspond with the church; and there is a handsome Italian monument of the 16th century to the ancient family of the Brands, once patrons of the living. Near the churchyard are the living remains of a very fine oak, more than 30 feet in circumference, and probably of an age coeval with the introduction of Christianity; from its near locality to the site of the church, there is little doubt of its having once been used as a gospel oak; its present appearance is highly picturesque when viewed from the hall. The rectory-house is a good dwelling, with seventeen acres of glebe around it. The parish contains about 3500 acres, abounds with rills, and is highly picturesque: a small stream, on which there is a mill, runs through it, and empties itself into the Stour. Polstead Park is of small extent, but is well wooded and stocked with deer: the mansion is a suitable family house, and was for many years the residence of the Brands; it is now in the possession of Charles Tyrell, Esq., one of their relatives by marriage, and a lineal descendant of the celebrated Walter Tyrell. A fair is held on Polstead Green annually for two days, commencing on the Wednesday after July 2nd., but only for articles of little value. Here are a National school and an infants' school, in which upwards of 100 children are instructed, chiefly supported by the rector and Mrs. Tyrell. The interest of a small sum left by Mr. George Martin is distributed on St. Thomas's day among poor families. This parish will long be remembered as the scene of the tragic death of Maria Martin: the Red Barn still exists in good repair, and is not unfrequently visited by strangers; the family of the Corders have entirely left the place.

POLTIMORE (ST. MARY), a parish, in the union of ST. THOMAS, hundred of WONFORD, Wonford and Southern Divisions of the county of DEVON, 4 miles (N. E.) from Exeter; containing 292 inhabitants. This place is situated on the river Clist, and there are mines of manganese within the parish. The living is a rectory, with that of Huxam united, valued in the king's books at £15. 15. 5.; patron, Lord Poltimore. The tithes of Poltimore have been commuted for a rent-charge of £297, subject to the payment of rates; the glebe comprises 65 acres, valued at £104. 10. per annum. The church is principally in the decorated style of English architecture, with an elegant wooden screen: it was built by John Bampfylde, who died in the year 1390, and to whose memory it contains a slab. A school is supported by subscription. Here is an almshouse for four poor persons, founded by Mrs. Bampfylde about the year 1595, and endowed at different times by Sir Amias Bampfylde and several of his descendants.

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Poltimore gives the title of Baron to the family of Bampfylde.

PONDERS-END, a hamlet, in the parish of ENFIELD, hundred of EDMONTON, county of MIDDLESEX, 9 miles (N. N. E.) from London: the population is returned with the parish. Here is an establishment for finishing crape, at which about 150 persons are employed. The Lea navigation passes within a mile of the village. A church was built here under the act of the 58th of George III., at an expense of £4000, defrayed partly by the parliamentary commissioners, and partly by subscription. The Independents have a place of worship; and an infants' school has been established.

PONSNOOTH, a hamlet, partly in the parishes of GLUVIAS, PERRAN-ARWORTHAL, and STITHIANS, in the Eastern Division of the hundred of KERRIER, Western Division of the county of CORNWALL, 3 miles (N. W.) from Penryn: the population is returned with the respective parishes. This place is situated on the high road from Falmouth and Redruth to Penryn; the village is considerable, and the inhabitants are partly employed in the woollen manufacture, which is carried on here to some extent, and also in the Kennal gunpowder works, in the immediate vicinity. There are places of worship for Bryanites and Wesleyan Methodists; and a day school is supported by subscription.

PONSONBY, a parish, in the union of WHITEHAVEN, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, Western Division of the county of CUMBERLAND, 4¾ miles (S. E. by S.) from Egremont; containing 180 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £113; patron and impropriator, E. Stanley, Esq. The church is a neat structure, exhibiting in the windows some ancient stained glass brought from Dalegarth Hall. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Calder, and freestone is obtained within its limits. On an eminence at Infell are some remains of a Roman camp.

Arms.

PONTEFRACT (*St. GILES*), a borough, market-town, and parish, in the Upper Division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, West Riding of the county of YORK; containing 9254 inhabitants, of which number, 4832 are in the borough of Pontefract, 23 miles (S. S. W.) from York, and 177½ (N. N. W.) from London. This place, which appears to have risen from the ruins of the ancient *Legeolium*, a Roman station in the vicinity, now Castleford, was by the Saxons called *Kirkby*, and after the Conquest obtained the name of *Pontfract*, from the breaking of a bridge over the river Aire, while William, Archbishop of York, and son of the sister of King Stephen, was passing over it, attended by an immense crowd, who escorted him on his return from Rome. Though not itself a Roman station, it was probably a place of inferior importance connected with *Legeolium*, as the Watling-street passed through the park, near the town, and vestiges of a Roman camp were distinctly traceable previously to the recent enclosure of waste lands. During the time of the Saxons, to whom some historians attribute the building of the town, Alric, a Saxon chief, erected a castle here, which, having been demolished or suffered to fall into decay, was repaired, or more probably rebuilt, by Hildebert de Lacy, to whom, at the time of the Conquest, William granted the honour and manor of Pontefract. In the reign of Edward II., the castle being then in the possession of Thomas Earl of Lancaster, who had revolted against the king, on account of his partiality to Piers Gaveston, was besieged and taken; and the Earl being soon after made prisoner, by Andrew de Hercla, at Boroughbridge, was brought to Pontefract, where, being condemned by the king, he was beheaded, and several of the barons who had joined his party were hanged. Having been canonized, a chapel was erected on the spot of his decapitation, and, in honour of his memory, dedicated to St. Thomas. His descendant, the renowned John of Gaunt, retired to this castle in the reign of Richard II., and fortified it against the king; but a reconciliation taking place, through the medium of Joan, the king's mother, no further hostilities ensued. Henry de Bolingbroke, Duke of Hereford, then an exile in France, exasperated by the king's attempt to deprive him of the duchy of Lancaster and honour of Pontefract, to which he had succeeded by the death of his father, and having received an invitation from some of the principal nobility, landed at Ravenspur, in this county; and being joined by the Lords Willoughby, Ross, D'Arcy, Beaumont, and other persons of distinction, with an army of 60,000 men, a battle ensued, which terminated in the deposition and imprisonment of the king, and the exaltation of the duke to the throne, by the title of Henry IV. Richard, after his deposition, was for some time confined in this castle, where he was inhumanly put to death. Henry frequently resided in it, where he held a parliament, after the battle of Shrewsbury, and, in 1404, signed the truce between England and Scotland. Scroop, Archbishop of York, having raised an insurrection, in which he was joined by the Earl of Northumberland, for the dethronement of the king, was by treachery made prisoner, and being brought hither, where Henry at that time resided, was sentenced to death, and executed. Queen Margaret during the absence of the king in Scotland, resided in this castle, and was delivered of her fifth son at Brotherton, in the immediate vicinity, having been taken ill while on a hunting excursion. After the battle of Agincourt, in the reign of Henry V., the Duke of Orleans and several French noblemen of the highest rank, whom that monarch had taken prisoners, were confined in the castle; and in the year following, the young king of Scotland, who had been taken prisoner on his voyage to France, was confined here till the commencement of the following reign.

During the war between the houses of York and Lancaster, this castle was the prison of numerous noblemen, of whom several were put to death within its walls. Earl Rivers, who had been kept a prisoner here by the Duke of Gloucester, whose designs he had ineffectually attempted to oppose, was put to death in the castle, together with Sir Richard Grey and Sir Thomas Vaughan. In 1461, Edward IV., with an army of 40,000 men, fixed his head-quarters here, whence he marched against the Lancastrians; the two armies met at Towton, where the battle took place, and nearly

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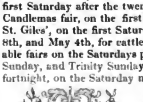
37,000 men were left dead on the field. After the union of the houses of York and Lancaster, in the person of Henry VII., that monarch visited the castle, in the second year of his reign: it was honoured also by a visit from Henry VIII., in 1540; from James I., in 1603 and 1617, on his progress to Scotland; and from Charles I., in 1625. In the rebellion called the Pilgrimage of Grace, the castle was surrendered by Thomas, Lord D'Arcy, to the troops under the command of Aske. At the commencement of the parliamentary war, it was garrisoned for the king, and, in 1644, it was closely invested by Sir Thomas Fairfax, who had taken possession of the town for the parliament. The royalists maintained a spirited defence under a heavy cannonade, which continued several days, and held out till the arrival of Sir Marmaduke Langdale, with a detachment of 2000 men, who, after a severe conflict with the parliamentarians in Chequer-field, in which he was assisted by sallies from the castle, at length obliged them to raise the siege. On the departure of Sir Marmaduke, the parliamentarians again obtained possession of the town, and, throwing up intrenchments for a blockade, renewed their efforts to reduce the castle. The garrison under Governor Lowther fought with obstinate intrepidity, and did considerable execution by frequent sallies; but being in want of provisions, and, owing to the blockade of the town, unable to obtain supplies, they capitulated on honourable terms, and surrendered the castle to the parliamentary forces. After it had been for a short time in their possession, it was retaken by Col. Morrice, and a small band of determined royalists, disguised as peasants carrying in provisions, who entered it without being suspected, and having a reinforcement at hand, secured Col. Cotterell, the governor, and his men, in the dungeons, and kept possession of it till it was afterwards invested by Cromwell in person. The garrison, however, maintained their post, and it was not till after the execution of the king that they surrendered this fortress, which the parliament soon afterwards ordered to be dismantled, and the materials to be sold. Of this castle, so memorable for its connection with the most interesting periods of English history, and which consisted of numerous massive towers, connected by walls of prodigious strength, and fortified by its situation on the summit of an isolated rock, only a small circular tower remains.

The town is pleasantly situated on dry and elevated ground, near the confluence of the rivers Aire and Calder: the streets are spacious and clean; the houses, mostly of brick, are commodious and well built; the town is paved, lighted with gas, and abundantly supplied with excellent water from springs. Two subscription reading-rooms have been established. The theatre, a small neat building, erected by subscription, has been converted into a British school for girls. The races, which commence in the first week of September, and continue three days, are well attended, and are annually growing into repute: the course, which is in the park, is one of the finest in the country, and the rising ground on the south-west side affords a commanding view of the whole: a grand stand was built in 1802. At a short distance from the town a neat monument was erected, in 1818, in commemoration of the battle of Waterloo: in the environs, which are pleasant, and abound with interesting and diversified scenery, are several noblemen's seats. The gardens and nursery grounds produce abundance of excellent fruit and vegetables for the supply of the neighbouring markets, and are famous for the superior quality of the liquorice, which is cultivated extensively; and the making of it into cakes forms the only article of manufacture carried on to any extent. The town has an excellent local trade, arising from the populousness and respectability of the surrounding neighbourhood. The Aire and Calder canal affords a conveyance by water from the ports of Hull and Goole, to Ferrybridge, from which place there is a direct land carriage to Pontefract. The market, which is well supplied with corn and provisions of every kind, is on Saturday: the market-place is a spacious area; in the centre of it was formerly a cross, dedicated to St. Oswald, around which, for a certain space, extended the privilege of freedom from arrest, which was for a considerable time kept unpaved, as a memorial of that right: the cross was removed in 1734, and a neat market-house, ornamented with pillars of the Doric order, erected, in pursuance of the will of Mr. Solomon Dupier, by his widow. The fairs are, St. Andrew's, on the first Saturday in Dec.; the 20 days' fair, on the first Saturday after the twentieth day from Christmas; Candlemas fair, on the first Saturday after Feb. 13th; St. Giles', on the first Saturday after Sept. 12th; April 8th, and May 4th, for cattle and sheep, with the moveable fairs on the Saturdays preceding Palm-Sunday, Low Sunday, and Trinity Sunday: there are also fairs every fortnight, on the Saturday next after those of York.



Corporation Seal.

The town, which had enjoyed various and extensive privileges under the charters of the lords of the honour and manor, was first incorporated by royal charter in the reign of Richard III., which was confirmed by Henry VII. and Edward VI., and by James I. in the 4th of his reign. The charter was enlarged in the 29th of Charles II., and a new one granted by James II., in the first of his reign, under which the officers of the corporation were a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, town-clerk, two sergeants-at-mace, and others: the mayor and aldermen were justices of the peace. The government is now vested in a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors, by the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, for an abstract of which see the Appendix, No. I. The municipal borough is co-extensive with the township of Pontefract. The mayor, late mayor, and recorder, are justices of the peace, with 6 others appointed under a commission. The borough exercised the elective franchise in the 23rd and 26th of Edward I., from which period it was discontinued till the privilege was revived by James I., in 1621, since which time it has regularly returned two members to parliament. The right of election was formerly vested in the resident householders of the ancient borough, which was co-extensive with the township of Pontefract, and contained 2532 acres; but an adjacent district has been added, comprising an area of 5174 acres, of which the limits are minutely described in the Appendix, No. II. The number of voters now registered is 726, of whom

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367 are £10 householders: the mayor is the returning officer. The recorder holds a court of quarter sessions; a court of record for the borough is held every three weeks, for the recovery of debts to any amount; and a court baron for the honour, of which the power was extended, in the 17th of George III., to the recovery of debts not exceeding £5: petty sessions are held weekly at the Rotation office: the general quarter sessions for the West Riding of the county are held here at Easter; and the town has also been made a polling-place for that division. The town-hall is a neat building, erected at the joint expense of the county and the corporation: the lower part, surrounded by an open corridor, is used as a prison, and above is the hall, which is conveniently arranged for the borough courts, and occasionally used as an assembly-room: the front of the building is ornamented with pilasters of the Doric order, surmounted by a cornice. The court-house, erected at the expense of the county, is a handsome structure of freestone, in the Grecian style of architecture, and of the Ionic order, and is in every respect adapted to the business of the county.

The living is a discharged vicarage, with the curacy of St. Giles, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; present net income, £313; it is in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the Duchy of Lancaster; impropriator, Earl of Harewood. The church, dedicated to All Saints, formerly the parish church, was nearly demolished in the parliamentary war, and is in ruins; the transept has been restored, and 648 sittings provided, 550 of which are free, the Incorporated Society having granted £600 in aid of the expense. An ecclesiastical district has been formed out of the parish under the 21st section of the 58th of George III. The church of St. Giles was, by an act of parliament passed in the 29th of George III., rendered parochial; it is a neat edifice, of which the old tower was taken down and rebuilt, in 1707, at the charge of Sir John Bland, of Kippax Park, Bart. The collegiate chapel, dedicated to St. Clement, within the precincts of the castle, and the free chapel of St. Thomas, erected on the spot where the Earl of Lancaster was beheaded, have long since disappeared. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, and Roman Catholics. The free grammar school was founded and endowed in the second year of the reign of Edward VI., and the endowment was augmented in the reign of Elizabeth; but the institution having fallen into decay, was refounded, on petition of the inhabitants, in the 32nd of George III., and is open to all boys of the town. An exhibition of £10 per annum, with rooms, and one of £5 per annum, to two scholars from this school, were founded in University College, Oxford, by John Frieston, of Altofts, who also founded two scholarships in Emanuel College, Cambridge, for boys from Normanton school, and in failure of such, for boys from the schools of Pontefract, Leeds, Rotherham, and Wakefield. There are fourteen boys on the foundation. A charity school, which had an endowment of £95 per annum, including a share in Lady Elizabeth Hastings' charity, and was further supported by subscription, for the clothing and instruction of children, has been incorporated with a National school, recently built.

The college and hospital of St. Nicholas was originally founded by an abbot of the monastery of St. Oswald, in the county of York, for a reader and thirteen poor persons, and endowed with an income of £23. 13. 4., payable out of the revenue of the duchy of Lancaster: it was vested in the corporation of the borough by James I., and was rebuilt, or materially repaired, by a legacy of £100, bequeathed for that purpose by Mr. Thomas Sayle, of Pontefract: the endowment, by subsequent donations, has been increased to £36 per annum: the premises comprise two separate houses, with a common room to each, and separate lodging-rooms for thirteen aged persons. Knolles, or the Trinity, almshouse was founded in the reign of Richard II., by Sir Robert Knolles, and endowed with an annual sum, payable from the revenue of the duchy of Lancaster, the moiety of an estate in Whitechapel, London, devised by Mr. John Mercer, and other property, producing an income of more than £108 per annum: the premises comprise a large common room, and sixteen lodging-rooms for seven aged men and nine women. Perfect's hospital was built at the joint expense of the corporation and the town, and endowed by Mr. William Perfect with land, which, with other donations, produces an income of £40 per annum: the premises comprise three separate dwellings, each for an aged man and his wife. The Bede House, of which the origin is unknown, is maintained by the overseers, for the residence of the parish poor. Thwaites' hospital, comprising two cottages with gardens, was bequeathed for the residence of four aged unmarried women, by Mr. Richard Thwaites, in 1620: the inmates divide among them the rents of the gardens, producing, together with subsequent benefactions, about £7 per annum. Cowper's hospital was founded in 1668, by Mr. Robert Cowper, who bequeathed two cottages, which have been rebuilt at the expense of the parish, and contain a kitchen and four sleeping-rooms, for four aged widows, who receive twenty shillings each per annum, and the interest of £100, bequeathed to them by Mr. Matthew Swinney, in 1765. Two hospitals, or almshouses, built respectively by Mr. Matthew and Mr. Robert Franks, in 1737, and containing each apartments for two aged widows, have an endowment of £11. 10., and £17. 10., per annum. Watkinson's hospital was founded in 1765, by Edward Watkinson, M.D., who endowed it with personal estates producing £87. 14. 6.: the premises contain apartments for four aged men and four aged women, from the parishes of Pontefract and Ackworth. George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, gave in trust to the mayor and corporation £200 per annum, to be distributed in loans to poor tradesmen; and there are numerous charitable bequests for distribution among the poor. In the management of the affairs of the poor, the town is in the union of Great Preston, under Gilbert's act.

Among the various monastic institutions formerly existing here was a Cluniac priory, founded in the reign of William Rufus, by Robert de Lacy, and dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was £472. 16. 1.: there are no remains. During the erection of this priory, the monks inhabited a building which afterwards became the hospital of St. Nicholas, before noticed. A convent of Carmelites was founded in the year 1257, by Edmund Lacey, Earl of Lincoln, of which not even the site can be traced. A convent of Dominican or Black friars was founded in the year 1266, by Simon Pyper, in a place now called Friar-Wood, which at the dissolution

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consisted of a prior, seven brethren, and a novice. There was also an hospital for Lazars, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, of uncertain foundation, to which, in 1286, Archbishop Romain was a benefactor; the site is supposed to be occupied by Franks' hospital; and an hospital for a chaplain and eight poor brethren was founded in the reign of Edward III., by William la Taboureve, which is supposed to be identified with the Bede house. On the 25th of March, 1822, as two labourers were trenching the land for liquorice, in a field called Paper Mill Field, near St. Thomas' Hill, one of them struck his spade against a stone coffin, which weighed about a ton and a half, and, on examination, was found to contain the skeleton of a man, with the head between the legs, in good preservation, supposed to be the decapitated remains of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, who suffered on the 22nd of March, 1322, exactly 500 years previously: the coffin and its contents were removed into the grounds of Frystone Hall, where they now remain. Dr. Bramhall, who after the Restoration was made Primate of Ireland, was a native of this place. Thomas de Castleford, a monkish historian, was a brother of the Dominican convent; and Dr. Johnson, a physician and eminent antiquary, resided in the town. Pontefract gives the title of Earl to the family of Fermor, who are styled Earls of Pomfret.

PONTEFRACT-PARK, an extra-parochial liberty, in the Upper Division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, West Riding of the county of YORK, ½ a mile (N. W. by N.) from Pontefract; containing 51 inhabitants.

PONTELAND (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and Western Division of CASTLE ward, Southern Division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND; containing 1796 inhabitants, of which number, 381 are in the township of Ponteland, 7½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The origin of this place is attributed to Elius Hadrianus by Camden, who supposes it to have been the station of the first cohort of the Cornavii. A treaty of peace was concluded here, in 1244, between Henry III. and the King of Scotland; and the town and castle were subsequently burnt by the Scots, previously to the battle of Otterburn. The parish, which is very extensive, is situated on the west bank of the river Pont, from which it takes its name, and is intersected by the river Blyth. The neighbourhood abounds with coal; and in the village are some remains of the ancient castle. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; present net income, £520; patrons and impropriators, Warden and Fellows of Merton College, Oxford. The church is partly in the Norman style of architecture, with a square tower surmounted by a low spire. It was formerly collegiate, and had a chantry, and was repaired in 1810, when the north wall was rebuilt. There is a place of worship for Scotch Presbyterians. A free school was founded in 1719, by Richard Coates, Esq., who bequeathed property in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, now producing about £70 a year, for its support: the school-house was erected at the expense of his widow, in 1727: it is conducted on the National system.

PONTESBURY (*ST. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union of ATCHAM, hundred of FORD, Southern Division of the county of SALOP, 7¾ miles (S. W. by W.) from Shrewsbury; containing 2936 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in three portions: the first is valued in the king's books at £17. 13. 4.; present net income, £800; patron and incumbent, Rev. Ham Harrison;—the second also at £17. 13. 4.; present net income, £825; patrons, Provost and Fellows of Queen's College, Oxford;—and the third at £8. 10.; present net income, £483; patron, W. E. S. Owen, Esq. The church has been enlarged and contains 340 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £200 in aid of the expense: it was formerly collegiate, including a dean and three prebendaries. Lead mines are worked here to a considerable extent. There is a place of worship for Baptists; also a school called the "Old Free school," endowed with about £4 per annum, and a school on the National plan has been established. This has lately been made a polling-place for the southern division of the county.

PONTISBRIGHT, or CHAPEL, a parish, in the union of LEXDEN and WINSTREE, Colchester Division of the hundred of LEXDEN, Northern Division of the county of ESSEX, 5½ miles (N. E.) from Great Coggeshall; containing 390 inhabitants. This is the daughter parish of Great Tey; it contains about 1500 acres. A fair for toys is held annually on the first Tuesday after the 11th of June. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £70; patrons, the Parishioners. The church is a small ancient edifice, with a turret of wood surmounted by a shingled spire.

PONTON, GREAT (*HOLY CROSS*), a parish, in the union and soke of GRANTHAM, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (N.) from Colsterworth; containing 446 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 9. 7.; present net income, £463; patron, Prebendary of North Grantham in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury. The church has a tower and spire, erected in 1519, at the expense of Anthony Ellys, Esq., and much admired for their beauty. W. Archer, in 1713, endowed with land and houses a free school for poor children, now producing £42 per annum. The river Witham runs through the village, which was the *Ad Pontem* of Antoninus. Here and in the immediate vicinity, Roman coins, arched vaults, tessellated pavements, bricks, &c., have been discovered at different periods.

PONTON, LITTLE (*ST. GUTHLAKE*), a parish, in the union of GRANTHAM, wapentake of WINNIBRIGGS and THREO, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 2½ miles (S. S. E.) from Grantham; containing 200 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 10.; present net income, £336; patron, Rev. Dr. Dowdeswell. A school is partly supported by subscription.

PONTOP, a hamlet, in the parish of LANCHESTER, Western Division of CHESTER ward, Northern Division of the county palatine of DURHAM, 12 miles (N. W.) from Durham: the population is returned with the township of Colliery.

PONT-Y-POOL, a market-town and chapelry, and the head of a union, in the parish of TREVETHAN, Upper Division of the hundred of ABERGAVENNY, county of MONMOUTH, 20 miles (S. W. by W.) from Monmouth, and 146 (W. by N.) from London: the population is returned with the parish. This town, the name of which is a corruption of Pont ap Howel, is situated on a declivity between the river Avon and the canal to Newport, near the base of the bold elevation of Mynydd-

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Maen. It appears to have arisen out of the village of Trevethin, and to have owed its present importance to the inventive genius of Thomas Allgood, a native of Northamptonshire, who made some discoveries here of considerable advantage to the manufactures of the country, in the art of imitating japan varnish, from which the articles were denominated Japan ware; in addition to which his son introduced and carried on here, for a considerable time, a branch of art in cleansing and polishing iron, which produced articles of such excellent workmanship, as eventually to obtain for them the name of "Pont-y-pool ware." The prosperity of the town was completed, about the close of the sixteenth century, by the establishment of iron-works, under the auspices of Capel Hanbury, to which the mineral productions of the county, with the numerous forges and furnaces, and the more modern accommodations of conveyance, both by land and water, have essentially contributed. The surrounding scenery is of a rugged character, the prospect from some points being exceedingly extensive. The town is situated on the great basin of coal and iron-stone which extends westward through Wales to Pembrokeshire; it is irregularly built, and consists chiefly of two streets, which contain many neat, but detached, houses; the streets are partially Macadamized, lighted with gas, and well supplied with water from the small river Avon and the adjacent springs: many good houses have been lately erected, and the town is in a state of moderate improvement. The extensive iron-works were begun in 1565, and enlarged by John Hanbury, Esq., who, in addition to various improvements in machinery, discovered the method of making sheet-iron by the compression of rollers, and of casting iron with tin. Numerous forges and iron-mills, for making tin plate, are continually at work. The furnaces of the British Mining Company are situated at the Varteage, about three miles distant from the town. A great part of the soil in this district is upon limestone, and the sheep fed here yield excellent mutton. About a mile south-west of the town, at the base of the mountain called Mynydd-Maen, a level and colliery have been lately opened, which drain ten veins of coal 42 feet in thickness, with an equal number of iron-stone, 100 feet thick, whence issues a stream of chalybeate water. The manufacture of the Japan and Pont-y-pool ware is still carried on, though it is now rivalled by that of Birmingham. The chief articles of trade are, iron of every description and quality, of which this parish is capable of sending 30,000 tons annually to market; and coal, in which the neighbouring hills abound: these works, with the limekilns, afford employment to many thousand persons. There is also some business in the leather trade, and a good brewery. Facility of conveyance is supplied by several tram-roads, and to the port of Newport by the Monmouthshire and Brecon canals, which pass through Pont-y-Pool, and form a junction at the village of Pont-y-Moil. The market is on Saturday, and, during the summer, there is an additional market on Wednesday: fairs are on April 2nd and 22nd, July 5th, and October 10th, for horses, cattle, sheep, cheese, &c. Petty sessions for the Upper Division of the hundred of Abergavenny are held here; also an annual court leet for the lords of the manors of Wensland and Brynwyn, at which the stewards preside; and the town has lately been made a polling-place for the election of the county representatives.

The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £84; patron, Vicar of Llanover; appropriators, Chapter of Llandaff. The chapel, dedicated to St. James, is a very ancient building, but it has undergone such considerable repairs as to make it a neat and commodious structure: it contains 450 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £350 in aid of the expense. There are four places of worship for Baptists, four for Wesleyan Methodists, three for Independents, and one each for the Society of Friends and Roman Catholics; some of these are situated on the adjacent hills. Here is a National school. The poor law union of Pont-y-Pool comprises 22 parishes or places, under the care of 26 guardians, and, according to the census of 1831, contains a population of 18,549.

POOL, a joint township with Byrome, in the parish of Brotherton, partly within the liberty of St. Peter's, East Riding, and partly in the Lower Division of the wapentake of Barkstone-Ash, West Riding, of the county of York, 1½ mile (N. N. E.) from Ferrybridge; containing 84 inhabitants.

POOL, NETHER, a township, in the parish of Eastham, union, and Higher Division of the hundred, of Wirrall, Southern Division of the county of Chester, 7½ miles (N. by W.) from Chester; containing 19 inhabitants.

POOL, OVER, a township, in the parish of Eastham, union, and Higher Division of the hundred, of Wirrall, Southern Division of the county of Chester, 8 miles (N. by W.) from Chester; containing 93 inhabitants.

POOL, SOUTH (*St. Cyriac*), a parish, in the union of Kingsbridge, hundred of Coleridge, Stanborough and Coleridge, and Southern, Divisions of the county of Devon, 4¾ miles (S. E.) from Kingsbridge; containing 493 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £22. 16. 5½; present net income, £456: it is in the joint patronage of Mrs. Treby, and A. Kelly and T. H. Hayes, Esqrs.

POOLE, a township, in the parish of Acton, union and hundred of Nantwich, Southern Division of the county of Chester, 2¼ miles (N. W. by N.) from Nantwich; containing 188 inhabitants. The Chester canal passes within its western boundary.

POOLE (*St. James*), a sea-port, borough, and market-town, and a county of itself, also the head of a union, locally in the hundred of Cogdean, Shaston (East) Division of the county of Dorset, 27 miles (E.) from Dorchester, and 104 (S. W. by W.) from London; containing 6459 inhabitants. This place, which derives its name from its commodious harbour, appears to have risen first into importance as a fishing hamlet, in the reign of Edward III., at which period the port was much frequented, and the inhabitants had attained such prosperity as to be able to furnish four ships and 94 men towards the armament of that sovereign for the siege of Calais. After much fluctuation in the succeeding reigns, the population had

Seal and Arms.

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greatly increased in the time of Henry VI., from whom, and his immediate successors, the inhabitants obtained grants of various privileges. The town subsequently became the resort and also the residence of Spanish merchants, and the trade of the port rapidly increased till after their departure, on the breaking out of the Spanish war in the early part of the reign of Elizabeth, when it materially declined. This check to its commercial prosperity was not of long continuance, and some additional privileges and immunities, being subsequently granted, its importance was established upon a more solid and permanent basis. During the civil war of the 17th century, the town was fortified and garrisoned for the parliament, and became the scene of many severe and sanguinary contests; but after the Restoration, the fortifications, of which a small portion is still discernible, were demolished.

The town, which is situated on a peninsula in the northern part of the harbour, and connected by an isthmus with the main land, consists of several good streets; the houses are in general well built and of respectable appearance, with several of a superior class intermixed; the streets are paved under the provisions of the general highway act, and watched and lighted by a local act obtained in the 29th of George II.: the inhabitants are supplied with water conveyed from a well at Tatnam, about a mile distant, secured to their use by an act of parliament, and also from wells of good water belonging to most of the dwelling-houses. Considerable improvements have been made in the town by the corporation, who have recently expended £1500 in the purchase of houses, that have been taken down in order to widen High-street. In 1834 an act was obtained for building a bridge between this place and Hamworthy. Several reading societies have been formed; a news-room is supported by subscription; and a public library has been established, for which an appropriate building in High-street was erected, in 1830, at the expense of the Hon. W. F. S. Ponsonby (now Lord de Mauley), one of the late representatives of the borough, on a site of ground given for that purpose by B. L. Lester, Esq., the other late member. An amateur concert has been established here upwards of 70 years. The town-house, a neat building on the quay, recently erected by subscription, is used by the subscribers, who are chiefly merchants, as a news-room. The trade of the port, which was principally with Newfoundland, and was formerly very extensive, has in a great measure given way to a more general commerce; a considerable foreign trade is now carried on, and also a large coasting trade has been established. The principal exports are provisions, wearing apparel, cordage, nets, and commodities of all kinds, to Newfoundland, and manufactured goods; and the chief imports are cod and salmon, chiefly for foreign markets, and oil, seal skins, furs, and cranberries for home consumption. Corn is both exported and imported in great quantities. Many thousand tons of clay are shipped from this port to Liverpool annually, for the use of the Staffordshire potteries, and great quantities of coal are imported from the north of England, for the use of the town and the neighbouring district. The number of vessels belonging to the port is about 170, of the aggregate burden of 18,000 tons. The amount of duty paid at the custom-house, for the year ended January 5th, 1837, was £12,000. The harbour is one of the safest in the island, and during the severest gales vessels may ride here in perfect security at single anchor. The quays are nearly a mile in length, and are accessible to vessels at all times of the tide; and along the whole extent are commodious warehouses, affording every facility for commerce. The oyster fishery was formerly carried on to a very great extent; but the beds have entirely failed, in consequence of the rapacity and improvidence of the fishermen. There is still within the harbour a bed extending nearly a mile in length, from which a considerable quantity of oysters is taken annually; but the utmost vigilance of the magistrates is necessary to prevent its being over-dredged, for which purpose the corporation have enacted several by-laws for the regulation of the fishery, which is confined to the aged fishermen, who obtain licences annually to dredge for oysters here. The manufactures of the town and neighbourhood consist principally of rope, twine, and sail-cloth, which are carried on extensively; there are also several yards for ship-building, in which many of the inhabitants are employed. The market, granted by Henry VI., who transferred the privileges of Melcombe-Regis to this place, is held on Thursday; and there is also another on Monday, for provisions. Fairs are held on the festival of St. Philip and St. James, and on All Souls' day, both of which are continued for nine days. The butchers' market is held under the guildhall, and there are two adjacent market-places for vegetables and poultry, of which one was recently erected by the corporation.

The inhabitants were first incorporated in the reign of Richard I., by a charter of William Longespee, lord of the manor of Canford, of which this place then formed part; which charter was confirmed by William de Montacute, in the 45th of Edward III., and subsequently by Thomas de Montacute, in the 12th of Henry IV., both earls of Salisbury and lords of the manor of Canford. The charter was confirmed and extended in 1559, by Elizabeth, who re-incorporated the inhabitants by the designation of the "Mayor, Bailiffs, Burgesses, and Commonalty of the town of Poole," and erected the place into a county of itself, independent of the county of Dorset. Other privileges were also granted by Charles II. in the 19th, and by James II. in the 4th, year of his reign, who confirmed the preceding charters. The government, by charter of Elizabeth, which was the governing charter previously to the passing of the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, was vested in a mayor, two bailiffs, and an unlimited number of burgesses, assisted by a recorder, an indefinite number of aldermen, four justices, a sheriff, town-clerk, two coroners, two sergeants-at-mace, and subordinate officers. The mayor, recorder, and four justices, were magistrates for the borough. The corporation now consists of a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, under the above-named act, for an abstract of which, see the Appendix, No. I.; and the borough is divided into two wards, the municipal boundaries being co-extensive with those for parliamentary purposes. The mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, with six others appointed by commission. The police force consists of a superintendent and 13 men. The borough first sent representatives to parliament in the reign of Edward III., and afterwards discontinued till the 31st of Henry VI., from which period it has regularly returned two mem-

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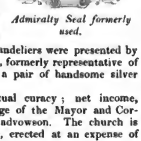
bers. The right of election was formerly vested in the burgesses, of whom there are at present about 200; but the non-resident burgesses, except within seven miles, have been disfranchised, and the privilege has been extended to the £10 householders of an enlarged district, which has been incorporated with the ancient borough, comprising by estimation an area of 352 acres, of which the limits are minutely described in the Appendix, No. II. The number of voters now registered is 590; the sheriff is the returning officer. The corporation hold quarterly courts of session for the borough; and till a few months after the passing of the Municipal Reform Act a court of record was held weekly, for the recovery of debts and the determination of pleas to any amount. Petty sessions are held at the guildhall every Tuesday. A court of admiralty formerly existed: it was once held annually, but afterwards only occasionally, by the mayor; and has been abolished by the above act. The sheriff holds his *Tourn* annually, at which presentments of illegal weights and measures are made. The guildhall, a neat and substantial building, was erected in 1761, at the joint expense of Joseph Gulston, Esq., and Lieut.-Col. Calcraft; the chandeliers were presented by William Moreton Pitt, Esq., formerly representative of the borough, who also gave a pair of handsome silver gilt maces, now in use.



Admiralty Seal formerly used.

The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £307: it was in the patronage of the Mayor and Corporation, who have sold the advowson. The church is a modern elegant structure, erected at an expense of £15,000, towards defraying which the corporation gave £1300. An episcopal church or chapel has been erected, in the Grecian style of architecture, at an expense of £3000, raised by subscription, and it was endowed from the same source in conformity with the act for promoting the building of churches and chapels: it was consecrated and dedicated to St. Paul by the Bishop of Bristol, on the 17th of January, 1833, and can accommodate from 700 to 800 persons: the living is in the patronage of the Trustees. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, Unitarians, and Swedenborgians; also a newly-erected Roman Catholic chapel, built at an expense of £1200, the greater part of which was contributed by Edward Doughty, Esq., of Upton House, who has also a Catholic chapel there. A free school for children of both sexes is supported by Mr. Harbin's bequest of £300, now producing £20 per annum. Here is also a National school. Almshouses for twelve poor persons were founded in West-street, and endowed by Mr. Robert Rogers, of London, with an annuity of £18 charged on an estate near Longham. Almshouses also for twelve aged persons were built at Hungerhill, in 1812, by George Garland, Esq., who endowed them with £200 in money, and with the rent of property in Poole, now producing £26 per annum. There are also some almshouses in Church-street, the founder of which is unknown. A society for the relief of the sick and aged, and other institutions, have also been established. The poor law union of Poole comprises eight parishes or places, under the care of eleven guardians, and contains a population of 11,052, according to the census of 1831. A union house has been erected at Longfleet, capable of containing 200 paupers, at an expense of £6000. Sir Peter Thompson, a Hamburgh merchant, and many years Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, was a native of this place, of which he collected all the known ancient records. John Lewis, an eminent divine and antiquary, was born here; as was also Peter Jolliffe, great grandfather of the present incumbent, who, for a distinguished act of naval intrepidity, in the reign of William III., received from that sovereign a gold medal and chain.

POOLE, a chapelry, in the parish of OTLEY, Upper Division of the wapentake of SKYRACK, West Riding of the county of YORK, 2½ miles (E.) from Otley; containing 315 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £69; patron, Vicar of Otley; impropriators, F. H. Fawkes, Esq., and others. There is a trifling annuity, the gift of Mr. Fleetham, for teaching six children.

POOLE-KEYNES (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of CIRENCESTER, hundred of MALMESBURY, Malmesbury and Kingswood, and Northern, Divisions of the county of WILTS, 7 miles (N. E. by N.) from Malmesbury; containing 109 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 6.; present net income, £226; patron, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

POOLEY, a neat village, in the township of HIGH BARTON, parish of BARTON, WEST ward, county of WESTMORLAND, 5½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Penrith. This place is pleasantly situated at the foot of the lake Ullswater. The river Eamont, which flows out of the lake, is crossed here by a handsome bridge of three arches, uniting at this point Westmorland and Cumberland. It possesses great attractions to tourists, anglers, and others fond of aquatic excursions, having beautiful, extensive, and diversified scenery, great resources for angling, and several barges and skiffs. From Pooley to Patterdale, the head of the lake, the distance is nine miles, in a serpentine course, through enchantingly wild and picturesque scenery.

POOLTON, a joint township with Seacombe, in the parish of WALLASEY, union, and Lower Division of the hundred, of WIRRALL, Southern Division of the county of CHESTER, 11 miles (N. by E.) from Great Neston; containing, with Seacombe, 1212 inhabitants.

POORSTOCK (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BEAMINSTER, partly in the hundred of EGGERTON, but chiefly in the liberty of POORSTOCK, Bridport Division of the county of DORSET, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Bridport; containing 1024 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16. 16. 8.; present net income, £195; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Salisbury. There is a chapel of ease at West Milton, in this parish. In the 7th of Edward III., a market on Thursdays, and a fair on the eve, day, and morrow, of St. Philip and St. James, and two days afterwards, were granted to John Wroxhale, to be held here. There is a National school. At Mapercombe are the remains of an ancient chapel.

POORTON, NORTH (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the

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union of BEAMINSTER, hundred of BEAMINSTER-FORUM and REDHONE, Bridport Division of the county of DORSET, 5 miles (S. E.) from Beaminster; containing 89 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 11. 5½.; patron, T. Banger, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £79. 6., subject to the payment of rates; the glebe comprises nearly 2 acres, valued at £4 per annum.

POORTON, SOUTH, a tything, in the parish of POORSTOCK, hundred of EGGERTON, Bridport Division of the county of DORSET: the population is returned with the parish.

POPHAM (*St. CATHERINE*), a parish, in the union of BASINGSTOKE, hundred of MITCHELDEVER, Basingstoke and Northern Divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 7 miles (S. W.) from Basingstoke; containing 104 inhabitants. The living is annexed, with those of Northington and East Stratton, to the vicarage of Mitcheldever. The London and Southampton railway passes through the parish.

POPLAR (*ALL SAINTS*), formerly a joint hamlet with Blackwall, in the parish of Stepney, now a parish, and the head of a union, in the Tower Division of the hundred of OSSULSTONE, county of MIDDLESEX, 3 miles (E. by S.) from London; containing 16,849 inhabitants. This place, which was separated from Stepney, and erected into a parish, by act of parliament, in 1817, derived its name from the number of poplar trees with which it abounded, and for the growth of which its situation near the river was extremely favourable. It is situated at the south-east extremity of the county, and is bounded on the east, west, and south by the river Thames, and on the north by the parishes of Bromley and Limehouse. It is inhabited chiefly by persons engaged in the shipping interest, by numerous artisans employed in the various yards for building and repairing ships, and by a multitude of labourers, who find employment in the docks. The West India docks, an extensive establishment for the accommodation of the homeward and outward bound fleets, were constructed in this parish, in 1802. The works of the Thames Plate Glass Company, and various iron and brass foundries, with several establishments for engineering and the manufacture of machinery, are also in this parish. The parish is partially paved, well lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water by the East London waterworks. It is within the jurisdiction of the court of requests for the Tower Hamlets, for the recovery of debts under £5, and within the limits of the new police establishment. The Poplar institution for the promotion of literature and science is a neat building on the East India road. The town-hall, forming a part of the present workhouse for the union, was erected in 1810, on the removal of an ancient edifice, which stood in the highway, and which was taken down in the preceding year.

The living is a rectory not in charge; net income, £632: the present incumbent was appointed by the inhabitants, but at his decease the right of presentation will lapse to the Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, Oxford. The church was erected by the parishioners, at an expense of £37,000: it is a handsome structure, in the Grecian style of architecture, with a lofty steeple of the Composite order: the interior, of which the central part is appropriated to the use of the poor, is conveniently arranged and chastely ornamented, and ample accommodation is provided for the children of the numerous schools in the parish. It is situated on the south side of the East India road, in the centre of a spacious cemetery, on the west of which is a handsome house for the rector. A chapel of ease, dedicated to St. Mary, was built by subscription in 1654, at an expense of £2000, on a piece of ground given for that purpose by the East India Company, by whom it was almost entirely rebuilt in 1776; it is a neat building, and has a spacious burial-ground: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Hon. the East India Company, being attached to the hospital supported by them here. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Roman Catholics. The boys' school, established in 1711, affords instruction on the National system to 220 boys, of whom 40 are annually clothed. The free school, instituted in 1816 by subscription, for children of Poplar, Blackwall, and the neighbourhood, is liberally supported, and affords instruction to 300 boys and 200 girls, of whom 150 of each are clothed: a school-room for boys, and another for girls, with houses for the master and mistress, have been erected, at an expense of £3037. 1. 11½., on a piece of ground given by the East India Company. This institution has an income of £240, arising from benefactions, and is open to children of all religious denominations. A Roman Catholic school, for the children of the numerous Irish labourers employed in the docks, affords the means of instruction to upwards of 150; and in the Ladies' charity school, in union with the National Society, 90 girls are taught and annually clothed, under the superintendence of a committee of ladies. An infants' school was erected on the East India road in 1828, and is solely maintained by George Green, Esq., ship-builder, who has been a munificent benefactor to the parish, and a zealous promoter of the schools, to the establishment and support of which, and to other charitable uses, he has appropriated more than £10,000. There is also a school for Irish Protestants, of whom 125 are clothed and partly supported.

The East India hospital, in connection with the chapel, which the inmates attend for divine service, was established for the maintenance of widows of officers and seamen in the Company's service: it is a spacious and substantial quadrangular structure, comprising 38 tenements, having been entirely rebuilt by the Company in 1802: the south front contains the chaplain's residence in the centre, and on each side dwellings for the hospitallers; and to the north of the chapel are 18 superior dwellings for the widows of superior officers. Sir Henry Johnson, in 1683, bequeathed £300 for the purpose of building six almshouses for poor ship-carpenters, which design was not accomplished till 1756, when they were erected chiefly through the exertions of Dr. Glo'ster Ridley. Mrs. Esther Hawes founded an almshouse for six aged widows, and endowed it with £9 per annum; and Mr. John Till, by will, gave four almshouses at Blackwall for poor watermen. The workhouse is a substantial brick building, with a handsome front elevation. There are various charitable bequests for distribution among the necessitous and aged parishioners. The poor law union comprises Poplar, Blackwall, Bromley, and Stratford-le-Bow, and is under the care of 15 guardians;

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according to the census of 1831, it contains a population of 25,066. George Stevens, the celebrated commentator and editor of Shakspeare's plays, was born here in 1736, and buried in the chapel in 1800, where is a monument to his memory, with a fine bas relief, in which he is represented contemplating the bust of his favourite author. In the cemetery are the tombs of Dr. Glo'ster Ridley, minister of Poplar, who died in 1774, and of his son, the Rev. James Ridley, author of the "Tales of the Genii," who died in 1765. Among the eminent men who occasionally resided here were, Robert Ainsworth, the compiler of the Latin Dictionary, who kept a school in the neighbourhood; and Sir Richard Steele, coadjutor with Addison in the Tatler and Spectator; he is said to have had a laboratory here, and to have expended large sums of money in the study of alchymy.

POPPLETON, NETHER, a parish, in the Ainsty of the city, and East Riding of the county, of YORK, 4 miles (N. W.) from York; containing 259 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £155; patron, Archbishop of York. The church is a very ancient structure. A school was established in 1799 by John Dodsworth, who endowed it with £10 per annum: it is conducted on the National system, and is aided by voluntary subscriptions.

POPPLETON, UPPER, a chapelry, in the parish of ST. MARY BISHOPSHILL, JUNIOR, Ainsty of the city, and East Riding of the county, of YORK, 4½ miles (N. W. by W.) from York; containing 319 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of St. Mary Bishopshill, Junior. The chapel is a small edifice, dedicated to All Saints. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

PORCHESTER, or PORTCHESTER (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of FAREHAM, hundred of PORTSDOWN, Fareham and Southern Divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 2½ miles (E. S. E.) from Fareham; containing 739 inhabitants. This place, the ancient *Caer Peris* of the Britons, and the *Portus Magnus* of the Romans, was by the Saxons called *Port ceastre*, either from the castle which defended its spacious harbour, or from *Port*, a Saxon chief, who landed here with his two sons, Bieda and Maegla, and, having obtained a settlement in this part of the island, assisted Cerdic in establishing the kingdom of the West Saxons. A castle of great strength was erected on the old Roman works, which was greatly enlarged, or more probably rebuilt, soon after the Conquest; and previously to the destruction of the harbour, on the retiring of the sea, this place was the principal station of the British navy, subsequently removed to Portsmouth. Porchester castle is situated on a neck of land projecting a considerable way into the sea: the walls, which are from eight to twelve feet in thickness, and eighteen feet high, enclose a quadrangular area of nearly five acres, and are defended by numerous towers, and surrounded by a broad and deep moat: the keep is a strong square building, with four towers, the largest of which forms the north-west angle; it contains many spacious rooms, of which some are vaulted with stone, and one appears to have been the chapel: the entrance to the outer area is through massive Norman towers on the east and west sides. The ancient parish church of St. Mary is within the outer area of the castle, of which several of the towers and a considerable portion of the walls are now in ruins: the castle, during the late war, was appropriated as a place of confinement for prisoners of war. The village of Porchester, called by way of distinction Porchester-street, extends for about a mile on the road to Fareham, and contains several neat houses: the publicans, by charter of Elizabeth, enjoy exemption from having soldiers billeted in their houses. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6; present net income, £171: it is in the patronage of the Crown; impropriator, Lord Powerscourt. The church is an ancient and venerable cruciform structure, in the Norman style of architecture, with a low central tower; the south transept has been destroyed, and the chancel, which is small, is of later date, and has an east window of three lights, in the later style of English architecture; the west front is in good preservation, and exhibits a fine specimen of the Norman style.

PORINGLAND, GREAT or EAST (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of HENSTEAD, Eastern Division of the county of NORFOLK, 5 miles (S. S. E.) from Norwich; containing, with Little Poringland, 543 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 2½; present net income, £274; patron, — Brereton, Esq. The church was founded before the Conquest, and the body of it rebuilt about 1432; the windows are decorated with stained glass, particularly one in the chancel, which is in fine preservation, and represents the Salutation. Here is a National school.

PORINGLAND, LITTLE or WEST (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union and hundred of HENSTEAD, Eastern Division of the county of NORFOLK, 5¾ miles (S. S. E.) from Norwich: the population is returned with Great Poringland. The living is a rectory, united in 1738 to the rectory of Howe.

PORLOCK (*ST. DEBRITIUS*), a parish (formerly a market-town), and small port, in the union of WILLITON, hundred of CARHAMPTON, Western Division of the county of SOMERSET, 6 miles (W.) from Minehead; containing 830 inhabitants. This place, which derives its name from the Saxon *Portlocan*, an enclosed harbour, is of considerable antiquity, having been a residence of the West Saxon kings, who also had an extensive chace here. About the year 918, a band of pirates entered this harbour, but the greater number were slain by the inhabitants, and the rest having escaped to the island of Steepholmes, died of hunger. In 1052, Harold, the son of Earl Godwin, having sailed from Ireland, with nine ships, entered Porlock bay, and being unsuccessfully opposed by the inhabitants, slew great numbers, set fire to the town, and carried off much booty. The town is romantically situated near the Bristol Channel, being surrounded on all sides, except the sea, by lofty hills, winding valleys, and deep glens: it consists of two streets, composed of straggling houses, of the meanest order. At the western corner of Porlock bay is a small harbour, to which three sloops and several fishing boats belong, but they have little employment: the inhabitants were formerly occupied in spinning yarn of excellent quality, which was carried to Dunster market, at that time the resort of dealers in that commodity: the trade at present consists in the importation of coal and lime from Wales. The market, which was held on Thursday, has been discontinued. Fairs are held on the Thursday before September 13th, October 11th, and November

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12th, for cattle and a small breed of sheep called *Portlocks*. A manorial court is held annually. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 11. 8.; present net income, £339: it is in the patronage of the Crown. The church is a fine structure, in the ancient English style, and contains some old monumental effigies supposed to be in memory of the early feudal lords. Eight poor persons living within the manor are maintained from the rents and profits of lands purchased with a bequest assigned, for the benefit of this and other places, by Henry Rogers, Esq., about 1672, who also bequeathed £600 towards a workhouse, and a fund for the maintenance of those poor inhabitants of the parish whose ancestors were born in it. In an adjacent wood are the remains of an imperfect oval encampment, supposed to have been constructed at the time of Harold's invasion, within the area of which swords and other warlike implements have been dug up. John Bridgewater, a controversial divine, and Matthew Hales, D.D., the companion and friend of Dr. Stukeley, and author of "Vegetable Staticks," were once rectors of this parish; the former subsequently resigned all his preferment, and embraced the tenets of the church of Rome.

PORTBURY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Bedminster, hundred of Portbury, Eastern Division of the county of Somerset, 6 miles (W. by N.) from Bristol; containing 621 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Tickenham annexed, valued in the king's books at £10. 11. 3.; present net income, £379; patron, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol; impropriator, James Adam Gordon, Esq. This is a very ancient place, and gives name to the hundred. It was occupied by the Romans, as is evident from the coins and foundations discovered here, as well as from traces of the Roman road being still visible through the parish to the sea at Portshead, whence there was a passage to Caerleon, anciently *Isca Silurum*. Here was formerly a cell to the Augustine priory of Breamore, Hants.

PORTCASSEGG, a hamlet, in the parish of St. Arvans, Upper Division of the hundred of Ragland, county of Monmouth; containing 21 inhabitants.

PORT-EAST, county of Cornwall.—See CHAPEL-POINT.

PORTGATE, a township, in the parish of St. John-Lee, union of Hexham, Southern Division of Tindale ward and of the county of Northumberland, 5 miles (N. E. by E.) from Hexham; containing 29 inhabitants. It was so called from a passage through the great Roman wall, the site of which at this place has been levelled with the plough. Here is an old border tower, near which the Devil's Causeway branches from Watling-street.

PORT-GAVORN, a small sea-port, in the parish of Endellion, hundred of Trigg, Eastern Division of the county of Cornwall, ½ mile (E.) from Port-Isaac: the population is returned with the parish. This place, which is situated on the coast of the Bristol Channel, enjoys a considerable trade in the shipping of slate from the Delabole quarry, and the importation of coal from Wales: the pilchard fishery is carried on to a considerable extent, for the curing of which there are four large warehouses; there are four fishing boats belonging to the port, which is a member of the port of Padstow.

PORT-GUIN, or QUIN, a village and small sea-port, in the parish of Endellion, hundred of Trigg, Eastern Division of the county of Cornwall, 2 miles (W.) from Port-Isaac: the population is returned with the parish. This place, which is situated on the coast of the Bristol Channel, was formerly a large fishing town: the trade is at present confined to the importation of coal: there are six vessels belonging to the port, which is a member of the port of Padstow.

PORT-ISAAC, a village and small sea-port, in the parish of Endellion, hundred of Trigg, Eastern Division of the county of Cornwall, 8 miles (N. W.) from Camelford: the population is returned with the parish. This place, which is situated on the coast of the Bristol Channel, formerly carried on a very extensive trade in the pilchard fishery, for the curing of which four large warehouses are still remaining, though the fishery has for some time ceased. The principal trade is in the shipping of corn and the importation of coal from Wales. There are thirty boats averaging ten tons' each, belonging to the port, which is a member of the port of Padstow, and is accessible to vessels of one hundred tons' burden. A weekly market is held in the village on Friday for provisions. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists.

PORTINGSCALE, a joint township with Coledale, in the parish of Crosthwaite, union of Cockermouth, Allerdale ward above Derwent, Western Division of the county of Cumberland, 1¼ mile (W. by N.) from Keswick: the population is returned with Coledale. The village is situated on the margin of Derwentwater, of which, and the lake Bassenthwaite, with the beautifully romantic tract from Swineshead to Skiddaw, there are fine prospects from the adjacent heights. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

PORTINGTEN, a joint township with Cavil, in the parish of Eastrington, union of Howden, wapentake of Howdenshire, East Riding of the county of York, 3½ miles (N. E.) from Howden; containing, with Cavil, 160 inhabitants.

PORTISHAM (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Weymouth, hundred of Uggscombe, Dorchester Division of the county of Dorset, 7¾ miles (S. W. by W.) from Dorchester; containing 663 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 14. 2.; present net income, £74; patron and impropriator, Joseph Hardy, Esq. The church is a large ancient structure, having a lofty embattled tower crowned with pinnacles. Charles Masterman, in 1771, left £100 for teaching poor children; and there is a Sunday National school. In this parish is the largest cromlech in the county; it consists of a flat stone ten feet by six, resting horizontally on nine upright ones, and stands on a tumulus, having on the north-west an avenue leading to it: there is a small barrow to the eastward of this ancient monument.

PORTISHEAD (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Bedminster, hundred of Portbury, Eastern Division of the county of Somerset, 8½ miles (W. N. W.) from Bristol; containing 800 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £32. 15. 7½.; present net income, £729: it was in the patronage of the Mayor and Corporation of Bristol. There is a place

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of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; and a National school has been established. The parish is bounded on the north by the Bristol Channel; and there is a battery at Portishead point for the defence of Kingsroad, where ships of war on this station usually anchor. The Britons, Romans, and Danes successively occupied this spot: the form of the camp approaches that of an irregular rhomboid, its longer diameter being 400, and its shorter about 200, yards; it was converted to similar purposes during the great civil war, for according to the parliamentary records of that period, the royalists posted here surrendered to Sir Thomas Fairfax, who had been sent against them. The ancient boundary called Wansdyke terminates here.

PORTLAND (St. George), a parish, constituting the liberty of the Isle of Portland, in the union of Weymouth, Dorchester Division of the county of Dorset, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from Weymouth; containing 2670 inhabitants. The name of this place, supposed by some writers to have originated in its situation opposite to the port of Weymouth, is with greater probability derived from its occupation by Porth, a Saxon pirate, who with his sons Bieda and Maegla landed at Portsmouth at the commencement of the sixth century. A party of Danish marauders, supposed to have been the first that visited England, landed here in 787, and having killed the præpositus, or governor, obtained possession of the place. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, it was among the royal manors given by that monarch to the church at Winchester, on the deliverance of his mother, Queen Emma, from the fiery ordeal through which she had passed, in vindication of her innocence on a charge of incontinency; and during the same reign it was attacked and plundered by the memorable Earl Godwin, in his rebellion against his sovereign. William Rufus erected a castle here, which in the reign of Stephen was taken by Robert, Earl of Gloucester, and held for the Empress Matilda. The manor, which in the reign of William the Conqueror had been alienated from the see of Winchester, was re-granted to it by Henry I., and after various changes, again reverting to the crown, was bestowed successively on his queens Catherine Howard and Catherine Parr, by Henry VIII., who, after the suppression of the monasteries, apprehending an invasion from the Papal powers, visited the coast in person, and among other fortresses for the defence of those parts which were most liable to be surprised by the enemy, ordered the present castle to be built. In the beginning of the civil war of the 17th century, the castle was seized and garrisoned by the parliamentarians; but the inhabitants being well affected to the royal cause, it was soon recovered for the king, by whom it was held during the remainder of the war, and after proving a powerful check to the garrison at Weymouth, was one of the last fortresses which surrendered to the parliament. This place, though called an island, is in fact a peninsula, connected with the main land by the Chesil bank, a narrow isthmus, varying in breadth from fifty yards to a quarter of a mile, and more than 100 feet above the level of low water mark; it is composed of very hard pebbles, decreasing gradually in size towards the west, and extends from Portland to the Burton Cliffs, near Bridport, a distance of sixteen miles. The island, which is situated in 2° 35′ (W. L.), and 50° 38′ (N. L.), is of an elliptical form, five miles and a half in length, about two in breadth, and nearly twelve in circumference; it is bounded on the east, south, and west, by the English Channel, and on the north by the Portland roads and Smallmouth, leading into the waters between Chesil bank and the main land, called the Fleet (from a village of that name situated on its banks), which flow up to Abbotsbury, and across which, about a mile from Portland, there is a ferry. The shore is steep and rugged, and, on the north side, the land called the Verne rises majestically to the height of 490 feet, declining gradually towards the southern extremity, where the cliff is not more than ten feet above the level of the sea. In 1835 an act was obtained for erecting a bridge across the ferry. At the southern extremity of the island is Portland Race, the passage of which, even in the calmest weather, is rendered extremely dangerous by the agitation of the sea, arising from the obstruction of the natural course of the ebb and flood tides, by the extraordinary projection of the land of Portland into the channel. On Jan. 6th, 1786, the Haleswell, East Indiaman, with nearly the whole of her crew, was lost near St. Alban's head, in her attempt to reach Portsmouth, in order to repair the damage which she had sustained to the west of this island; and in Nov. 1795, Admiral Christian, with a fleet bound to the West Indies, attempting to gain Torbay, was wrecked on the west beach near Portland, when several transports were lost, and nearly 1000 persons perished. In Feb. 1805, the Abergavenny, East Indiaman, after an impracticable attempt to reach Portsmouth, having struck on the Shambles, sank in nine fathoms of water, and 130 persons perished. During the dreadful storm in Nov. 1824, and by which the pier and esplanade of Weymouth were nearly destroyed, a vessel of 95 tons' burden, laden with ordnance stores, was driven by the violence of the sea completely over the Chesil bank; and during the same gale more than 100 houses were destroyed, and 63 persons were drowned in the hamlet of Chesil. To prevent these disasters, to protect this part of the coast, and to afford a good roadstead, with safe anchorage for shipping, in this part of the channel, the late Mr. John Harvey, who died in 1829, projected the construction of a breakwater in the Portland roads, which would secure to the British navy the entire and uncontrolled command of the English Channel, forming a central station between Portsmouth and Plymouth, and presenting, for the security of British vessels in all gales of wind, a spacious harbour four miles square. The execution of this great national undertaking would be greatly facilitated by the inexhaustible quantities of waste or capstone with which the isle of Portland is encumbered, unfit, from its hardness and roughness, for the purposes of architecture, but peculiarly adapted to works of this kind, and of which infinitely more than sufficient for the purpose, already quarried and laid aside as refuse, might be obtained gratuitously, and from the elevation of the quarries above the level of the sea, conveyed to the spot at a very trifling expense. The whole expense of this grand work, which would operate as a powerful check upon the opposite port of Cherbourg, has been calculated as not exceeding £600,000, and the time necessary for its completion not more than five years. At the southern extremity of the island, called Portland Beale, are a signal station and the upper and lower lighthouses;

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the former lighthouse, erected in 1716, contains two rows of Argand lamps with metal reflectors, highly polished; and the latter, erected in 1789, at the expense of the Corporation of the Trinity House, is a handsome structure of Portland stone, 20 feet in diameter at the base, decreasing to ten at the lantern, and 63 feet in height. The power of the Argand lamps is heightened by a lens 22 inches in diameter, and the light is distinctly seen till, by the distance, it sinks below the horizon. Near the lighthouses is a remarkable cavern, called Caves Hole, in the form of a perforated dome, from the orifice of which the sea in heavy gales rises as from a fountain. On the eastern side of the island is Pennsylvania Castle, the private residence of the late Governor Penn, built by Mr. Wyatt in 1794; in the grounds are the ruins of the ancient castle built by William Rufus, and, from its number of loop-holes for the discharge of arrows, called Bow and Arrow castle; and also of the old church, which, with the parsonage-house, was destroyed during the parliamentary war. On the elevated land called the Verne is a signal station; and at the extremity of a very fine common below the Verne, and commanding the Portland roads, is the castle built by Henry VIII., mounting at present only twelve guns in the lower tier, the higher having been taken down some years since; in the recess of a small window, in what is called Queen Jane's closet, is the following inscription, carved on the wainscot: "God save Kinge Henri the 8 of that name, and Prins Edvard, begottin of Qvene Jane, my Ladi Mari that goodli virgin, and the Ladi Elizabet so towardli, with the Kinges honorable Counselers." In the year 1816, the commander-in-chief, His Royal Highness the late Duke of York, with the sanction and concurrence of the Master-General of the Ordnance and the Governor, granted the castle to the Manning family, as a marine residence; and considerable sums have been expended in its external improvement and internal arrangements. The summit of the island is smooth, and the soil produces wheat, peas, oats, and barley; the whole island is composed of various strata of stone, differing materially in substance and quality. The Portland stone in such repute for buildings of magnificence is found at the depth of 40 feet from the surface; the upper stratum, called Roach or Capstone, is only used for the foundations of buildings, being so full of fossil productions as to render it unfit for any works in which a smooth surface is required. These quarries were first worked in the reign of James I., by whom the stone was used in the building of the banqueting-house at Whitehall; and in the rebuilding of the city of London after the great fire in 1666; it was used by Sir Christopher Wren in the building of St. Paul's cathedral, the Monument, and various other public edifices: Westminster bridge is also built of this stone. The quarries are situated in the western part of the island, and have proved a source of inexhaustible wealth to the proprietors. A rail-road for the conveyance of the stone to the shipping-place has recently been constructed, and not less than from 30,000 to 40,000 tons are annually exported from the island, the procuring of which affords employment to the principal part of the population, a hardy and robust race, peculiar to the isle, who intermarry among themselves, and preserve a peculiarity of customs and character by which they are distinguished from strangers, with whom they avoid all intercourse. The custom of gavelkind prevails in the island, and the inhabitants have a peculiar practice of passing lands by sale, called Church Gift. The seller and buyer, taking with them two or three persons who are tenants of the island, go into the church, and there sign the articles of agreement in the chancel, before two witnesses, which, being legally stamped, is afterwards considered valid in law. This being a royal demesne, the queen's steward holds courts for the manor at Lady-day and Michaelmas, annually. The parish comprises seven villages, which are principally inhabited by the persons employed in the quarries. By the act of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., cap. 64, Chesil, one of these, has been made a polling-place for county elections. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 2. 1.; present net income, £158; patron, Bishop of Winchester. The church was erected in the year 1761; and in the chancel a very handsome monument has been erected to the memory of the Rev. John Manning, late rector, who appears to have been highly esteemed by his parishioners. Subscriptions are in progress for the erection of a new church. Her Majesty has given £300 towards the fund, and an endowment of £1500 has been also contributed. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a school supported by the members for the county. In many parts of the island are traces of what are supposed to have been Roman encampments. This place gives the title of Duke to the family of Bentinck.

PORTLEMOUTH, EAST (*St. Onolaus*), a parish, in the union of Kingsbridge, hundred of Coleridge, Stanborough and Coleridge, and Southern, Divisions of the county of Devon, 6 miles (S. by E.) from Kingsbridge; containing 427 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £29. 18. 4.; present net income, £324; patrons, Duke of Cleveland and Earl of Sandwich. The church has a handsome wooden screen. There is a school in which 20 children are instructed at the expense of the parish. This place commands one of the most beautiful sea views in the county, including Kingsbridge, the estuaries, and Salcombe harbour.

PORTON, a chapelry, in the parish of Idmiston, hundred of Alderbury, Salisbury and Amesbury, and Southern, Divisions of the county of Wilts, 5½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Salisbury; containing 185 inhabitants.

PORTREATH, a small port, in the parish of Illogan, Eastern Division of the hundred of Penwith, Western Division of the county of Cornwall, 4 miles (N.) from Redruth; containing 700 inhabitants. This place, formerly called Basset's Cove, is situated on the shore of the Bristol Channel, and in the midst of strikingly varied and highly picturesque scenery. The cliffs on this part of the coast, which are lofty and magnificently bold, are pleasingly contrasted with the fertile vale in which the small village of Bridge is situated, sheltered on both sides by high grounds richly clothed with wood from the base to the summit. The principal trade of the port, which is a member of St. Ives, consists in the shipping of copper-ore to the smelting-houses in Wales, and the importation of coal and lime. A pier was erected here in 1760, which has been greatly lengthened and improved by a trading company, who have also constructed basins, in which 25 vessels, averag-

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ing 100 tons' burden, can ride with safety; the expense of these improvements has exceeded £25,000. The same company have also, at an expense of £20,000, completed a railway or tram-road extending from the Gwennap and other mines in the vicinity, for facilitating the carriage of the ore to the shipping-place, and of the coal and lime to the different works. About 25,000 tons of copper-ore are annually sent away from this port to the different smelting-houses in Wales, and about the same quantity of coal is imported. The inlet is defended on the western side by a battery mounting four twelve-pounders, which was erected by Lord de Dunstanville about the year 1782, and by another on the opposite hill mounting two six-pounders; a coast guard is also stationed here. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; and a day school in the village is supported by the successor of the late Lord de Dunstanville, for the instruction of the children of the persons employed in the mines.

PORTSCUETT (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Chepstow, Upper Division of the hundred of Caldicott, county of Monmouth, 5 miles (S. W. by S.) from Chepstow; containing 190 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with those of St. Pierre and Sudbrooke annexed, valued in the king's books at £7. 2. 1.; present net income, £402; patron, Charles Lewis, Esq. Near the bank of the Severn are vestiges of a Roman camp, part of which has been swept away by the river. The ancient road from this station to the great camp at Caerwent passes through the parish. From Black Rock there is a ferry over the Severn, called the New Passage, connecting the great road from London into South Wales.

PORTSEA (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Portsea Island, divided into the liberty part, which is within the jurisdiction of the borough of Portsmouth, and the Guildable part, which is in the hundred of Portsdown, Fareham and Southern Divisions of the county of Southampton, 21 miles (S. E. by E.) from Southampton, and 71½ (S. W.) from London; and containing 42,306 inhabitants. This place, which is now the principal naval arsenal of Great Britain, takes its name from the island of Portsea, to which, on the retiring of the sea from the ancient Portchester, it is vulgarly said (but without any authority to support the notion) that the inhabitants removed, and at the mouth of the harbour built the town of Portsmouth, which was originally a small suburb. The island is nearly sixteen miles in circumference, and is bounded on the south by Spithead, on the east by Langston harbour, on the west by Portsmouth harbour, and on the north by a channel uniting them, over which is a bridge, connecting it with the main land. It abounds with a great variety of animal and vegetable productions, but has nothing peculiar in its geological formation. Widgeons, wild ducks, teal, and the curlew, are found in abundance; larks congregate in numerous flocks, and the snow-hunting, the cross-bill, and other scarce birds are occasionally seen. More than 200 different species of insects have been collected in the course of one summer, and a great variety of shells is found on the beach. The town, which is situated partly on the waste ground formerly called Portsmouth common, and partly on a spot of land called West Dock Field, has rapidly increased within the last century, and its population is at present twice as great as that of Portsmouth. It contains many good and regularly-formed streets, several terraces, and handsome ranges of respectable houses, inhabited by families connected with Portsmouth; and the extensive suburbs are chiefly inhabited by artisans employed in the dock-yards: it is well paved, lighted with gas by a company incorporated by act of parliament in 1821, and amply supplied with water by the Portsea Island water-works. The Hampshire subscription library is well supported, and contains a valuable collection of volumes in the various departments of literature.

The fortifications, which were begun in 1770, are very complete, and are unrivalled for strength and beauty. The two principal gates, which form elegant entrances to the town, are noble specimens of architecture: they are called respectively "Lion" and "Unicorn" gates, and have on their frontispiece accordingly those two portions of the British arms finely sculptured. The lines extend from north to south, presenting to the eastward several strong bastions and outworks, crowned with batteries of heavy ordnance; and the trenches, which are broad and deep, can be filled with water up to the bridges, which connect it with Portsmouth, on the south. The Royal Dock-yard occupies an area of 110 acres, and comprises, on the grandest scale, and on the most scientific principles, the numerous arrangements for supplying the necessary equipments and extensive depôts of naval and military stores. The entrance into the yard, which forms a town of itself, is through a lofty handsome gateway; and among the numerous buildings within the walls, the residence formerly of the commissioner is conspicuous for its stateliness: in the centre of the building is a noble portico, and on each side are the various offices connected with the establishment. By a recent arrangement this edifice has been appointed the residence of the Port Admiral; and the duties of Commissioners are performed by an Admiral Superintendent, for whom a suitable residence has been fitted up in the yard. The great basin comprehends an area of 53,000 square yards, communicating with four dry docks; and there is also a double dock for frigates. Ships of the line may at any time enter from the harbour into the dock-yard, where twelve men of war can be fitted up at the same time. The covered building-docks are very capacious: the rope-house is of vast extent, being 1094 yards along, and four stories high; on the lower story, the floor of which is laid with iron and tin, is the immense machinery for making cables, of which some are 30 inches in circumference; the three upper stories are appropriated to the manufacture of twine and cordage. The anchor forge is an immense building, in which anchors weighing more than 90 cwt. are made for the navy. Near the forge are the copper-foundry, and the admirable machinery for making blocks, invented by Mr. Brunel, who for many years superintended its operation: it is impelled by a steam-engine of extraordinary power, and the various processes, from the sawing of the wood to the completion of the block, are conducted by the aid of machinery alone, with a degree of precision and celerity difficult to describe. The rigging and the mast houses are upon the largest scale: and every department in this extensive and ably-conducted establishment exhibits

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a combination of skill, efficiency, and grandeur, in every respect characteristic of the arsenal of a great maritime state. The Dock chapel, appropriated to the officers of the dock-yard, the crews of the ships in ordinary, and the various classes of artisans, is a neat modern structure, with a cupola, in which hangs the bell originally belonging to the Royal George, which was sunk off Spithead. During the war, nearly 4000 men were employed here.

Within the walls is the Royal Naval College, founded in 1720, for 70 students; of these, 30, the sons of commissioned officers, pay, in proportion to their rank, for board, clothing, and education; and the remainder, sons of noblemen, military, or civil officers, pay £120 per annum: the term of continuance in the college is two years, at the end of which, if qualified, the students are appointed midshipmen in the navy, from which if they retire before the expiration of the term requisite for obtaining a lieutenancy, a fine of £300 is imposed on those of the first class, and of £100 on those of the second. This institution is under the superintendence of a governor, who is first lord of the Admiralty, a lieutenant-governor, a post-captain, professor, two lieutenants, a mathematical assistant, two other assistants, and French, drawing and fencing masters. The buildings are extensive, and contain many noble apartments; over them is an Observatory, in which is a beautiful model of H. M. S. the Victory of 100 guns, which was wrecked off the French coast on her first voyage: a new Observatory has been recently erected over the central arch of the western storehouses, commanding a view of the whole coast, from the Needles to the coast of Sussex. The principal semaphore in communication with the Admiralty has lately, on the removal of the residence of the Port Admiral, been established on this place. A school of naval architecture was projected in 1809, by Mr. Robinson, in the House of Commons, and in 1816, incorporated with the Naval College, in which provision is made for the maintenance and education of 24 shipwrights' apprentices, who were required, previously to their admission, to write English grammatically, to speak French, and to be acquainted with the first six, and the eleventh and twelfth, books of Euclid, and with quadratic equations in Algebra. Their admission was dependent on examination before the commissioners, the professor, and the lieutenant-governor; they were to remain for seven years in the establishment, and, at the expiration of that term, were appointed to some situation in the Royal Dock-yard: during their apprenticeship they were under the superintendence of a professional shipwright, and received an annual salary, which increased gradually from £25 to £60: there are at present no scholars on this foundation. The Gun wharf, without the dock-yard, includes an area of fourteen acres, and consists of a spacious building of brick, ornamented with stone, occupying three sides of a quadrangle with an arched entrance in the centre of the fourth side, surmounted by a lofty tower and cupola; it contains a vast number of guns and gun-carriages, and an immense quantity of ordnance stores: on the right of the entrance is the armoury, containing 25,000 stand of small arms, arranged in the most exact order, a laboratory, and an extensive ordnance department, with residences for the principal officers; on the opposite side are the offices of the Royal Engineers, with stores adjoining, and a large depôt of ammunition. The dock-yard has suffered from several destructive fires, the last of which occurred in 1776; the incendiary, John Aitkin, more commonly known as Jack the Painter, was gibbeted on Block House heath. In that part of the parish called the Guildable is a considerable number of market gardens, from which the towns of Portsea and Portsmouth are principally supplied with vegetables. The Portsmouth and Arundel canal, opened in 1823, enters Portsmouth harbour at Hilsea, and joins Langston harbour. The market days are Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. That part of the parish which is not within the limits of the borough of Portsmouth is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates: by the act to amend the representation, recently passed, the entire parish is now included, for elective purposes, within the limits of the enlarged borough of Portsmouth.

The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12; present net income, £696; patrons and impropriators, Warden and Fellows of Winchester College. The church was erected in the reign of Edward III., and is surrounded by one of the largest cemeteries in the kingdom, comprising eight acres of ground. St. George's chapel, a commodious brick structure, was erected for the additional accommodation of the increasing population in 1753: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £45; patron, Vicar of Portsea. St. John's chapel, a neat commodious edifice, of which the internal decorations are extremely rich, was consecrated in 1789: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £141; patrons, the Proprietors of pews. A new church has been built, containing 1200 sittings, 700 of which are free, the Incorporated Society having granted £600 in aid of the expense. The chapel dedicated to St. Paul, in the suburb of Southsea, was erected in 1822, at an expense of £15,229. 18. 8., of which £600 was raised by subscription, and the rest by grant from the parliamentary commissioners; it is a handsome structure, in the later style of English architecture, with four turrets at the angles: the living is a district parochial curacy; net income, £310; patron, the Vicar. In this suburb is an excellent bathing establishment, which has contributed greatly to the attractions of Portsea as a watering-place. Connected with this, on the beach at Southsea, has been erected an elegant building, consisting of a suite of subscription promenade and reading rooms, called the "King's Rooms," the establishment having been distinguished by the patronage of his late Majesty; and a walk leading from them along the shore has been formed, affording one of the most delightful promenades in England. The chapel dedicated to All Saints, in the suburb of Mile-end (including the Half-Way Houses, Newton, and several spacious streets, forming an extensive district, now called Landport), was erected in the year 1827, by grant from the parliamentary commissioners, at an expense of £12,064: it is an elegant edifice, in the later style of English architecture, with a splendid western front, surmounted by a campanile turret; the interior is neatly arranged, and over the altar is a window of painted glass, beautifully designed and executed by Edwards, of Winchester, presented by the Rev. C. B. Henville, the present vicar: the living is a curacy; net income, £160; patron, the Vicar. Districts have been assigned to St.

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Paul's, All Saints', and St. John's chapels. A new cemetery has lately been formed by a joint stock company; it is not consecrated, nor in any way connected with the established church. In Portsea and its suburbs are six places of worship for Baptists, two for Independents (the principal of which, in King-street, is one of the largest and handsomest in the kingdom), and one for Wesleyan Methodists, also a Roman Catholic chapel and a synagogue. St. Paul's school, a commodious building, near the chapel of that name, has been recently established by 100 subscribers, for the education of their children, and for others also, who are admissible on the nomination of the shareholders. A complete course of classical, mathematical, and general instruction is afforded by a head master and first and second assistants, and French and drawing masters; the head master and the first assistant must have graduated at one of the Universities; the terms are very moderate, and the masters are allowed to take boarders. There are six schools on the National plan; and a similar school called the "Beneficial Society School," has been erected. Mr. Edward Crafts bequeathed a house and premises, in 1780, which produced £28 per annum; Mr. Richard Wilmot, in 1805, bequeathed £500; and Major Ebenezer Vavasour, in 1808, left £100, towards the support of one of the National schools. A dispensary, an infirmary for diseases of the eye and ear, and a penitentiary, are supported by subscription. Thomas Fitzherbert, Esq., in 1821, left £10,000 in the four per cents., in trust for the maintenance of five aged men, ten aged widows, and five single women, of this parish: there are also various charitable bequests for distribution among the poor. The poor law union comprises Portsea and Portsmouth, the former electing 14 and the latter 7 guardians; according to the census of 1831, it contains a population of 50,389. The eastern part of the Island, not included in the boundaries of Portsmouth and Portsea, is extra-parochial, and formerly contained numerous salt-works, now discontinued.

PORTSLADE (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of Steyning, hundred of Fishergate, rape of Lewes, Eastern Division of the county of Sussex, 2½ miles (E. by N.) from New Shoreham; containing 615 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 18. 8.; present net income, £171: it is in the patronage of the Crown; impropriator, J. Borrer, Esq. The church is principally in the early style of English architecture.

Arms.

PORTSMOUTH (*St. Thomas & Beckett*), a seaport, borough, market-town, and parish, having separate jurisdiction, in the union of Portsea Island, locally in the hundred of Portsdown, Fareham and Southern Divisions of the county of Southampton, 21 miles (S. E. by E.) from Southampton, and 72 (S. W.) from London; containing, exclusively of that part of the parish of Portsea which is within its jurisdiction, 6083 inhabitants. This place, which is one of the principal naval and military stations of the British empire, derives its name from its situation at the mouth of a capacious harbour on the southern coast. In 501, a body of Saxons, under the command of Porte, a German chieftain, and his two sons Beda and Megla, landed on this part of the coast, and after a severe conflict with the Britons, succeeded in gaining possession of the surrounding country. They are supposed to have founded the ancient town of Portchester, so called from the name of their leader, about three miles to the north-north-west, from which, on the contraction of the harbour by the retiring of the sea, the inhabitants, according to vulgar belief, removed to Portsea island, on the south-west side of which they erected the present town. Alfred having fitted out a fleet of nine ships at this port, after an obstinate engagement, defeated the Danes, who infested the coasts of Hampshire and Dorsetshire, and caused several of them to be hanged along the coast, in order to deter their countrymen. Harold equipped a large fleet at this port, with a view of intercepting the armament of William, on its way from Normandy, for the conquest of the country; and after the death of William Rufus, Robert Duke of Normandy landed here with his forces, to take possession of the throne. Henry, who had raised an army to support his own claim to the crown, also assembled his forces here, where, after the two armies had lain for some time, an accommodation took place, and Robert returned to Normandy. At this place Henry III. collected a numerous army for the invasion of France, but the enterprise was abandoned, in consequence of the treachery of his ally, the Duke of Bretagne; the same monarch established a guild merchant here, in 1256. In 1377, the French attacked and burnt a considerable part of the town, but were compelled to retire to their ships with considerable loss. Edward IV., for the greater security of the harbour, erected two towers commanding the entrance, and made additions to the fortifications of the town, which consisted only of a single wall, strengthened at the angles with bastions. According to Leland, Henry VII. established seven extensive breweries for supplying the troops in the time of war; and Henry VIII. erected Southsea castle, at the south-west extremity of the Isle of Portsea. In 1544 a powerful French fleet anchored off St. Helen's, having on board a large military force for the invasion of England. The English army, under the command of the Duke of Suffolk, assembled at Portsmouth, and the British fleet, commanded by Viscount Lisle, the lord High Admiral, after an obstinate engagement, repulsed the enemy with considerable loss: at the commencement of the action, the Mary Rose, the largest British ship next to the Admiral's, by some unknown accident, foundered between the fleets, and sank, when the commander, and his crew of 600 men, perished. Edward VI. passed a night at Southsea castle, and reviewed the fortifications, ordering, for the greater security of the harbour, two towers to be erected, with an immense iron chain extending from one to the other, across the mouth of the harbour, which, on the French fleet in the American war appearing off Plymouth, was raised so as to prevent the vessels entering; and during the reign of Elizabeth the fortifications were greatly strengthened. In the reign of Charles I., John Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, who had arrived at Portsmouth to superintend the movements of the fleet and army assembled there for the invasion of France, was assassinated by Felton, a disappointed officer, who had served under him

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at the Isle of Rhé, and the spot in the High-street, then an inn called the Spotted Dog, is still pointed out. Felton was soon after hanged at Tyburn, and gibbeted on Southsea common. Soon after the commencement of the parliamentary war, a party of Cromwell's soldiers surprised Southsea castle, of which they took possession, and the town itself subsequently fell into the hands of the parliamentarians. After the Restoration, the nuptials of Charles II. with Catherine of Portugal were solemnized in the chapel of the garrison; and James II., while Lord High Admiral, frequently visited Portsmouth, but previously to his abdication of the government, he imprisoned the officers of the garrison for refusing to admit his Irish troops. In 1782, the Royal George, of 110 guns and 1200 men, commanded by Admiral Kempenfelt, while under the process of careening at Spithead, unfortunately sank, and the admiral, and more than two-thirds of the crew, perished: many of her guns, and a considerable portion of her stores, have, by the use of the diving-bell, been recovered, but all attempts to raise her have hitherto failed; the spot where she lies is marked by a red buoy attached to the wreck. George III. visited this port several times; and in 1814 the Prince Regent, afterwards George IV., remained here for several days with the allied sovereigns.

The town, which is about a mile and a half in circuit, is divided into two nearly equal parts by the principal street, and intersected by several others: it is well paved, lighted with gas by a company established in 1821, and supplied by two companies, incorporated by act of parliament, with excellent water from Portsea isle, and from springs at the foot of Portsdown hill. The house of the governor, at the upper end of the grand parade, originally the *Domus Dei* founded by Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester, and occupied as the residence of George IV. on his visit to the town, has been lately taken down. The residence formerly of the port-admiral, situated in the High-street, has been recently improved at the expense of government. A Philosophical Society was established in 1818: it has a convenient theatre, in which lectures are delivered weekly, from October till April, and a good museum, containing more than 9000 specimens in natural history: a handsome building has lately been erected for its use in St. Mary-street. A mechanics' institute was founded in 1825, and is, under good regulations, numerously attended. The theatre is opened during the season; and concerts and assemblies are held in a suite of rooms fitted up for the purpose. The various gateways leading into the town through the fortifications, which surround it in a semicircular form, are remarkable for the justness and variety of their architectural character; that erected by James II. is an elegant specimen of the Corinthian order, from a design by Inigo Jones, and that of George III. is in the rustic character. The ramparts, which are in parts ornamented with trees, afford extensive and beautiful prospects; and the view of the town from Portsdown hill, combining an infinite variety of objects of the deepest interest and stately grandeur, is strikingly magnificent. The fortifications, which are the most complete in Europe, combine beauty with strength, and exclusively of those which immediately surround the town, consist of numerous and extensive outworks: the entrance to the harbour is defended by Blockhouse fort, on the one side, and the fortifications of the town on the other. Southsea castle, having suffered some damage from an accidental explosion, was reduced in height and rebuilt in 1814, and is capable of containing a garrison of 200 men, with well-mounted batteries of heavy ordnance. Fort Monkton is a regular fort of prodigious strength, defended with 32 pieces of heavy ordnance, and numerous redoubts. These two forts serve to protect the mouth of the harbour, on the east and west sides of which, along the coast, are various strong fortifications, of which Cumberland fort, erected in 1820, and commanding the approach to Langston harbour, is mounted with 100 pieces of heavy ordnance, and contains accommodation for 4000 troops. At Hilsea, about four miles on the London road, are ramparts with extensive outworks, and a double drawbridge. Within the town are four guard-houses; and near the principal entrance gate are Colewort barracks, being numerous extensive ranges of buildings, with a parade ground: the garrison, of which the number fluctuates, includes three regiments of infantry, a division of the royal marines, with detachments of artillery and engineers: over what was formerly the magazine a semaphore was erected in 1823, by means of which signals were transmitted to the Admiralty in London in the space of three minutes; the semaphore station is now transferred to one of the buildings in the dockyard. For an account of the dockyard, see the article on PORTSEA.

The port extends from the opening of Southampton water, on the west, to the town of Emsworth on the east, including Langston, St. Helen's, and Portsmouth harbours, and Spithead. The custom-house was converted to its present use, in 1827, from an old storehouse belonging to the victualling department; it is conveniently situated, and is under the direction of a collector, comptroller, surveyor or searcher, and warehouse-keeper for bonded goods: in front of it is an extensive quay. The preventive stations are at Southsea castle, Cumberland fort, Hayling island, Stokes bay, and Hill head. The harbour is unrivalled for capaciousness and security: it is about 250 yards broad at the mouth, and expanding into an open and broad lake, extends for several miles to the north, affording secure and capacious shelter to ships of the largest burden: its security is greatly increased by the Isle of Wight, which forms a natural breakwater, and by the inland elevations, which afford additional protection. From the western side of the entrance is the sand bank called the Spit, about three miles in length, but not perceptible above water; the roadstead, called from this circumstance Spithead, is marked out by buoys fixed at regular intervals. The foreign trade consists chiefly in the importation of timber from the Baltic, and eggs from France: the coasting trade is very extensive, and in time of war the influx of merchant ships is very great. The amount of duties paid at the custom-house for the year ended January 5th, 1837, was £46,873. The port is the general rendezvous where all ships either homeward or outward bound take convoy, and frequently 700 merchantmen have sailed at one time from Spithead. Steam vessels ply daily for the Isle of Wight and Southampton, and regularly between this port and Plymouth and Havre. The ferry to Gosport is under the regulations of an act of parliament, the fares differing according to the state of the weather. In 1837-8, an act was ob-

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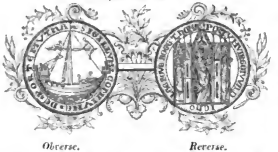
tained for making a floating bridge over the harbour from Gosport Beach to Portsmouth Point. The market days are Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday: the fairs are on July 10th, which continues fourteen days, and July 26th, a well frequented fair on Portsdown Hill, which continues three days.

Corporation Seal.



Obverse. *Reverse.*

It is supposed that a charter was conferred on the borough of Portsmouth by Henry I., but the first of which there is any certainty was granted by Richard I., and others subsequently by King John and Henry III. These were confirmed by succeeding sovereigns, and new charters were bestowed by Elizabeth and Charles I. By the last, conferred in the 3rd year of his reign, the government was vested in a mayor and 12 aldermen, with a recorder, town-clerk (who was also coroner), chamberlain, harbour-master, two sergeants-at-mace, and subordinate officers. The mayor, recorder, late mayor, and three of the aldermen, were justices of the peace. By the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, (for an abstract of which see the Appendix, No. I.), the corporation now consists of a mayor, 14 aldermen, and 42 councillors; and the municipal boundaries of the borough, which is divided into seven wards, are co-extensive with those for parliamentary purposes. The mayor, late mayor, and recorder, are justices of the peace, and there are 13 others appointed by commission. The police force consists of two inspectors and five men. The borough first exercised the elective franchise in the 23rd of Edward I., since which time it has regularly returned two members to parliament. The right of election was formerly vested in the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses; but by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, the non-resident burgesses, except within seven miles, have been disfranchised, and the privilege has been extended to the £10 householders of the parishes of Portsmouth and Portsea, which, by the act of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., cap. 64, have been made to constitute the new elective borough, comprising an area of 9717 acres: the old borough contained only 6614 acres. The number of voters registered in 1838 was 1520: the mayor is the returning officer. A court of quarter sessions is held for the trial of all offences not capital, at which the recorder presides; a court of record on Tuesday in every alternate week, for the recovery of debts to any amount; and a court leet. The guildhall is a large new building, in the High-street, with an area underneath for the use of the market; the old town-hall which stood in the centre of the street has been removed. The borough gaol, completed in 1809, at an expense of £18,000, is a large range of building, including court-rooms for the business of the sessions, a council-chamber, and a bridewell. The prison has been enlarged pursuant to the general act for that purpose, and a further alteration is in contemplation, possession having been recently obtained of the almshouses at the west end of the gaol: it now contains seven wards and airling-yards, nine day-rooms, a tread-mill, and separate apartments for the sick. This town has been made a polling-place for the southern division of the county.

The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; present net income, £555; patrons and impropriators, Warden and Fellows of Winchester College. The church is a venerable and spacious cruciform structure, in the early English style of architecture, with a tower surmounted by a cupola, 120 feet high, forming an excellent landmark: the interior is handsomely arranged; the cenotaph of the Duke of Buckingham, in which his heart is enshrined, forms the principal ornament of the altar-piece. A chapel of ease, dedicated to St. Mary, has been built by aid from Her Majesty's Commissioners: it contains 1200 sittings, 700 of which are free, the Incorporated Society having granted £600 in aid of the expense; it was consecrated on August 1, 1839. The garrison chapel, once appertaining to the monastery of *Domus Dei*, has been thoroughly repaired, for the use of the officers and soldiers of the garrison; the communion cloth exhibits a view of Lisbon, and the plate was presented by Queen Anne: the chapel contains a monument to the memory of Sir C. Bloring, standard-bearer to Queen Elizabeth. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Unitarians. The free grammar school was founded in 1732, by Dr. Smith, a physician of the town, who bequeathed for its support the farm of East Standon, in the Isle of Wight: there are twenty boys, natives of Portsmouth, who receive a gratuitous education in the classics: the head master, who is allowed to take boarders, is appointed by the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford, who are trustees of the charity. The National and Lancasterian schools, in which, in conjunction with Portsea, several thousand children are instructed, are supported by subscription; and there are Sunday schools in connection with the established church and the dissenting congregations. Almshouses for ten aged women have been erected in the ancient English style, under the direction of the vicar and the churchwardens; and there are various charitable bequests for distribution among the poor. On the summit of Portsdown hill, and fronting the harbour, is a stone pillar, erected to the memory of Lord Nelson, by those who fought under his command in the memorable battle of Trafalgar, which forms a most interesting object, whether viewed from the sea or the land. Jonas Hanway, the philanthropist, was born here in 1712; he died in 1786. Portsmouth gives the title of Earl to the family of Wallop.

PORTSWOOD, a tything, in the parish of SOUTH STONEHAM, which is within the jurisdiction of the borough of SOUTHAMPTON, Southampton and Southern Divisions of the county, 2 miles (N. by E.) from Southampton; containing 654 inhabitants.

POSENHALL, an extra-parochial district, in the union of MARDLEY, and within the liberties of the borough of WENLOCK, Southern Division of the county of SALOP, 1½ mile (W.) from Broseley; containing 28 inhabitants.

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POSLINGFORD, a parish, in the union and hundred of Risbridge, Western Division of the county of Suffolk, 1½ mile (N.) from Clare; containing, with Chipley, 316 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 10.; present net income, £100; patron and impropriator, T. Weston, Esq.

POSTCOMBE, a chapelry, in the parish of Lewknor, union of Thame, hundred of Lewknor, county of Oxford, 2 miles (S. E.) from Tetsworth: the population is returned with the parish.

POSTERN, a joint township with Shottle, in the parish of Duffield, union of Belper, hundred of Appletree, Southern Division of the county of Derby: the population is returned with Shottle.

POSTLING (*St. Mary and St. Radegund*), a parish, in the union of Elham, hundred of Hayne, lathe of Shepway, Eastern Division of the county of Kent, 3½ miles (N. by W.) from Hythe; containing 188 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 8. 1½; present net income, £246; patron and appropriator, Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is in the early style of English architecture; in it is a stone, bearing an inscription stating that it was consecrated to the Virgin Mary, 19th Kal. Sept., St. Eusebius' day. Here are day and Sunday schools, partly supported by subscription. Dr. White Kennett, Bishop of Peterborough, tutor to the Duke of Gloucester, and author of the Roman antiquities, &c., was vicar of this parish; he died in 1714.

POSTLIP, a hamlet, in the parish of Winchcomb, Lower Division of the hundred of Kiftsgate, Eastern Division of the county of Gloucester, 2½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Winchcomb, with which the population is returned.

POSTWICK (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Blofield, Eastern Division of the county of Norfolk, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Norwich; containing 237 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river Wensum, which is navigable from Norwich to Yarmouth, and is intersected by the turnpike road to Norwich. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10; patron, Earl of Roseberry. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £475, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £33; the glebe comprises 46 acres, valued at £92 per annum. A National school is supported by subscription.

POTSGROVE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Woburn, hundred of Manshead, county of Bedford, 3½ miles (S. by E.) from Woburn; containing 262 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, united to that of Battlesden, and valued in the king's books at £10. 19. 4½. A day and Sunday school is chiefly supported by the rector.

POTT, a joint township with Ilton, in the parish of Masham, union of Bedale, wapentake of Hang-East, North Riding of the county of York, 5½ miles (W. S. W.) from Masham: the population is returned with Ilton.

POTT-SHRIGLEY, a chapelry, in the parish of Prestbury, union and hundred of Macclesfield, Northern Division of the county of Chester, 4½ miles (N. N. E.) from Macclesfield; containing 334 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £140; patron, William Turner, Esq. The chapel is a neat building of stone, with an embattled tower. A school is supported by subscription. The Macclesfield and Congleton canal passes through the parish. Freestone and coal abound in the neighbourhood.

POTTER-HANWORTH (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the Second Division of the wapentake of Langoe, parts of Kesteven, union and county of Lincoln, 6½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Lincoln; containing 402 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 16. 8.; present net income, £665: it is in the patronage of the Crown.

POTTERNE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Devizes, hundred of Potterne and Cannings, Devizes and Northern Divisions of the county of Wilts, 1½ mile (S. by W.) from Devizes; containing 1647 inhabitants. This parish is pleasantly situated, and the surrounding scenery is agreeably diversified. On the right of the Salisbury road is East-well, the seat of Thomas Hunt Grubbe, Esq., an ancient and highly interesting mansion, which for some centuries has been the property and residence of the ancestors of that family; the walls of the house are of extraordinary thickness, and the apartments are wainscoted with oak; the pleasure gardens are remarkable for the number of terraces sloping in succession beneath each other to the south; and the grounds are richly ornamented with elms of venerable growth. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20. 6. 8.; present net income, £510; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Salisbury, as Prebendary of Potterne. The church is a venerable cruciform structure, built about the eleventh or twelfth century; the pulpit and reading-desk are beautifully carved in oak of corresponding design; galleries have been erected in the north and south transepts and in the nave, and the church has been new-pewed and embellished, towards defraying the expense of which the Rev. George Edmonstone, the present incumbent, has largely contributed: it contains 130 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £100 in aid of the expense. Near the church a school has been erected at the expense of Major Olivin, which is partly supported by subscription.

POTTERS-BAR, a hamlet, in the parish of Monken-Hadley, hundred of Edmonton, county of Middlesex, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Chipping-Barnet: the population is returned with the parish. A church, dedicated to St. John, has been built at the expense of G. Byng, Esq. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

POTTERS-PURY (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of Cleley, Southern Division of the county of Northampton, 9½ miles (N. W.) from Stony-Stratford; containing 1544 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 6.; present net income, £116; patron, Earl Bathurst; impropriator, Duke of Grafton. There is a place of worship for Independents. This parish is intersected by the Grand Junction canal, and contains a large manufactory for coarse earthenware. A school for boys is conducted on the National plan. The poor law union comprises 15 parishes or places, under the care of 18 guardians, and, according to the census of 1831, contains a population of 8415. The Roman Watling-street passes through the parish.

POTTERTON, a joint township with Kiddal, in the parish of Barwick-in-Elmett, Lower Division of the wapentake of Skyrack, West Riding of the county of York, 7½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Tadcaster: the population is returned with the parish.

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POTTO, a township, in the parish of WHORLTON, union of STOKESLEY, Western Division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, North Ridiog of the county of YORK, 5½ miles (S. W.) from Stokesley; containing 197 inhabitants.

POTTON (*ST. MARY*), a market-town and parish, in the union and hundred of BIGGLESWADE, county of BEDFORD, 11½ miles (E.) from Bedford, and 48 (N. by W.) from London; containing 1768 inhabitants. A great part of this town was destroyed by fire in 1783, on which occasion the damages were estimated at £25,000, exclusively of the expense of temporary erections in the adjacent fields, for the accommodation of the inhabitants, until their houses could be rebuilt. It is pleasantly situated at the foot of a hill, on the high road from London to Cambridge, and consists principally of one long street: the inhabitants are supplied with water by means of several small rivulets, and the adjacent neighbourhood is highly respectable, and contains some genteel and handsome mansions. The market is on Saturday, chiefly for corn and straw-plat, but the business done is very inconsiderable. In 1227, a fair was granted by charter of Henry III.: at present, fairs are held on the third Tuesday in Jan., the last Tuesday in April, first Tuesday in July, and the Tuesday before Oct. 29th, all which are noted for the sale of horses and sheep. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; present net income, £516: it is in the patronage of the Crown. The church has been repewed, and contains 350 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £150 in aid of the expense. There is a place of worship for Baptists; and a National school has been established. Three several bequests have been made for the instruction of children; in 1711, of £50, by Dame Constance Burgoyne; in 1712, of £30, by Alexander Atkinson; and in 1770, of £400, by John Caryer; which are vested in land, and with the sum of £3. 16. 8. per annum, a proportion of the town land receipts, are applied to the instruction of about 30 of both sexes.

POUGHILL (*ST. OLAVE*), a parish, in the union and hundred of STRATTON, Eastern Division of the county of CORNWALL, 1¼ mile (N. W.) from Stratton; containing 360 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the eastern shore of the Bristol Channel, is memorable as having been the scene of a celebrated battle between the royalists and parliamentarians, which took place on the 16th of May, 1643, on Stamford Hill, and in which the parliamentarian forces, under the command of the Earl of Stamford, were signally defeated by the Cornish royalists, headed by Sir Beville Granville. At Burshill House are preserved several articles of the costly furniture that once enriched the mansion of Stowe, among which is the bed in which Charles I. slept during his stay at that place. There are some remains of an ancient square fort upon the hill. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 12. 1.; present net income, £116: it is in the patronage of the Crown; impropriators, the Landowners. A school is partly supported by subscription.

POUGHILL (*ST. MARY*), a parish in the union of CREDITON, hundred of WEST BUDLEIGH, Crediton and Northern Divisions of the county of DEVON, 6½ miles (N. by E.) from Crediton; containing 331 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 17. 8½.; present net income, £291: it is in the patronage of the Crown. Here was formerly a chantry chapel, dedicated to St. John the Baptist. Gertrude Pyncombe, in 1730, bequeathed £5 a year for teaching poor children.

POULSHOT (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of DEVIZES, hundred of MELKSHAM, Devizes and Northern Divisions of the county of WILTS, 3¾ miles (S. W. by W.) from Devizes; containing 348 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 5.; patron, Bishop of Salisbury. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £380, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £45; the glebe comprises 80 acres, valued at £200 per annum. A school is partly supported by endowment.

POULTNEY, a hamlet, in the parish of MISTERTON, hundred of GUTHLAXTON, Southern Division of the county of LEICESTER, 5¾ miles (E. by N.) from Lutterworth: the population is returned with the parish.

POULTON, a township, in the parish of PULFORD, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Lower Division of the hundred of BROXTON, Southern Division of the county of CHESTER, 5½ miles (S. by W.) from Chester; containing 128 inhabitants. A Cistercian abbey was founded here in 1153, by Robert, who was butler to Ranulph, second Earl of Chester; but the monks, having suffered greatly from the frequent incursions of the Welsh, were translated, in 1214, to Dieulacres, in Staffordshire, and thenceforth, till the dissolution, Poulton continued parcel of the possessions of that monastery.

POULTON, a joint township with Spittle, in the parish of BEBINGTON, union, and Lower Division of the hundred, of WIRRALL, Southern Division of the county of CHESTER; containing, with Spittle, 120 inhabitants.

POULTON, a parish, in the union of DOVOR, hundred of BEWSBOROUGH, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, Eastern Division of the county of KENT, 3½ miles (W.) from Dovor; containing 95 inhabitants. This parish comprises only three houses, and has no church. Here are the venerable ruins of Bradsole, or St. Radegund's abbey, said to have been founded in 1191, by Richard I., for monks of the Premonstratensian order, the abbots of which were afterwards summoned to parliament to sit as peers. It was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Radegund, and at the dissolution possessed a revenue of £142. 8.

POULTON, a chapelry, in the parish of LANCASTER, hundred of LONSDALE, south of the sands, Northern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 3½ miles (N. W.) from Lancaster; containing 540 inhabitants. This place has of late years become a favourite bathing-place: it commands fine views of Morecambe bay and the Westmorland, Cumberland, and Yorkshire mountains. The Preston and Wyre railway passes through the chapelry. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £88; patron, Vicar of Lancaster; impropriators, A. Eidesforth, Esq., and others. The chapel was consecrated in 1745. Francis Bowes, in 1732, demised, for the foundation of a school, lands now producing an annual income of about £35, which is applied in aid of the National school.

POULTON, a joint township with Fearnhead, in the parish and union of WARRINGTON, hundred of WEST DERBY, Southern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 2 miles (N. E. by E.) from Warrington; containing 709 inhabitants.

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POULTON (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Cirencester, hundred of Highworth, Cricklade, and Staple, Cricklade Division of the county of Wilts, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Fairford; containing 368 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £43; patrons and impropriators, Sir G. Shiffner, Bart., and others. A Gilbertine priory, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, was founded here about 1347, by Sir Thomas de Sancto Mauro, or Seymor, which, at the dissolution, was valued at £20. 3. 2. per annum. This parish is, under the Reform Act, annexed to the Eastern Division of the county of Gloucester for electoral purposes.

POULTON-IN-THE-FYLDE (*St. Chad*), a market-town and parish, in the union of the Fylde, hundred of Amounderness, Northern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster; containing 4082 inhabitants, of which number, 1025 are in the town of Poulton, 21 miles (8. W. by S.) from Lancaster, and 235 (N. W. by N.) from London. This is a small and very ancient port under Lancaster, situated near the mouth of the Wyre, in an extensive district called the Fylde, and much frequented in the bathing season. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. The market is on Monday; and fairs for cattle, cloth, and other commodities, are held on Feb. 6th, April 13th, and Nov. 3rd. The town has been made a polling-place for the north division of the shire. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at 7. 16. 8.; present net income, £257; patron, Sir P. H. Fleetwood, Bart., who, with — Bence, — Bacon, and B. Crosse, Esqrs., is the impropriator. The church occupies the site of an ancient structure, which, having stood for nearly seven centuries, was taken down in 1751, with the exception of the tower, which was rebuilt in the time of Charles I., and remains attached to the modern edifice. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Roman Catholics. The children of the township of Poulton have the privilege of attending an endowed school at Hardhorn, the founder of which bequeathed land, of the present value of £100 a year, for apprenticing poor children of the parish.

POUNDEN, a hamlet, in the parish of Twyford, union, hundred, and county of Buckingham, 6¾ miles (8. W. by S.) from Buckingham; containing 84 inhabitants.

POUNDISFORD, a tything, in the parish of Pitminster, hundred of Taunton and Taunton-Dean, Western Division of the county of Somerset, 4 miles (8. by W.) from Taunton: the population is returned with the parish.

POUNDSTOCK (*St. Nect*), a parish, in the union of Stratton, hundred of Lesnewth, Eastern Division of the county of Cornwall, 4½ miles (8. 8. W.) from Stratton; containing 727 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the west by Widemouth bay, in the Bristol Channel. A fair is held on the Monday before Ascension-day. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; present net income, £174; patron, John Dayman, Esq.; impropriator, H. Hawkes, Esq.

POWDERHAM (*St. Clement*), a parish, in the union of St. Thomas, hundred of Exminster, Wonford and Southern Divisions of the county of Devon, 8¼ miles (8. E. by S.) from Exeter; containing 275 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £27. 3. 6½.; patron, Earl of Devon. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £270, subject to the payment of rates; the glebe comprises 93 acres, valued at £170 per annum. The church, an ancient edifice with a square tower, is situated close to the river: it contains a wooden screen, and in a window of the north aisle is the stone effigy of a lady, probably one of the Courtenays. Powderham castle and grounds, the ancient seat of the Courtenays, Earls of Devon, are delightfully situated on an acclivity rising from the western bank of the navigable river Exe. The former, now merely retaining its castellated appearance, was, in Leland's time, a strong fort, with a barbican for the protection of Exe haven. During the parliamentary war it was fortified with eighteen pieces of ordnance, and garrisoned with 300 men: the present drawing-room was formerly a chapel, and the new music-room was built partly on the site of another chapel. The Belvidere tower, occupying an elevated site above the castle, commands a noble land and sea view. The Exeter canal joins the river near this place. A small school is conducted on the National system.

POWICK (*St. Peter and St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union of Upton-upon-Severn, Lower Division of the hundred of Pershore, Worcester and Western Divisions of the county of Worcester, 2¾ miles (8. 8. W.) from Worcester; containing 1598 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the chapelry of Cleveload, valued in the king's books at £10. 2. 7.; present net income, £290; patron, Earl of Coventry; impropriators, the Corporation of Worcester. Here is a National school, partly supported by subscription. In December 1642, an action was fought near this place, between the parliamentarian troops under Colonel Sandes, and the royalists under Prince Rupert and Prince Maurice, in which the former were defeated, and the colonel was mortally wounded. The river Teme is here crossed by an ancient bridge, a short distance below which it falls into the Severn. A fund of £70 per annum, arising from several bequests, is annually distributed among the poor.

POWNAL-FEE, a township, in the parish of Wilmslow, union of Altrincham, hundred of Macclesfield, Northern Division of the county of Chester, 3¾ miles (8. by W.) from Stockport; containing 1747 inhabitants. Two schools are partly supported by endowment.

POXWELL, a parish, in the union of Weymouth, hundred of Winfrith, Dorchester Division of the county of Dorset, 6 miles (8. E. by S.) from Dorchester; containing 99 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, united in 1749 to that of Warmwell, and valued in the king's books at £9. 5. 5.

POYNINGS (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of Steyning, hundred of Poynings, rape of Lewes, Eastern Division of the county of Sussex, 3¼ miles (8. W. by S.) from Hurst-Pierrepoint; containing 268 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10; present net income, £297; patrons, Heirs of Viscount Montague. The church, which is partly in the decorated, and partly in the later, style of English architecture, is in the form of a cross, but without aisles, having a neat square tower in the centre: it

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was rebuilt in 1369, by direction of the will of Michael de Poynings, one of the barons of that noble family, in which the manor was vested from a period soon after the Conquest till the year 1446. The Rev. George Beard, in 1786, gave £100, directing the interest to be applied for teaching eight poor children.

POYNTON, a chapelry, in the parish of PRESTBURY, union and hundred of MACCLESFIELD, Northern Division of the county of CHESTER, 4 miles (S. by E.) from Stockport; containing 747 inhabitants. This place, anciently called Poynton and Poynington, remained in the possession of the male line of the family of Warren from the reign of Edward III. till the year 1801, when it terminated in the late Sir George Warren, K.B.; from whose daughter, Viscountess Bulkeley, the manor passed by will to the Hon. Frances Maria Warren, now Lady Vernon. The village is pleasantly situated on the road from Stockport to Macclesfield; the ancient hall, built about the middle of the 16th century, was taken down by the late Sir George Warren, and a modern mansion erected on a large scale upon the site; the grounds are extensive, and form an interesting feature in the scenery of the place. There are several collieries in this chapelry, which is intersected by the Macclesfield canal. A court baron is held twice in the year. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £85: it is in the patronage of Lady Vernon. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, was rebuilt by the late Sir George Warren, in 1789, and is a neat edifice; in some of the windows are the armorial bearings of the Warren and Bulkeley families, in stained glass; it has been recently enlarged, and 350 free sittings provided, the Incorporated Society having granted £100 in aid of the expense. Two day and Sunday schools are supported by Lady Vernon.

PREBEND END, a precinct, in the parish, union, hundred, and county of BUCKINGHAM: the population is returned with the borough and parish.

PREEN, CHURCH (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of ATCHAM, hundred of CONDOVER, Southern Division of the county of SALOP, 6½ miles (W. by S.) from Much Wenlock; containing 75 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £70; patron, W. Webster, Esq. Here was a small Cluniac priory, a cell to that of Wenlock.

PREES (*St. CHAD*), a parish, in the union of WEM, Whitchurch Division of the hundred of NORTH BRADFORD, Northern Division of the county of SALOP; containing 3355 inhabitants, of which number, 1589 are in the township of Prees with Steel, 4½ miles (N. E.) from Wem. This place had formerly a weekly market and an annual fair, the former of which has been long disused; two fairs are now held on the 2nd Mondays in April and October. A considerable traffic in coal, lime, and slate, is carried on by means of Quise Brook canal, which runs through the parish. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; present net income, £471; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Lichfield. The church is an ancient cruciform structure, with a tower of modern erection: it contains two old figures of Moses and Aaron, and some pieces of tessellated pavement, also several monuments to the ancestors of General Lord Hill, who was born here in 1772. There is a place of worship for Independents. Here are charity schools for about 160 children, towards the support of which there are several small endowments. That at Lower Prees heath, called Industry Hall, is supposed to have been founded by one of the Hawkstone family, and receives £10 per annum from Sir Rowland Hill towards its support; and a school and an almshouse were founded at Whixall by the Hon. Catherine Kerr.

PREESALL, a joint township with Hackersall, in the parish of LANCASTER, union of GARSTANG, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, Northern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 6 miles (N. by E.) from Poulton; containing 745 inhabitants. Richard Fleetwood, Esq., in 1687, built a school-house, and endowed it with an annuity of £13. 6. 8., for which the children of parishioners are taught to read. Here is a National school.

PRENDICK, a township, in the parish of ALNHAM, union of ROTHBURY, Northern Division of COQUETDALE ward and of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 10 miles (N. N. W.) from Rothbury; containing 61 inhabitants.

PRENTON, a township, in the parish of WOODCHURCH, union, and Lower Division of the hundred, of WIRRALL, Southern Division of the county of CHESTER, 6 miles (N. by E.) from Great Neston; containing 104 inhabitants.

PRESCOT, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of WINCHCOMB, Upper Division of the hundred of TEWKESBURY, Eastern Division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 5½ miles (N. N. E.) from Cheltenham; containing 51 inhabitants. This place was anciently covered with wood, and belonged to the monks of Tewkesbury, whence its ancient name Priest Coed, now Prescot.

PRESCOT (*St. MARY*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, though a part is in the union of WARRINGTON, in the hundred of WEST DERBY, Southern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER; containing 28,084 inhabitants, of which number, 5055 are in the town of Prescot, 51 miles (S.) from Lancaster, and 197 (N. W.) from London. This town, consisting chiefly of one long straggling street, on the high road from Liverpool to Manchester, lies principally on a substratum of coal, several mines of which are excavated to its very edge, and which not only furnish abundant employment to the labouring class, but supply fuel at a cheap rate to the inhabitants, and essentially promote the manufacturing interest of the district, which has long been noted for the superior construction of watch tools and motion-work. The drawing of pinion wire, extending to 50 different sizes, and remarkable for its exquisite adaption to the requisite purposes, originated here; and small files, considered to be of unparalleled excellence, are made, and exported in large quantities. The manufacture of coarse earthenware, especially sugar moulds, has been established here for a very long period, the clay of the neighbourhood being peculiarly adapted to that purpose; and a few persons are employed in the cotton business: the manufacture of glass bottles is also carried on. The Liverpool and Manchester railway passes about one mile south of the town. A charter for a market and a fair was granted in the 7th of Edward III: there are now two markets, on Tuesday and Saturday; also a fair every fortnight for cattle, from Shrove-Tuesday to the first Tuesday in May, and annual fairs on Ash-Wednesday, the Wednesday after Corpus Christi, August 24th and 25th, Octo-

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ber 21st, and November 1st. The inhabitants have, since the time of Henry VII., claimed exemption from serving on juries, except within the manor, also from the payment of all tolls to public markets, with divers other privileges. A court baron is held six times a year; a court leet annually, on the festival of Corpus Christi, when a coroner for the manor and liberty is appointed; and a court of requests, for the recovery of debts to any amount, at which last the steward of the manor presides; petty sessions for the Prescot Division of the hundred also are held once a month. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £24. 10.; present net income, £893; patrons and impropriators, Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge. The church is an ancient edifice: in 1789, the old steeple was struck by lightning, and replaced by an elegant tower and spire, 156 feet high: in the interior are some modern monuments, particularly one of great elegance, by Westmacott, to the memory of William Atherton, Esq., There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Unitarians, also a Catholic chapel at a place called Portico. The free grammar school, which is of somewhat uncertain foundation, has been endowed by various benefactors, and, in 1759, the present schoolhouse was built by subscription: the entire income is estimated at £159. 17. 4.; about 50 boys are instructed, but classical education has not of late been required. This school has a preference to seven fellowships in Brasenose College, Oxford, and two exhibitions to the same college, for boys being natives of Prescot, and educated in it. In 1824, Mrs. Jane Chorley bequeathed to trustees the sum of £2000, for establishing a school and supporting a mistress to educate poor girls. Almshouses were founded and endowed originally by Oliver Lyme, to which several additions have been made; nineteen almspeople are eligible under the direction of the trustees, preference being given to inhabitants not receiving relief in Prescot and Whiston, and to widows. Among the numerous benefactions to the parish are funds for apprenticing poor children. The celebrated tragedian, John Philip Kemble, was born here in 1757.

PRESCOTT, a hamlet, in the parish of CROPREDY, union and hundred of BANBURY, county of OXFORD, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from Banbury; containing 15 inhabitants.

PRESHUTE (*ST. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union of MARLBOROUGH, hundred of SELKLEY, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and Northern, Divisions of the county of WILTS, 1½ mile (S. W. by W.) from Marlborough; containing 760 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; present net income, £186; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Salisbury. The church is partly in the Norman style, and has a plain ancient font of dark grey marble.

PRESTBURY (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union and hundred of MACCLESFIELD, Northern Division of the county of CHESTER; comprising the town of Macclesfield and 32 chapelries and townships (each of which is described under its own head), and containing 47,257 inhabitants, of which number, 407 are in the township of Prestbury. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; present net income, £450; patron and impropriator, C. Legh, Esq. The tithe of hay, which had never been collected, was claimed about 22 years since, and after a contest with various success, which lasted till 1837, the House of Lords decided the suit in favour of the tithe-owner. The church is of great antiquity, and has portions in various styles: on the south side is an ancient low building of stone, now used as a parochial school-house, which is considered to be an ancient Norman church, and consists of a nave and chancel, with an enriched west entrance: in a private chapel, which terminates the south aisle of the church, is a piscina, together with a portion of a carved oak screen. An additional church, in the later English style, with a tower, has been erected at Bolling, at an expense of about £4000, under the act of the 58th of George III. There are several dissenting meeting-houses in the parish. Fairs for cattle are held on April 25th and October 22nd. A court leet and baron for the township is held in May and December, the jurisdiction of which comprehends all pleas under 40s. A school-house was built in 1720, principally at the expense of John Legh, Esq., and endowed by Mrs. Ann Whittaker with the interest of £100, for the instruction of ten of the poorest children in the township. In the township of Butley, in this parish, several ancient tumuli, containing urns and other relics of antiquity, were discovered some years since; in these vessels it is said that oak leaves and shells of acorns were found retaining a freshness of appearance as if recently gathered: stones from several of the tumuli have been used for the repair of the roads in the neighbourhood.

PRESTBURY (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of CHELTENHAM, LOWER Division of the hundred of DEERHURST, Eastern Division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 1½ mile (N. E.) from Cheltenham; containing 1231 inhabitants. This place was formerly a market-town, but in the reign of Henry VII. it was destroyed by fire, and is now only a village. A garrison was placed here by the parliamentarians during the civil war. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11; patron and impropriator, J. W. Agg, Esq. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £258. 5. 7., subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £22; the glebe comprises 21 acres, valued at £21 per annum. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £311. 11. 9., and there is also a rent-charge of £26. 11. 2. payable to the Dean and Precentor of Hereford, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average on both have amounted to £36. Here is a school on the National plan. Mineral springs are found in the parish, similar to those of Cheltenham.

PRESTON (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of WEYMOUTH, liberty of SUTTON-POINTZ, Dorchester Division of the county of DORSET, 3½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Melcombe-Regis; containing 555 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 18.; patron and appropriator, Prebendary of Preston in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £270, and the vicarial for £250, subject to the payment of rates; the appropriate glebe comprises 64 acres, and the vicarial 3, respectively valued at £80 and £6 per annum. The church is very ancient, and had formerly ten pensionary chapels belonging to it. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a Sunday school.

PRESTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of

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CIRENCESTER, hundred of CROWTHORNE and MINETY, Eastern Division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 1½ mile (E. S. E.) from Cirencester; containing 196 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 10. 7½.; present net income, £338: the patronage and impropriation belong to Miss Master. The church is in the early style of English architecture, and contains some interesting details: a vicarage-house has recently been erected by the Rev. Henry Cripps, the present incumbent. The principal lands in this parish, now the property of Miss Master, formerly belonged to Reinbald, priest and chancellor to Edward the Confessor, who possessed also the abbey lands of Cirencester. The parish is intersected by the river Churn, on both sides of which are luxuriant meadows, that have been richly fertilized by the early adoption of the practice of irrigation, which is still continued with very great advantage. There are some lands in the hamlet of Norcot, or Northcote, one mile to the north of the village, which form part of the endowment of St. John's hospital at Cirencester.

PRESTON, a parish, in the union of NEWENT, Lower Division of the hundred of DUDSTONE and KING'S-BARTON, Eastern Division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 3¼ miles (W. by S.) from Ledbury; containing 79 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £7. 6. 8.; present net income, £128: it is in the patronage of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

PRESTON, a hamlet, in the parish of HITCHIN, hundred of HITCHIN and PIRTON, county of HERTFORD, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Hitchin: the population is returned with the parish.

PRESTON (*St. CATHERINE*), a parish, in the union and hundred of FAVERSHAM, Upper Division of the lathe of SCRAY, Eastern Division of the county of KENT, ½ a mile (S.) from Faversham; containing 675 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £8. 12. 6.; present net income, £324; patron, Archbishop of Canterbury; appropriators of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The church is principally in the early style of English architecture, and consists of two aisles and a chancel, with a small tower at the east end of the south aisle: on the north side of the chancel is a sumptuous altar-tomb of black and white marble, in memory of Roger Boyle, Esq., and his wife Joan, ancestors of the Earls of Cork; there are also some sepulchral brasses of the fifteenth century. In 1730, Mr. Thomas Smith left the interest of £30 for the education of the poor, to which Mr. John Smith has added half an acre of land. Elizabeth Sykes left £200, the interest to be applied for the same purpose. The proceeds of these charities are appropriated in aid of the National school at Faversham, where the children attend.

PRESTON (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of EASTRY, hundred of PRESTON, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, Eastern Division of the county of KENT, 2 miles (N.) from Wingham; containing 576 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 15.; present net income, £399; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. Here is a National school.

PRESTON (*St. WILFRED*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, Northern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER; comprising the borough of Preston, which has a separate jurisdiction, and divers chapelries and townships; and containing 36,336 inhabitants, of which number, 33,112 are in the borough of Preston, 21¾ miles (S. by E.) from Lancaster, and 217 (N. W. by N.) from London. This place, which is supposed to have grown out of the ruins of the ancient *Rerigonium*, a Roman station, of which the site is now occupied by the town of Ribchester, is supposed, from its having belonged to the monks, to have obtained the appellation of Priest's town, of which its present name is a contraction. Though it may be difficult to ascertain its precise origin, it was unquestionably a place of considerable importance prior to the Conquest, soon after which it was granted to Tosti, fourth son of Godwin, Earl of Kent. In 1307, the town was burnt and nearly levelled with the ground by the Scottish army under Robert Bruce; and, in 1333, Edward III. passed through it, on his way to Halidown Hill, where he defeated the Scots, with the loss of 20,000 men, and took Baliol, their king, prisoner. The same monarch, in recompense for the assistance he derived from the inhabitants, gave the corporation a common seal, and invested them with several valuable privileges. During the war between the houses of York and Lancaster, the Earl of Derby raised considerable supplies of troops in the town for the service of the Lancastrian cause. Soon after the commencement of the parliamentary war, a battle was fought on Ribbleton common, to the east of the town, in which the parliamentarians were commanded by General Fairfax; and in 1645, another battle occurred, in which the mayor and several of the principal inhabitants became the victims of their attachment to the royal cause. In 1648, a fierce engagement took place at the pass of Walton bridge, between the English and Scottish allied forces commanded by the Duke of Hamilton and Sir Marmaduke Langdale, and a detachment of the parliamentarian troops under the command of General Lambert, in which the former were defeated, and the duke and his officers, who had retired into the town, were compelled to effect their escape by crossing the river at the ford below Walton bridge. Throughout the whole of this contest the town of Preston suffered materially for its adherence to the royal cause, and the inhabitants were treated by the parliamentarians with the utmost severity. In 1715, the party in the interest of the Pretender obtained possession of the town, which they endeavoured to fortify against the assault of the king's forces; but being attacked suddenly by General Wills, aided by the subsequent arrival of General Carpenter with a party of dragoons, they were compelled, after an obstinate resistance, to surrender at discretion. The town suffered severely also during this contest, a considerable part of it being burnt by the inhabitants, who were in the interest of the king, to assist the movements of the besiegers, and many of the houses of those who assisted

Seal and Arms.

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the rebels having been given up to plunder after the town was taken. The Lords Widdrington, Derwentwater, and Nairn, were taken in the town, and sent prisoners to London, where they were condemned and executed; and sixteen of the rebels were hanged on Gallow's Hill for high treason. The rebels again made their appearance, in 1745, and attempted to intrench themselves in the town: but on the approach of the royal forces under the Duke of Cumberland, they made their escape from Preston only a few hours before the duke's arrival.

The town is pleasantly situated on an eminence rising from the north bank of the river Ribble, over which are Walton and Penwortham bridges: the former, a neat structure, of three arches, leading from the London road, was erected in 1782; and the latter, a handsome bridge of five arches, leading from the Liverpool road, was built by act of parliament in 1759. The streets are spacious and well paved; the houses are neatly and substantially built of brick, and many of them are handsome and of large dimensions; the inhabitants are partially supplied with water conveyed by cast-iron pipes from a large reservoir, called the Folly, at the bottom of Mid Spit Wiend, into which it is raised by an engine constructed in 1729; and with spring-water by carts, at a moderate price. A company was established for lighting the town with gas in 1816, and considerable improvements are daily taking place. The environs, in which are many handsome villas, inhabited by opulent families, abound with richly diversified scenery, and the high grounds afford extensive and interesting prospects. There are several pleasant and extensive promenades, of which the principal are, Avenham Walk, belonging to the corporation, by whom it is kept in order; Common Bank, from which are extensive views; and the Marsh, along the margin of the river, by which an ancestor of Sir Walter Scott, with his comrades, escaped to Liverpool, during the siege of Preston in 1715. The library was founded by R. Shepherd, Esq., M.D., twice mayor for the borough, who, in 1761, endowed it with the interest of £1000 for its augmentation, and with the interest of £200, as a salary to the librarian; it is open to the inhabitants under certain regulations. A botanical society was established in 1804, from which a smaller establishment has branched; and a Literary and Philosophical Society was instituted in 1810. A society for promoting the study of natural history was established in 1823, to which is annexed an appropriate library, and a museum is now added to it. There are also a law society, consisting principally of attornies' clerks, a mechanics' institute, two principal news-rooms, and several on a smaller scale, and various book societies. The theatre, a neat and well-arranged building, erected by a proprietary in 1802, is opened occasionally; and assemblies are held in a handsome suite of rooms, built at the sole expense of the late Earl of Derby. A choral society was established in 1819; and a musical academy has been instituted, which is well supported and ably conducted.

The trade of the town, till within the last half century, principally consisted of the manufacture and sale of linen cloth, which from a petition of the mayor and corporation to parliament, for preventing the exportation of Irish linen to the colonies, and of Scotch linen into Ireland, appears to have been for ages the staple trade of the town and neighbourhood for twenty miles round. The manufacture of cotton goods was greatly extended by John Horrocks, Esq., to whose public-spirited enterprise the town is indebted for its present prosperity. There are at present numerous factories, many of which are upon a very large scale; that in the township of Fishwick is said to be one of the largest in England. Machinery impelled by steam has been introduced with great success into the factories, in which the raw material, supplied from Liverpool, is conducted, through every process, to the printing and dyeing of the manufactured article. The greater portion of the goods is sold to the Manchester merchants, and the remainder is sent to London, or into foreign markets: in connection with the machinery employed in the factories, several iron-foundries have been established in the town. At spring tides, vessels of 150 tons' burden can navigate the Ribble to Preston Marsh, where convenient quays have been constructed; and, by an act of parliament passed in the 46th of George III., commissioners were appointed for improving the navigation of the river; buoys have been placed to mark out those parts which have been deepened by excavation. The river is now under progress of improvement, under an act obtained in 1838, by a company who have subscribed £50,000, and great advantages are expected from the scheme: the works are under the direction of Mr. Stevenson, the celebrated civil engineer. It is supposed, by Dr. Whitaker, to have been formerly navigable to Ribchester, and the discovery in that neighbourhood of anchors, and of the hull of a larger vessel than could now be floated so far up the river, seems to confirm that opinion. The port of Preston includes Lytham, Freckleton, and Hesketh; a few vessels sail annually to foreign parts, and a coasting trade is carried on to a moderate extent: there are 45 vessels belonging to it. The fishery on the river is of very ancient establishment, and forms part of the revenue of the borough: salmon, plaice, eels, and smelts, are found in abundance, and of good quality. Common and cannel coal are brought to the town by the river Douglas, which, by an act of parliament obtained in 1727, was made navigable from the month of the Ribble to within one mile of Ormskirk, whence a short line, parallel with its course, by which the navigation is continued to Wigan, has been since constructed by the proprietors of the Leeds and Liverpool canal, who have purchased the right of the Douglas navigation. The Lancaster canal passes by the west side of the town, and, after being continued by a rail-road about two miles in length, which crosses the river Ribble, soon afterwards joins the Leeds and Liverpool canal, affording a communication with the principal navigable rivers in England. There is a railway to the harbour at the mouth of the river Wyre. The North Union railway passing through Wigan, commences at Parkside, on the Liverpool and Manchester railway, and is 22½ miles in length; and a railway to Lancaster is now in progress. In 1837, an act was passed for making a railway from Bolton-le-Moors to Preston: this act was amended in 1838, to extend and alter the line, and to make collateral branches thereto. In 1836 an act was passed for making a railway from Preston to Longridge. The market days are Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, the last

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being principally for corn. The market-place is a spacious well-paved area, in the centre of which is an obelisk, supporting a gas-light. The corn-exchange, erected in 1822, at the expense of the corporation, is a neat building of brick, with a pediment and cornice of stone; the basement story in front is appropriated as a butter and poultry market, over which is a spacious woollen cloth hall for the accommodation of clothiers at the fairs, and occasionally used as an assembly-room; behind this building is an open quadrangle, surrounded by a colonnade, for the pitching of corn, which is sold in the bulk; above the colonnade is a gallery with shops for the sale of small wares, and behind the quadrangle are the butchers' shambles. The cattle market is held on the north road, and that for vegetables in Cheapside. The fairs are the week before the first Sunday after Epiphany, which is a great horse fair; the spring fair, March 27th, which continues for three days; the summer fair, Aug. 26th, which continues for eight days; and the winter fair, Nov. 7th, which continues for five days: to all these fairs is attached a court of pie-powder.

The borough has received numerous charters from successive sovereigns, of which the first was granted by Henry II. In 1566, Queen Elizabeth gave the borough a new charter of incorporation, which was confirmed and extended in the 14th and 36th of Charles II., and in the 9th of George IV. The officers were a mayor, 7 aldermen, 17 capital burgesses, a recorder, two bailiffs, a town-clerk, two sergeants, and others: the mayor, late mayor, recorder, and aldermen, were justices of the peace. The government is now vested in a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 36 councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, for an abstract of which see the Appendix, No. I. This act makes the municipal boundaries of the borough, which is divided into six wards, co-extensive with those for parliamentary purposes. The borough, which made returns to parliament in the 23rd, 26th, 33rd, and 35th of the reign of Edward I., and in the 1st of Edward II., intermitted till the reign of Edward VI., since which time it has regularly returned two members. The right of election is vested in all the inhabitants having resided six months, and not receiving parochial relief within twelve months prior to the election, of whom the number is about 5000; and also, under the act recently passed to amend the representation, in the £10 householders of the adjoining township of Fishwick. The number of voters now registered is 3702; the mayor is the returning officer. The mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, with eight others appointed by commission. A court of record is held every third Friday, before the recorder, for the recovery of debts to any amount. Petty sessions are held daily at the town-hall; and a court leet is held twice in the year, for the examination of weights and measures, and for the presentation of nuisances. The Preston guild, or *Guilda Mercatoria*, a jubilee celebrated every twentieth year, is the tenure by which the freemen retain their privileges: it was originally granted by Henry II., and confirmed by the charters of Charles II. It commences in the last week of August, and is proclaimed to continue 28 days; the festivities, however, have been limited to a fortnight: the last guild was held in 1822. The celebration of this jubilee is conducted under the superintendence of the mayor and three aldermen, appointed as stewards, who, with the other officers of the corporation, dressed in their robes of ceremony, and preceded by their insignia of office, and the regalia of the borough, walk from the guildhall, attended by the several trading companies, with their banners and bands of music, and by the principal gentry resident in the neighbourhood, to the ancient cross or obelisk, in the market-place, where a proclamation is read, calling upon all the burgesses, resident and non-resident, to appear before the stewards of the guild and three senior aldermen, in open court, and renew their freedom. During this festival, various processions of the municipal bodies take place; balls, concerts, dramatic representations, public banquets, and every species of amusement, are provided, and attract an immense concourse from the surrounding districts. The quarter sessions for the hundreds of Amounderness, Blackburn, and Leyland, are held here, by adjournment from Lancaster; the hundred court for Amounderness, for the recovery of debts under 40s., is held every third Wednesday; and the county court, every fourth Tuesday, for the recovery of debts to any amount, of which the jurisdiction extends through the whole county. The quarter sessions for the county, the meetings of the deputy-lieutenants, and other county meetings, are held here; and, from its central situation, the officers of the courts of chancery, common pleas, and other courts of the county palatine of Lancaster, are also held at Preston. The principal officers of the chancery court of the county are, the vice-chancellor, the registrar, the cursitors, the clerk of the crown, the clerk of the peace, and the deputy prothonotary of the common pleas. The offices of the under sheriff and treasurer for the county are also in this town. Preston has been made a polling-place for the northern division of the shire. The town-hall is a neat brick building with quoins and cornices of stone, surmounted by a turret and dome; the interior comprises a court-room, in which the public meetings of the borough, and the petty sessions of the justices are held, a council chamber, a news-room, and various offices: it was rebuilt on the site of the ancient moot-hall, which fell down in 1780, within a few hours after a party that had assembled there for a ball had departed. The sessions-house and house of correction is a capacious building, enclosed within a lofty boundary wall, including every requisite accommodation for the county sessions, and the meetings of the county magistrates: the prison is on the radiating principle, and contains eleven wards, day-rooms, and airing-yards, and sixty-seven workshops: a new residence for the keeper has been erected outside the walls, in order to devote his former residence, which was in the centre of the interior of the building, to the enlargement and improvement of the prison.

The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15. 3. 11½.; present net income, £665; patrons, Trustees of the late Mr. Hulme, of Manchester; impropriators, Sir H. P. Houghton, Bart., and others. The church was a very ancient structure, repaired by Wilfred, Archbishop of York, in 700: it has been rebuilt and dedicated to St. John, and has a handsome square embattled tower crowned with clustered pinnacles, which was erected in 1814; the whole style is a mixture of the later Norman and the early English: the interior

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contains some good stucco-work and some ancient monuments. St. George's chapel, built in 1723, is a cruciform structure of brick, with a small belfry tower of wood. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £161; patron, Vicar of Preston. The church of the Holy Trinity, a neat stone edifice, in the later style of English architecture, with a square embattled tower crowned with pinnacles, was erected in 1814, at an expense of £9080. 9. 3., of which £4000 were donations, and the remainder was raised by subscription. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £126; patrons, the Trustees and the Vicar alternately. St. Paul's, a handsome structure, in the later style of English architecture, with four turrets, was erected in 1825, by grant from the parliamentary commissioners, at an expense of £6063. 17. 10.; and St. Peter's in the Fylde road, a handsome edifice in the same style of architecture, with a small campanile turret, was erected by the same means, at an expense of £6638. 10. 2. The livings are both perpetual curacies, in the patronage of the Vicar: net income of St. Paul's, £95, and of St. Peter's £110. On August 3rd, 1837, the first stone of a new church was laid, being the fourth commenced within about two years; it stands on an elevated spot between the Lancaster road and Moor-lane. There are two places of worship for Independents, and one each for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, and Unitarians; also three Roman Catholic chapels, one of which, dedicated to St. Wilfred, is a stately and elegant structure; another, erected in 1835, is built of fine stone from the quarries of Longridge, about eight miles from Preston. There are likewise several other Roman Catholic chapels in the vicinity.

The free grammar school is of uncertain foundation: it is under the direction of the town council, who appoint the master and second master, and is supported from ground given by Mr. R. Worthington and the corporate funds. Scholars are not admitted as of right, but upon such regulations as the council prescribe. A National central school is supported by subscription; the school-house, a handsome and capacious brick building, was erected in 1814: the Blue-coat charity schools, founded in 1701, by Mr. Roger Sudell, have been incorporated with this institution. There are seven other National schools, two of which are exclusively Sunday schools, all partly supported by subscription. The Roman Catholic school was established in 1814; and a large day school is supported by the Wesleyan Methodists. The dispensary was instituted in 1809, and is well supported: a room in the building is appropriated to the use of a committee of ladies who superintend the lying-in charity connected with this establishment. The infirmary, or house of recovery from fever and other contagious diseases, was erected in 1829, on an advantageous site on Preston moor, at a short distance from the town: it is a handsome brick edifice, with a centre and two wings. The corporation almshouses, built in 1720, in lieu of sixteen others, the site of which is now occupied by the house of correction, have no endowment, and afford only a rent-free residence to the inmates. Adjoining these are others rebuilt by the corporation, in lieu of some originally founded in 1663, by Mr. Worthington, which, having neither endowment nor funds for their maintenance, fell into decay. There are also numerous benevolent and benefit societies, and various charitable bequests for distribution among the poor. The poor law union of Preston comprises 28 parishes or places, under the care of 34 guardians, and, according to the census of 1831, contains a population of 58,527. There were anciently a convent of Grey friars, on the north-west of the town, founded by Edward Earl of Lancaster, son of Henry III., and an hospital, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, of which there are no remains.

PRESTON, a township, in the parish of Ellingham, union of Belford, Southern Division of Bamburgh ward, Northern Division of the county of Northumberland, 8½ miles (N.) from Alnwick; containing 85 inhabitants. Here is an ancient lofty tower.

PRESTON, a township, in the parish and union of Tynemouth, Eastern Division of Castle ward, Southern Division of the county of Northumberland, ¾ of a mile (N.) from North Shields; containing 765 inhabitants. Here were formerly barracks, which have been converted into dwelling-houses. There are two breweries and a linen-manufactory.

PRESTON (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of Uppingham, hundred of Martinsley, county of Rutland, 1½ mile (N.) from Uppingham; containing 352 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 17. 6.; present net income, £249; patron and incumbent, Rev. H. Shield. A small National school has been established.

PRESTON, a parish, in the union of Yeovil, hundred of Stone, Western Division of the county of Somerset, 1½ mile (W.) from Yeovil; containing 347 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Yeovil.

PRESTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Cosford, hundred of Babergh, Western Division of the county of Suffolk, 2½ miles (E. N. E.) from Lavenham; containing 321 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 0½.; present net income, £402; patrons, Master and Fellows of Emanuel College, Cambridge, to whom the advowson was given in 1621 by Robert Rycce, Esq., who resided in a mansion in this parish, called Preston Place, and was a great preserver of the antiquities of the county. Mr. Rycce placed in the windows of the church the coats of arms borne by the principal families in this and the adjoining counties, of which there remain upwards of 60. The rectory-house was rebuilt in 1835. A school-room is about to be built in connection with the National Society.

PRESTON (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Steyning, hundred of Preston, rape of Lewes, Eastern Division of the county of Sussex, 1½ mile (N. N. W.) from Brighton; containing 235 inhabitants. The village is pleasantly situated on the London road, near the entrance to Brighton, and contains several respectable houses: an act was obtained in 1834 for procuring a better supply of water. Ann of Cleves, the divorced queen of Henry VIII., resided at Preston House, which contains her portrait, a good original painting: from this place she retired to a convent at Falmer, about three miles distant, where she died and was buried. The line of the London and Brighton railway passes through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Hove united, valued in the king's books at £20. 2. 11.; present net income, £306; patron and appropriator, Prebendary of Hove in the Cathedral

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Church of Chichester. The church is in the early style of English architecture.

PRESTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the unions of Sculcoates and Skirlaugh, partly in the liberty of St. Peter's, and partly in the Middle Division of the wapentake of Holderness, East Riding of the county of York; containing 957 inhabitants, of which number, 843 are in the township of Preston, 7 miles (E. by N.) from Kingston-upon-Hull. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Sub-Dean of York (the appropriator), valued in the king's books at £12; present net income, £31. The church is in the later style of English architecture. There are places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. Thomas Holmes, in 1718, gave £200 to support a school, which sum was laid out in land, now producing an annual income of about £31, for which 27 children are educated. Here is a National school.

PRESTON-BAGGOTT (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Stratford-upon-Avon, Henley Division of the hundred of Barlichway, Southern Division of the county of Warwick, 2¼ miles (E. by S.) from Henley-in-Arden; containing 221 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £4; present net income, £385: it is in the patronage of Mrs. Elizabeth Cartwright. The Stratford-upon-Avon canal passes through the parish.

PRESTON-BISSETT (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union, hundred, and county of Buckingham, 4½ miles (S. W.) from Buckingham; containing 502 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 9. 4½.; present net income, £457; patron, Duke of Buckingham.

PRESTON-BROCKHURST, a township, partly in the parish of Shawbury, hundred of Pimhill, and partly in the parish of Moreton-Corbet, Whitchurch Division of the hundred of North Bradford, Northern Division of the county of Salop, 3½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Wem: the population is returned with Moreton-Corbet.

PRESTON-CANDOVER, county of Southampton. —See CANDOVER, PRESTON.

PRESTON-CAPES (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of Daventry, hundred of Fawsley, Southern Division of the county of Northampton, 5½ miles (S.) from Daventry; containing 378 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 0. 5.; present net income, £426; patron, Sir C. Knightley, Bart. Richard Knightley, in 1667, bequeathed a rent-charge of £24 for a charity school; and a day and Sunday school is supported by a lady. A Cluniac priory formerly here, was transferred to Daventry.

PRESTON-DEANERY (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of Hardingstone, hundred of Wymmersley, Southern Division of the county of Northampton, 4½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Northampton; containing 64 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7; present net income, £150; patron and impropriator, Langham Christie, Esq.

PRESTON, EAST, a parish, in the hundred of Poling, rape of Arundel, Western Division of the county of Sussex, 3½ miles (E.) from Little Hampton; containing 242 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage not in charge, united to that of Ferring. This parish is the head of one of Gilbert's incorporations for the relief of the poor, which includes 19 other parishes.

PRESTON, GREAT and LITTLE, a township, in the parish of Kippax, Lower Division of the wapentake of Skyrack, West Riding of the county of York, 6¼ miles (N. W.) from Pontefract; containing 398 inhabitants. It is the head of an incorporation under Gilbert's act for the relief of the poor, which includes 41 parishes and townships.

PRESTON-GUBBALS (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the union of Atcham, liberties of the town of Shrewsbury, Northern Division of the county of Salop, 4½ miles (N.) from Shrewsbury; containing 385 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the family of the late Sir T. J. Tyrwhitt Jones, Bart. A school is supported by R. A. Slaney, Esq.

PRESTON-LE-SKERNE, a township, in the parish of Aycliffe, union of Sedgfield, South-Eastern Division of Darlington ward, Southern Division of the county palatine of Durham, 7 miles (N. by E.) from Darlington; containing 176 inhabitants.

PRESTON, LONG (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Settle, Western Division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross, West Riding of the county of York; containing 1501 inhabitants, of which number, 808 are in the township of Long Preston, 4 miles (S. by E.) from Settle. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 18. 11½.; present net income, £302; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford. There are two places of worship for Baptists and two for Methodists. The free grammar school at Wigglesworth was endowed by Lawrence Clark, with £30 per annum, for the education of children of that township. There are also Sunday schools connected with the established church and the dissenting congregations, supported by subscription. Almshouses for 10 poor persons were erected at this place by the trustees of James Knowles, Esq., of Fulham, Middlesex, in 1613; the present annual income, including some other small bequests, is about £150. There are two stone quarries, one of limestone and one of freestone, the former used for the roads, and the latter for building. The poor inhabitants are employed in weaving calico for the manufacturers of the neighbouring towns. Fairs are held on the 1st of March and 4th of September, for fat and lean cattle and pigs. In the township of Wigglesworth are two mineral springs, one sulphureous and the other chalybeate; they have both been analysed by Dr. Birkbeck, of London. This parish is situated on the banks of the Ribble and on the road from Kendal to Leeds.

PRESTON-ON-THE-HILL, a township, in the parish and union of Runcorn, hundred of Bucklow, Northern Division of the county of Chester, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Frodsham; containing 461 inhabitants. The Grand Trunk canal passes through the township, and forms a junction with the Duke of Bridgewater's canal, along both which the transmission of goods is very considerable. At Preston brook is a station of the Grand junction railway, which passes through the township. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

PRESTON-PATRICK, a chapelry, in the parish of Burton-in-Kendal, union and ward of Kendal,

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county of WESTMORLAND, 6 miles (N. W. by W.) from Kirkby-Lonsdale; containing 418 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £78; patronat and impropriators, the Landowners. The chapel, dedicated to St. Patrick, is a neat building, situated on the acclivity of a hill rising from the eastern bank of the Belo, which is here crossed by the Lancaster canal, in its course through the parish. There are marble works in the neighbourhood, where large blocks, raised at Dent in Yorkshire, and conveyed hither, are cut and polished for the trade. A school, founded by subscription in 1780, is endowed with an allotment of land, awarded under the enclosure act, and now let for £12. 12. a year, for which ten children receive free instruction. Challen or Chanon Hall stands on the site of an abbey which existed here for a short time, but was ultimately removed to Shap.

PRESTON-QUARTER, a township, in the parish of ST. BEES, union of WHITEHAVEN, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, Western Division of the county of CUMBERLAND, on the south side of the town of Whitehaven; containing 4323 inhabitants. Here are very extensive collieries, the produce of which is shipped at Whitehaven. There is an endowed free school, also an infants' school supported by subscription.

PRESTON-RICHARD, a township, in the parish of HEVERSHAM, union and ward of KENDAL, county of WESTMORLAND, 6 miles (W. N. W.) from Kirkby-Lonsdale; containing 395 inhabitants. The Kendal canal passes through the township, and on its banks are several coke ovens, and a large coal wharf. At Birkrigg is a burial-ground, termed "the Sepulchre," formerly belonging to the Society of Friends, but now disused. At End-Moor an antique hammer head of stone was found in 1770.

PRESTON, TARRANT, a tything, in the parish of CRAWFORD-TARRANT, hundred of BADBURY, Wimborne Division of the county of DORSET: the population is returned with the parish.

PRESTON-UNDER-SCAR, a township, in the parish of WENSLEY, union of LEYBOURN, wapentake of HANG-WEST, North Riding of the county of YORK, 5 miles (N. W. by W.) from Middleham; containing 362 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, also two schools supported by subscription.

PRESTON-UPON-STOUR (*ST. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, Upper Division of the hundred of DEERHURST, Eastern Division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 4½ miles (S.) from Stratford-upon-Avon; containing 355 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £8. 13. 4.; present net income, £55; patron and impropriator, James Roberts West, Esq. This parish is pleasantly situated on the river Stour. Alscote Park, the seat of Mr. West, with the mansion and tastefully disposed grounds, adds greatly to the beauty of the scenery.

PRESTON-UPON-TEES, a township, in the parish of STOCKTON-UPON-TEES, union of STOCKTON, South-Western Division of STOCKTON ward, Southern Division of the county palatine of DURHAM, 2 miles (S. S. W.) from Stockton-upon-Tees; containing 76 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south by the navigable river Tees, and is intersected by the Stockton and Darlington railway.

PRESTON-UPON-THE-WILD-MOORS (*ST. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of WELLINGTON, Wellington Division of the hundred of SOUTH BRADFORD, Northern Division of the county of SALOP, 3½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Wellington; containing 218 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3; present net income, £198; patrons, Trustees of Preston Hospital, for two turns, and St. John Charlton, Esq., (to whom one moiety of the rectorial tithes belongs) for one turn. The Shrewsbury canal passes within the south-west boundary of the parish. A noble hospital and school for 20 widows and 20 girls was erected and endowed here in the early part of the last century, under the will of Lady Catherine Herbert, who in 1716 bequeathed £6000 for that purpose; her brother, Lord Torrington, also devised, in 1718, an estate in Preston towards its support, and £1000 towards its erection; and the funds were still further augmented by the Earl of Montrath, who, in 1802, bequeathed £4000 to the increase of the widows' pensions. The present revenue is £1589 per annum, arising from 1027 acres of land, producing a rental of £1301, and £9611 three per cent. stock, producing a dividend of £288. The building originally formed three sides of a square, with a hall in the centre, used as a chapel and school, but in 1827 new wings were erected at each end, so as to afford accommodation for eight more widows, all of whom have separate apartments and a plot of garden ground, and £18 per annum, and two tons of coal, and £5 is allowed at their death for funeral expenses; and there are apartments for the girls, who are maintained, educated, and clothed till they are 16 years of age, and on leaving receive £5 each. The establishment is under the superintendence of a matron, who instructs the girls.

PRESTON-UPON-WYE (*ST. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of WEOBLEY, hundred of WEBTREE, county of HEREFORD, 8½ miles (W. by N.) from Hereford; containing 251 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Blakemere united, valued in the king's books at £3. 16. 9.; present net income, £250; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Hereford. Here is a school in which eight children are instructed at the expense of the Dowager Lady Southampton.

PRESTON-WYNNE, a chapelry, in the parish of WITHINGTON, hundred of BROXASH, union and county of HEREFORD, 6½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Hereford; containing 139 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Withington. The chapel is dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

PRESTWICH (*ST. MARY*), a parish, with Oldham, in the hundred of SALFORD, Southern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 4½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Manchester; containing 2941 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £46. 4. 9½; present net income, £1230; patron, Marquess of Westminster. The church has a lofty tower, forming a fine object in the general landscape. A church has been erected at Tong, in this parish; and a National school has been established. Here are manufactories to a very considerable extent. (See OLDHAM.)

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PRESTWICK, a township, in the parish of PONTELAND, union, and Western Division, of CASTLE ward, Southern Division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 6½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne; containing 168 inhabitants. Prestwick Carr, an extensive marsh, is, in wet seasons, so completely inundated by the river Pont, as to form one vast lake; but in summer, when the waters retire, it affords excellent pasturage common to the neighbouring townships.

PRESTWOLD (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of LOUGHBOROUGH, hundred of EAST GOSCOTE, Northern Division of the county of LEICESTER, 3 miles (E. N. E.) from Loughborough; containing 94¾ inhabitants. The living is a donative, in the gift of Charles James Packe, Esq.; net income, £24. The church contains several monuments, among which are, one by Bacon, to Frances, wife of Robert Andrew, Esq.; one, by Rossi, to Major Robert Christopher Packe, of the royal horse guards, who was killed in the battle of Waterloo; and one to the memory of Charles James Packe, Esq., and his two wives, erected in 1828, by the present proprietor of Prestwold. There is a chapel of ease at Hoton. A school is endowed for the instruction of 31 children; and a day and Sunday school is supported by a private individual. In this parish is Prestwold Hall, the residence of C. J. Packe, Esq., in which is a collection of family portraits by Cornelius Jansen, Sir Godfrey Kneller, Sir Peter Lely, Reinagle, and other masters.

PRESTWOOD, a township, in the parish of ELLASTONE, Southern Division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW, Northern Division of the county of STAFFORD, 7 miles (N.) from Uttoxeter; containing 77 inhabitants.

PRIDDY (*ST. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of WELLS, hundred of WELLS-FORUM, Eastern Division of the county of SOMERSET, 4½ miles (N. N. W.) from Wells; containing 202 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Westbury. One of the largest cattle fairs in the county is held here annually, on Aug. 21st. In the neighbourhood are vestiges of a Roman encampment and nine barrows.

PRIESTCLIFFE, a township, in the parish and union of BAKEWELL, hundred of HIGH PEAK, Northern Division of the county of DERBY, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from Tideswell: the population is returned with the chapelry of Taddington. The Rev. Roger Wilkinson, late of this place, gave £400 for the endowment of a charity school, which, having been invested in land, produces £80 per annum.

PRIME-THORP, a township, in the parish of BROUGHTON-ASTLEY, hundred of GUTHLAXTON, Southern Division of the county of LEICESTER, 5½ miles (N. by W.) from Lutterworth: the population is returned with the parish.

PRINCE'S-RISBOROUGH, county of BUCKINGHAM.—See RISBOROUGH, PRINCE'S.

PRINCETHORPE, a hamlet, in the parish of STRETTON-UPON-DUNSMOOR, union of RUGBY, Rugby Division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, Northern Division of the county of WARWICK, 6½ miles (N. by W.) from Southam: the population is returned with the parish. Here is a Roman Catholic convent for nuns capable of receiving 200 inmates; the site and about 200 acres of land were purchased formerly by Madame du Chastelet, Lady Abbess of a similar institution at Orrel Mount, near Wigan, in Lancashire, which has been removed to this place. The buildings, and the chapel connected with the convent, are situated on an eminence, and have a very imposing appearance: the chapel was opened in September 1837; the expense of beautifying it was defrayed by Miss Arthur.

PRINKNASH-PARK, an extra-parochial district, in the Middle Division of the hundred of DUDSTONE and KING'S-BARTON, Eastern Division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 3½ miles (N. by E.) from Painswick; containing 14 inhabitants.

PRIOR'S, ASH, county of SOMERSET.—See ASH-PRIORS.—*And other places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

PRIOR'S-LEE, a chapelry, in the parish of SHIFFNALL, Shiffnall Division of the hundred of BRIMSTREE, Southern Division of the county of SALOP, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from Shiffnall; containing, with Oakengate, 2130 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £139; patron, Vicar of Shiffnall. The chapel has been rebuilt, and contains 180 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £270 in aid of the expense; it was consecrated Aug. 24th, 1837.

PRISTON (*ST. LUKE*), a parish, in the union, and hundred, of KEYNSHAM, Eastern Division of the county of SOMERSET, 5½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Bath; containing 308 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 18. 4.; present net income, £384; patron, William Vaughan Jenkins, Esq.

PRITTLEWELL (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of ROCHFORD, Southern Division of the county of ESSEX, 19 miles (S. E.) from Chelmsford; containing 2266 inhabitants. This parish borders on the Thames, and includes Southend, a noted bathing-place, a short distance above which is Crow Stone, marking the extreme eastern boundary of the jurisdiction of the lord mayor of London, as conservator of the river. The village is pleasantly situated, and contains several handsome modern houses. A fair is held on the 15th of July. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18. 13. 4.; present net income, £308; patron, Bishop of London; impropriator, Sir Thomas Neave, Bart. The church is a handsome structure, in the later English style of architecture, with a fine pinnacled tower, which serves as an excellent land-mark. A school is conducted on the National system, and is partly supported by an endowment of £23 per annum. A Cluniac priory, in honour of St. Mary, and subordinate to the abbey of Lewes in Sussex, was founded here, in the reign of Henry II., by Robert Fitz-Swaine, which at the dissolution had a revenue of £194. 14. 3.

PRIVETT, a parish, in the union of PETERSFIELD, hundred of FAWLEY, Petersfield and Northern Divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 5½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Petersfield; containing 225 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the rectory of West Meon. The chapel has been enlarged, and 130 free sittings provided, the Incorporated Society having granted £130 in aid of the expense. There is a National school.

PROBUS (*ST. PROBUS*), a parish, in the union of TRURO, Western Division of the hundred of POWDER and of the county of CORNWALL, 2½ miles (W. by S.) from Grampound; containing, with part of that borough, which is within its limits, 1350 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the high road from London through Plymouth to the Land's End, was at the time

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of the Norman survey distinguished for its college, founded and endowed for a dean and four prebendaries, and afterwards given by Henry I. to the bishop and church of Exeter, to which it still belongs, and, as part of the treasurership, was valued at the dissolution at £22. 10. per annum. A market was formerly held here; and large fairs for horses and cattle are still held on April 5th and 23rd, July 5th, and Sept. 17th. The living is a vicarage, to which formerly those of Cornelly and Merther were annexed, but from which they were separated in 1532, the incumbents paying annually to the Vicar of Probus six shillings and eightpence as an acknowledgment; it is valued in the king's books at £13. 16. 8.; present net income, £509; patron, Bishop of Exeter, who, with others, is the impropriator. The church is an ancient structure, with a stately tower, in the later style of English architecture, of which it is a very fine specimen. There are some remains of an ancient chapel at Golden, and there were formerly chapels at Hellan, Treworgy, Trelowthas, Trennoth Wood, and Tresilian Bridge. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A free school was founded in 1668, by Mr. John Williams, who endowed it with £10 per annum, to which was subsequently added, by Mr. William Williams, a small endowment in land. The school, situated in the churchyard, is said to have been originally an ancient chapel. In the neighbourhood are vestiges of an ancient intrenchment, enclosing an area of about one acre.

PROVOSTS-FEE, a township, in the parish of WALKINGTON, Hunsley-Beacon Division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, East Riding of the county of YORK; containing 177 inhabitants.

PRUDHOE, a township, in the parish of OVINGHAM, union of HEXHAM, Eastern Division of TINDALE ward, Southern Division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 12¼ miles (W. by S.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne; containing 341 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, with a Sunday school attached: a school-room was erected in 1823.

PRUDHOE-CASTLE, a township, in the parish of OVINGHAM, union of HEXHAM, Eastern Division of TINDALE ward, Southern Division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 12¾ miles (W.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne; containing 71 inhabitants. Here was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas. On an eminence sloping to the southern bank of the Tyne stood the castle, once the chief baronial seat of the Umfravilles: it has been long in ruins, but its ivy-mantled towers and lofty keep still remain, venerable monuments of its ancient grandeur and importance. Its present possessors are the Percy family, of whom Algernon, the only brother of the Duke of Northumberland, was created Lord Prudhoe, Baron of Prudhoe castle, in 1816. The Newcastle and Carlisle railway passes near these ruins.

PUBLOW (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of CLUTTON, hundred of KEYNSHAM, Eastern Division of the county of SOMERSET, ¼ of a mile (N. E.) from Pensford; containing 839 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; patron, — Cox, Esq. There is a National school, endowed with £40 per annum.

PUCKERIDGE, a hamlet, partly in the parish of BRAUGHIN, and partly in that of STANDON, hundred of BRAUGHIN, county of HERTFORD, 9 miles (N. E. by N.) from Hertford: the population is returned with the respective parishes. This place is situated on the high road to Cambridge, and on the line of the ancient Ermin-street. According to Tanner, there was a free chapel with a chantry here, in the reign of Edward II.

PUCKINGTON (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of LANGPORT, hundred of ABDICK and BULSTONE, Western Division of the county of SOMERSET, 2¾ miles (N. N. E.) from Ilminster; containing 182 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 7. 3½.; patron, Lord Portman. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £100, subject to the payment of rates; the glebe comprises 89 acres, valued at £101. 5. per annum.

PUCKLE-CHURCH (*ST. THOMAS à BECKET*), a parish, in the union of CHIPPING-SODBURY, hundred of PUCKLE-CHURCH, Western Division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 5½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Chipping-Sodbury; containing 796 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with those of Abson and Westerleigh united, valued in the king's books at £14. 13. 4.; present net income, £728; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Wells. The church is partly Norman and partly of later date. This was the site of a royal palace of the Saxon kings of England, in which Edmund received a stab from Leolf, a notorious robber, that caused his death. Coal is raised in great quantities. A market was formerly held here, but it has long been disused. The Rev. Henry Berrow, in 1718, founded a free school for ten boys and ten girls: the annual income is £52. 10., of which one-fifth is paid towards the education of the poor of Abson and Wick.

PUDDING-NORTON, county of NORFOLK.—See NORTON, PUDDING.

PUDDINGTON, county of BEDFORD.—See PODDINGTON.

PUDDINGTON, a township, in the parish of BURTON, union, and Higher Division of the hundred, of WIRRALL, Southern Division of the county of CHESTER, 8 miles (N. W.) from Chester; containing 145 inhabitants. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel.

PUDDINGTON (*ST. THOMAS à BECKET*), a parish, in the union of CREDITON, hundred of WITHERIDGE, South Molton and Northern Divisions of the county of DEVON, 8 miles (W. by S.) from Tiverton; containing 186 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 8. 1½.; patron, C. Welman, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £124, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £11. 19. 6.; the glebe comprises 56 acres, valued at £80 per annum. Here is a Presbyterian place of worship, with an endowment in land yielding about £35 per annum. A National school is partly supported by some small benefactions.

PUDDLESTONE (*ST. PETER*), a joint parish with While, in the union of LEOMINSTER, hundred of WOLPHY, county of HEREFORD, 5½ miles (E. by N.) from Leominster; containing together 266 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with While, valued in the king's books at £7. 17. 8½.; present net income, £276; patron and incumbent, Rev. T. W. Duppa. A school is supported by subscription.

PUDLICOTT, a tything, in the parish of CHARLBURY, hundred of CHARLINGTON, county of OXFORD,

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4½ miles (S. by W.) from Chipping-Norton: the population is returned with the tything of Chilson.

PUDSEY, a chapelry, in the parish of CALVERLEY, union of BRADFORD, wapentake of MORLEY, West Riding of the county of YORK, 4¾ miles (E.) from Bradford; containing 7460 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £158; patron, Vicar of Calverley. The chapel is dedicated to St. Lawrence. A church, in the later style of English architecture, with an embattled tower, was erected in 1823. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists; also a Sunday National school. The manufacture of woollen cloth is here carried on to a considerable extent.

PULBOROUGH (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of THAKEHAM, hundred of WEST EASWRITH, rape of ARUNDEL, Western Division of the county of SUSSEX, 9 miles (N. N. E.) from Arundel; containing 1979 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 0. 7½; present net income, £1376; patron, Colonel Wyndham. The church is principally in the early style of English architecture. A school is partly supported by subscription. The river Arun, and the Arun canal, pass through the parish.

PULFORD (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Lower Division of the hundred of BROXTON, Southern Division of the county of CHESTER; containing 289 inhabitants, of which number, 161 are in the township of Pulford, 5½ miles (S. S. W.) from Chester. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 15. 10.; present net income, £187; patron, Marquess of Westminster, at whose expense the church has lately been rebuilt. The soil is mostly a stiff clay, favourable to the growth of wheat. A court is annually held here by the Marquess of Westminster, as lord of the manor. The Marquess and Marchioness of Westminster support two schools in the parish, one for boys, and the other for girls. A Cistercian monastery, a cell to the abbey of Combermere, was founded in 1153, by Robert, the Earl of Chester's baker, the monks being placed in it to pray for the earl while a prisoner in the hands of King Stephen. This establishment, on account of the frequent incursions of the Welsh, was removed, in 1214, to Dieulacres in Staffordshire. In a field belonging to the rectory, called the Castle Hill, are traces of a foss and other remains of an ancient fortification.

PULHAM (*ST. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of DEPWADE, hundred of EARSHAM, Eastern Division of the county of NORFOLK, 3½ miles (N. W.) from Harleston; containing 1046 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the rectory of Pulham-St. Mary the Virgin. The church, called Pulham Market church, is a neat building, with a large square tower and a handsome north porch. Here is a National school.

PULHAM (*ST. MARY THE VIRGIN*), a parish, in the union of DEPWADE, hundred of EARSHAM, Eastern Division of the county of NORFOLK, 2½ miles (N. W.) from Harleston; containing 831 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of Pulham-St. Mary Magdalene annexed, valued in the king's books at £33. 6. 8.; it is in the patronage of the Crown. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £1300, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £400; the glebe comprises 33 acres, valued at £55 per annum. The church is adorned with numerous shields, also a great quantity of stone sculpture; and the east window exhibits emblems of the Trinity, &c., in stained glass.

PULHAM, EAST (*ST. THOMAS à BECKET*), a parish, in the union of CERNE, partly in the hundred of BUCKLAND-NEWTON, and partly in the liberty of BINDON, Cerne Division of the county of DORSET, 7½ miles (S. E.) from Sherborne; containing 302 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 17. 11.; patron, Rev. T. F. M. Halsly. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £410, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £6; the glebe comprises 54 acres, valued at £80 per annum.

PULHAM, WEST, a manor, in the parish of EAST PULHAM, hundred of BUCKLAND-NEWTON, Cerne Division of the county of DORSET, 9½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Sherborne: the population is returned with the parish.

PULLOXHILL (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of AMPTHILL, hundred of FLITT, county of BEDFORD, 2½ miles (S. W.) from Silsoe; containing 529 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 10.; present net income, £247; it is in the patronage of the Countess de Grey; impropriators, the Landowners. A vein of gold has been discovered here, but the produce is not sufficient to defray the expense of working it.

PULVERBATCH, CHURCH (*ST. EDITH*), a parish, in the union of ATCHAM, hundred of CONDOVER, Southern Division of the county of SALOP, 8 miles (S. W. by S.) from Shrewsbury; containing 557 inhabitants. This parish was distinguished in ancient times for its extensive castle, which had within it a chapel, called the royal free chapel of Pullerbache. It had a charter for a weekly market and an annual fair, granted by Henry III. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 13. 4.; present net income, £566; patron, Lord Kenyon. The church has been enlarged, and 50 free sittings provided, the Incorporated Society having granted £50 in aid of the expense. A school is supported by subscription.

PUNCKNOWLE (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BRIDPORT, hundred of UGGSCOMBE, Dorchester Division of the county of DORSET, 6½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Bridport; containing 424 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the south by the English Channel. The living is a rectory, with Bexington annexed, valued in the king's books at £14; present net income, £300; patron, Rev. Robert Frome.

PURBRIGHT (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of GUILDFORD, First Division of the hundred of WOKEING, Western Division of the county of SURREY, 6½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Guildford; containing 594 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £82; patron and impropriator, Henry Halsey, Esq. The church contains 230 free sittings. Three schools are chiefly supported by subscription. The Basingstoke canal, and the London and South-Western railway, pass through the parish.

PURFLEET, a chapelry, in the parish of WEST THURROCK, hundred of CHAFFORD, Southern Division of the county of ESSEX, 16½ miles (E. by S.) from London: the population is returned with the parish. This place lies at the mouth of a rivulet which empties itself into the Thames, where a small harbour has been made.

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The village is pleasantly situated on rising ground, commanding a fine view of the adjacent country, which is thickly studded with handsome seats, villas, and farm-houses, and enriched with large tracts of woodland and thriving plantations. There are extensive lime-works and chalk-pits. The walks among the vast caverns which have been excavated in the neighbourhood are romantic, and the views from the elevations remarkably fine. Here are considerable bomb-proof magazines for gunpowder, belonging to Government; and a handsome house with gardens has been erected for the use of the Board of Ordnance.

PURITON (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Bring-water, hundred of Huntspill and Puriton, Western Division of the county of Somerset, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Bridg-water; containing 509 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to that of Woolavington, and valued in the king's books at £6. 15. 10. The navigable river Parret runs on the south-west of this parish. A school is conducted on the National plan.

PURLEIGH (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Maldon, hundred of Dengie, Southern Division of the county of Essex, 4 miles (S. by W.) from Maldon; containing 1044 inhabitants. This parish, which is about nine miles in length, is situated on elevated ground, commanding extensive and richly-diversified views over the surrounding country. A fair is held annually on Whit-Tuesday. The living is a rectory, annexed to the Provostship of Oriel College, Oxford, and held without institution, valued in the king's books at £25; present net income of both, £1141. The church is large and handsome, with an embattled tower of flint and stone, and consists of a nave, with north and south aisles, and a chancel; in the north aisle is a chapel, formerly belonging to the Bourchier family, whose armorial bearings were painted in the window, in which there is still some stained glass. A school is partly supported by an endowment of £30 per annum, and is conducted on the National system.

PURLEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Bradfield, hundred of Theale, county of Berks, 4 miles (N. W. by W.) from Reading; containing 172 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 17. 3½.; present net income, £281: it is in the patronage of the Crown. The church is a very neat structure. A school is supported by the rector. The line of the Great Western railway intersects the parish.

PURSON, a hamlet, in the parish and hundred of King's-Sutton, Southern Division of the county of Northampton, 4½ miles (W. N. W.) from Brackley: the population is returned with the parish.

PURTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Cricklade and Wootton-Bassett, hundred of Highworth, Cricklade, and Staple, Cricklade and Northern Divisions of the county of Wilts, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Wootton-Bassett; containing 1778 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £22. 17. 6.; patron and impropriator, Earl of Shaftesbury. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £667, and the vicarial for £548. 17. 7., subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted respectively to £101 and £73; the glebe comprises 53 acres, valued at £60 per annum. The impropriate tithes of Braydon have been commuted for a rent-charge of £55, subject to the payment of rates. There is also a rent-charge of £50 payable to the vicar of Purton out of the tithes of Braydon. The church is a large handsome structure, with two towers, of which the eastern has a lofty spire: it contains monuments to the families of Ashley-Cooper and Maskelyne. Dr. Maskelyne, Astronomer Royal, was buried here in 1811. There is a place of worship for Independents, and one at the hamlet of Stoke for Primitive Methodists. The Wilts and Berks canal, and the Great Western and Cheltenham railroads, pass through the parish. Fairs are held on the Tuesday before May 6th, and the Friday after September 19th. A school is conducted on the National system; and Mrs. Miriam Stephens, in 1723, bequeathed a rent-charge of £16. 10. for the support of a free school. Here is a camp, supposed to be Danish, with a double ditch, the inner one very deep and perfect; and to the west of Parton is the very extensive hamlet of Braydon, once a forest, but disafforested in the 5th of Charles II. It is now principally held by Mr. Neeld, whose extensive and increasing plantations seem likely to realise its ancient character: a stream that run through the grounds has been converted into a handsome lake.

PUSEY (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Farringdon, hundred of Ganfield, county of Berks, 4½ miles (E. by N.) from Great Farringdon; containing 125 inhabitants. This place derives its name from the ancient family of Pusey, to whom the manor was granted by Canute the Great. According to Dr. Hicks, the manor was in his time in the possession of Charles Pusey, Esq., who had recovered it in chancery before Lord Chancellor Jeffreys, upon which occasion the identical horn by which, under the charter of Canute, the manor had been held by his ancestors for 700 years, was produced in court. Of this horn, called the Pusey horn, and which is that of an ox, of a dark brown colour, perhaps used as a drinking, or more probably as a hunting horn, the Society of Antiquaries have published an engraving. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 12. 11.; present net income, £163; patron, Bishop of Salisbury. The church was rebuilt at the expense of J. Allen Pusey, Esq., who died in 1792, and contains a handsome marble monument to his memory, on which is his bust, and underneath is an effigy of his wife Jane, in a sitting posture.

PUTFORD, EAST, a parish, in the union of Bideford, hundred of Shebbear, Great Torrington and Northern Divisions of the county of Devon, 5½ (W. by S.) from Great Torrington; containing 209 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Buckland-Brewer.

PUTFORD, WEST, a parish, in the union of Bideford, hundred of Black Torrington, Holsworthy and Northern Divisions of the county of Devon, 9 miles (W. S. W.) from Great Torrington; containing 400 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 11. 0½.; patron, W. May, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £195, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £18; the glebe comprises 70 acres, valued at £54 per annum.

PUTLEY, a parish, in the union of Ledbury, hundred of Greytree, county of Hereford, 5½ miles (W.)

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from Ledbury: containing 165 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 18. 4; present net income, £118; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Hereford.

PUTLEY, a township, in the parish of WOOLHOPE, hundred of GREYTREE, county of HEREFORD: the population is returned with the parish.

PUTLOE, a tything, in the parish of STANDISH, hundred of WHITSTONE, Eastern Division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 5 miles (S.) from Gloucester, on the turnpike-road from that city to Bristol: the population is returned with the parish.

PUTNEY (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WANDSWORTH and CLAPHAM, Western Division of the hundred of BRIXTON, Eastern Division of the county of SURREY, 4 miles (S. W.) from London; containing 3811 inhabitants. In Domesday-book this place is styled *Putelei*, and it was subsequently called *Puttenheath*, or *Pottesheath*, since contracted into its present name. The village is situated on the southern bank of the Thames, opposite to Fulham, with which it is connected by a wooden bridge: it is lighted with gas, partly paved, and well supplied with water. Queen Elizabeth was a frequent visiter here at the house of Mr. Lacy, who also had the honour to entertain James I., a short time before his coronation. During the civil war in the reign of Charles I., a bridge of boats was constructed across the Thames, and forts were built on each side of the river, by order of the Earl of Essex, on the retreat of the royalists to Kingston, after the battle of Brentford; and in 1647, the head-quarters of the army under Cromwell were fixed at Putney, while the king was a prisoner at Hampton Court. An ancient ferry over the Thames at this place is mentioned in Domesday-book, as yielding to the lord of the manor of Wimbledon a toll of twenty shillings per annum. In 1729, the bridge was erected, in pursuance of an act of parliament, at the expense of £23,975, subscribed by 30 shareholders, who purchased the ferry for £8000. The holder of a twentieth part of an original share of the bridge, which produces £4 annually, is entitled to a vote for the eastern division of the county of Surrey, as well as a vote for the county of Middlesex, which was decided before the revising barrister at Wandsworth. Putney is within the jurisdiction of the court of requests held at Wandsworth, for the recovery of debts under £5. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £362; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The church was founded as a chapel of ease to Wimbledon, and was rebuilt about the reign of Henry VII. In 1836, it was again rebuilt and the old tower restored, at an expense of £7000, defrayed by subscription, a rate, and a grant of £400 from the Incorporated Society, by which means 270 free sittings were provided. It is in the later style of English architecture, consisting of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with the small chantry chapel (originally erected by Nicholas West, Bishop of Ely), removed from the east end of the south aisle, and re-erected at the east end of the north side, the old style being preserved. It is in contemplation to erect a chapel at Roehampton, where there is a small chapel, the private property of B. Gosling, Esq., which is used by the inhabitants of that part of the parish. There is a place of worship for Independents; and a National school and an infants' school are supported by subscription. In 1684, Thomas Martyn bequeathed lands for the foundation and support of a charity school for twenty boys, sons of watermen; and by a decree of the court of Chancery, in 1715, the property was vested in trustees: it produces about £270 per annum, from which the master receives £80 per annum, and the boys are boarded, clothed, and educated. An almshouse for twelve poor men and women, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was erected by Sir Abraham Dawes, who, by will, in 1639, endowed it with a rent-charge of £40, which, with subsequent benefactions, produces an income of £127 per annum. The proprietors of the bridge distribute £31 per annum to poor watermen, their widows and children; and the parish receives benefit from Henry Smith's and other charities. On Putney heath, to the south of the village, is an obelisk, erected by the corporation of London, with an inscription commemorating an experiment made, in 1776, by David Hartley, Esq., to prove the efficacy of a method of building houses fire-proof, which he had invented, and for which he obtained a grant from parliament of £2500. On the heath also is a semaphore station, forming part of the line of communication between the Admiralty office and Portsmouth. Putney was the birthplace of Bishop West, already mentioned; of Thomas Cromwell, who was made Earl of Essex by Henry VIII., but perished on the scaffold; and of Edward Gibbon, the celebrated author of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," who was born in 1737, and died in London, in 1794. John Toland, a noted freethinking writer, died at Putney, in 1722, and was interred in the churchyard; and Robert Wood, Under Secretary of State, who published "The Ruins of Palmyra," and other curious archaeological works, was interred in the new burial-ground, in 1771. William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, died at a house on Putney heath, now the property of — Eden, Esq.

PUTTENHAM (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BERKHAMPSTEAD, hundred of DACORUM, county of HERTFORD, 3¾ miles (N. W.) from Tring; containing 130 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 1. 0½; present net income, £166; patron, Bishop of Lincoln. The tower of the church is built of flint and stone in square compartments, and the ceiling of the nave, which is of carved oak, is supported by figures representing some of the Apostles; there are on the cross beams other figures habited as ecclesiastics.

PUTTENHAM (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the First Division of the hundred of GODALMING, Western Division of the county of SURREY, 4½ miles (W. by S.) from Guildford; containing 372 inhabitants. This parish comprises about 1700 acres, 500 of which are waste. The Hog's back, a high ridge, from which is an extensive view of the surrounding country, separates it from Wanborough. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 17. 11.; present net income, £279: it is in the patronage of the Crown. The church occupies a picturesque situation, close to Puttenham priory, and is in the later English style of architecture; it contains some ancient brasses and several neat monuments to the Sumner and Cornish families, one of the latter of which was the celebrated Admiral Cornish. A National school has been established, and is supported by subscription. This parish is under Gilbert's act as regards managing the affairs of the poor, and receives benefit from Henry Smith's charity.

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PUXTON (*St. Saviour,*) a parish, in the union of Axbridge, hundred of Winterstoke, Eastern Division of the county of Somerset, 6 miles (N. by W.) from Axbridge; containing 145 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £60; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Bristol.

PYCOMBE, county of Sussex.—See PIECOMBE.

PYLLE (*St. Thomas à Beckett*), a parish, in the union of Shepton-Mallet, hundred of Whitestone, Eastern Division of the county of Somerset, 3½ miles (S. by W.) from Shepton-Mallet; containing 205 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 19. 9½.; patron, Lord Portman. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £174, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £12; the glebe comprises 22 acres. A school is supported by Lord Portman. The old Roman Fosse-way passes through the parish.

PYRFORD (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of Chertsey, First Division of the hundred of Godley, Western Division of the county of Surrey, 1½ mile (N. N. W.) from Ripley; containing 307 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Wisley. The Wey canal, and the London and South-Western railway, pass through the parish. The inhabitants receive benefit from Henry Smith's charity.

PYWORTHY (*St. Swithin*), a parish, in the union of Holsworthy, hundred of Black Torrington, Holsworthy and Northern Divisions of the county of Devon, 2½ miles (W. S. W.) from Holsworthy; containing 700 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £27. 8. 4.; patron, Rev. T. H. Kingdon. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £360, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £45; the glebe comprises 135 acres, valued at £70 per annum. The Bude and Holsworthy canal passes through the parish. A school has been established on the National plan. In 1810, the Rev. Robert Beckley, rector of this parish, and to whose memory a monument has been erected in the churchyard, bequeathed houses and land producing about £12 per annum to the poor. Several barrows have been opened here; and in 1820 some sepulchral urns were found.

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QUADRING (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of Spalding, wapentake of Kirton, parts of Holland, county of Lincoln, 8½ miles (N. by W.) from Spalding; containing 858 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to that of Wigtoft, and valued in the king's books at £10. 1. 3. There are several endowments for the education of children, the principal of which is a rent-charge of £10, the gift of Thomas Cowling, in 1701.

QUAINTON, or QUAINTON-MALET (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Aylesbury, hundred of Ashendon, county of Buckingham, 6 miles (N. W.) from Aylesbury; containing 1056 inhabitants. This place is situated between the two great roads which branch off from Aylesbury, one towards Buckingham and Banbury, and the other towards Bicester and Birmingham, and is nearly equi-distant from Aylesbury and Winslow. The parish comprises the manors of Denham and Doddershall, and the hamlet of Shipton-Lee, and contains quarries of various kinds of stone, which are found in the hill immediately above the village. Of these a peculiarly hard limestone is used for the roads and footways; and a softer kind, which is full of shells and fossils, is used for building; and there is also a kind of iron sand-stone. The female part of the population are employed in the manufacture of lace, which is made by hand. The water with which the village is supplied is strongly impregnated with iron, and is conveyed by pipes from the hill near the quarries into cisterns, situated in the three principal streets. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £30. 12. 1.; present net income, £500; patrons, the Ekins family, of whom the father of Dr. Ekins, Dean of Carlisle, obtained it in exchange for the living of Barton-Seagrave, in Northamptonshire, from John Duke of Montague, heir of Richard Winwood, Esq., son of Sir Ralph Winwood, lord of the manor of Denham. The church, a handsome structure with a tower, has been enlarged and 130 free sittings provided, the Incorporated Society having granted £15 in aid of the expense. It contains several fine monuments to the Pigott family, of Doddershall, and the Dormer family of Shipton-Lee: part of a monument to the latter consists of the figure of a young man reposing as if in death, with his head upon a cushion; it is supposed to have been executed in Italy, and is exquisitely sculptured. There is also a curious monument in the style of that time to the memory of the celebrated Dr. Brett, one of the translators of the Bible in the reign of James I., and for 40 years rector of this parish. There is a place of worship for Baptists. A National day and Sunday school is supported partly by an endowment of £7. 10. per annum, and by subscription. Thomas Pigot, in 1704, bequeathed £300 for apprenticing children of this parish and of Grendon, the dividends on which, amounting to £13. 1. 8., are equally divided between the two parishes, and are suffered to accumulate till sufficient for placing out an apprentice. Lady Say and Sele, in 1787, bequeathed for the same purpose property which, in 1804, consisted of £5500 consols, and £5500 reduced annuities, the dividends on which, amounting to £330 per annum, together with subsequent accumulations, are applied to the apprenticing of six boys of this parish and four of Grendon, with premiums of £30 each. Almshouses for three poor widows and three widowers were founded and endowed by Richard Winwood, Esq.

QUANTOXHEAD, EAST (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Williton, hundred of Williton and Freemanners, Western Division of the county of Somerset, 13¾ miles (N. W. by W.) from Bridg-water; containing 277 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 8. 4.; present net income, £325; patron and incumbent, A. F. Luttrell, Esq. There is a National school.

QUANTOXHEAD, WEST (*St. Ethelred*), a parish, in the union of Williton, hundred of Williton and Freemanners, Western Division of the county of Somerset, 15½ miles (W. N. W.) from Bridg-water; containing 222 inhabitants. The living is a discharged

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rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 8. 8.; present net income, £232; patron, Henry Harvey, Esq. A school is partly supported by subscription.

QUARLES, an extra-parochial district, in the hundred of NORTH GREENHOE, Western Division of the county of NORFOLK, 3¾ miles (W. N. W.) from New Walsingham; containing 33 inhabitants.

QUARLEY (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union and hundred of ANDOVER, Andover and Northern Divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 7 miles (W. by S.) from Andover; containing 201 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 12. 1.; present net income, £289; patrons, Master and Brethren of St. Katherine's Hospital, London. The Rev. Thomas Sheppard, D.D., and Richard Cox, Esq., in 1802, endowed a free school for poor children; the income is about £16 a year; the school-house was erected by Mrs. Sheppard. On the summit of Quarley Mount, five miles north-west from Danebury Hill, is a considerable ancient camp with quadruple intrenchments, still visible on the south side; those on the east have been nearly obliterated by the plough: various tumuli are scattered over the adjacent downs.

QUARLTON, a township, in the parish and union of BOLTON, hundred of SALFORD, Southern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 4½ miles (N. N. E.) from Bolton; containing 376 inhabitants.

QUARNDON, a parish, in the union of BELPER, hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, Southern Division of the county of DERBY, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Derby; containing 487 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £62; patron, Lord Scarsdale. Sir John Curzon, in 1725, bequeathed an annuity of £20 for the support of a free school for twenty poor children: two other schools, one of which is an infants' school, are partly supported by a private individual. Near this place is a chalybeate spring, which was considerably resorted to upwards of a century ago, and is still visited in the summer, the water being highly beneficial in cases of debility.

QUARNFORD, a chapelry, in the parish of ALLSTONEFIELD, union of LEEK, Northern Division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 8 miles (N. by E.) from Leek; containing 783 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £85; patron, Sir George Crewe, Bart. The chapel at Flash was built in 1744; and in 1833 a smaller chapel was erected at Gradbatch, where there is a flax mill, besides a few scattered houses. A free school has been established at Flash, at the expense of Sir George Crewe, and Joseph Tunnicliff, Esq.

QUARRENDON (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of AYLESBURY, hundred of ASHENDON, county of BUCKINGHAM, 2¼ miles (N. N. W.) from Aylesbury; containing 60 inhabitants. The living is annexed, with those of Buckland and Stoke-Mandeville, to the vicarage of Bierton. The church is fast hastening to decay; it was founded by John Farnham, about 1392, and rebuilt in the reign of Elizabeth, by Sir Henry Lee, to some of the deceased members of whose family it contains some handsome monuments.

QUARRINGTON, a township, in the parish of KELLOE, Southern Division of EASINGTON ward, union, and Northern Division of the county palatine, of DURHAM, 4½ miles (S. E.) from Durham; containing 173 inhabitants. It was anciently the chief town of a district called Queringlonshire. There are two collieries in the neighbourhood.

QUARRINGTON (*ST. BOTOLPH*), a parish, in the union of SLEAFORD, wapentake of ASWARDHURN, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 1½ mile (S. W. by S.) from Sleaford; containing 184 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 2. 3½.; present net income, £287; patron, Marquess of Bristol. The church is partly in the early, and partly in the decorated, style of English architecture: the font is of later date and curiously shaped.

QUATFORD (*ST. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union, and partly in the borough, of BRIDGENORTH, but chiefly in the hundred of STOTTESDEN, Southern Division of the county of SALOP, 2 miles (S. E.) from Bridgenorth; containing 492 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £59; patron and impropriator, Lord Sudeley.

QUATT-MALVERN (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union, and partly within the liberties of the borough, of BRIDGENORTH, but chiefly in the hundred of STOTTESDEN, Southern Division of the county of SALOP, 4½ miles (S. E.) from Bridgenorth; containing 328 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 5.; present net income, £430; patron, W. W. Whitmore, Esq. The church was rebuilt in 1763, when representations of the Seven Charities, the Day of Judgment, &c., were discovered painted on the walls. A school is partly supported by subscription.

QUEDGLEY (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, partly in the Middle Division of the hundred of DUDSTONE and KING'S-BARTON, but chiefly in the Upper Division of the hundred of WHITSTONE, union and Eastern Division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 3½ miles (S. W.) from Gloucester; containing 297 inhabitants. The living is a rectory and donative; net income, £161; patron and incumbent, Rev. A. F. Hayward. The Severn runs on the north, and the Gloucester and Berkeley canal passes through the parish.

QUEENBOROUGH (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish (formerly a representative borough and market-town), having exclusive jurisdiction, in the union of SHEPPEY, and locally in the liberty of the Isle of Sheppey, Upper Division of the lathe of SCRAY, Eastern Division of the county of KENT, 15 miles (N. E.) from Maidstone, and 45 (E. by S.) from London; containing 786 inhabitants. This place, then called *Cyningburgh*, was a residence of the Anglo-Saxon kings; their castle was near the entrance of the Swale, and afterwards received the name of the castle of Sheppey: in the reign of Edward III. it was entirely rebuilt, on a magnificent scale, from a plan by William of Wykeham, afterwards Bishop of Winchester. That king, on visiting it for a few days, made the place a free borough, and, in honour of his Queen Philippa, conferred its present

Seal and Arms.

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name: in 1366 he incorporated it by charter, and three years afterwards gave it the staple of wool. The castle was repaired by Henry VIII., in 1536, at which time he erected several others for the defence of the coasts; but, on a survey made by order of parliament, in 1650, being found unserviceable as a fortress in modern warfare, it was soon afterwards demolished. The town is situated near the West Swale, which is here navigable, and consists principally of one wide street; the houses in general are modern; and the inhabitants are supplied with water from the Castle well. The chief source of employment is fishing and oyster-dredging: there is also a copperas-manufactory. Two weekly markets and two annual fairs were granted by Edward III., but at present only one fair is held on Aug. 5th. The charter now in force was granted by Charles I., under which the corporation consists of a mayor, four jurats, and two bailiffs, with a recorder, chamberlain, town-clerk, and other officers. The freedom is obtained by the eldest son of a freeman, being a native of the borough, and by servitude under freemen residing within it. This borough first sent representatives to parliament in the 13th of Elizabeth, from which period it continued to return two, but was disfranchised by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45. The right of election was vested in the mayor, jurats, bailiffs, and burgesses; the mayor was the returning officer. The mayor and senior jurat are justices of the peace, and have exclusive jurisdiction within the borough: a court of session, half-yearly, is held before the recorder and magistrates. The mayor and the steward, who are elected by the select body of mayor, jurats, and bailiffs, are empowered under their charter to hold a court of record "on Monday, from three weeks to three weeks," for pleas to an unlimited amount, but it has fallen into disuse. The guildhall is a neat edifice, near the centre of the town.

The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £66; patrons, the Mayor and Corporation. The church has an ancient tower at the west end. There is a place of worship for Independents. A school formerly supported by the members for the borough, and the fisheries, now chiefly depends upon the latter for its support: the schoolmaster receives £2 per annum out of the dividends of £1000 three per cent. consols., bequeathed to the corporation for this and other purposes, in 1813, by Mr. Richard Webb. The only remains of the old castle are the moat and a very deep well, which latter was cleared out by order of the Commissioners of the Navy, on account of the want of water at Sheerness. Here was anciently an hospital, dedicated to St. John.

QUEEN-CHARLETON, county of SOMERSET.—See CHARLETON, QUEEN.

QUEENHILL, a chapelry, in the parish of RIPPLE, union of UPTON-UPON-SEVERN, Lower Division of the hundred of PESHORE, Upton and Western Divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Upton-upon-Severn; containing 107 inhabitants.

QUEENIBOROUGH (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BARROW-UPON-SOAR, hundred of EAST GOSCOTE, Northern Division of the county of LEICESTER, 6½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Leicester; containing 518 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; present net income, £85; patron and impropriator, W. Blake, Esq.

QUENBY, a hamlet, in the parish of HUNGERTON, hundred of EAST GOSCOTE, Northern Division of the county of LEICESTER, 7 miles (E. by N.) from Leicester; containing 17 inhabitants. The manor-house is a large and curious specimen of ancient domestic architecture.

QUENDON, a parish, in the union of SAFFRON-WALDEN, hundred of UTTLESFORD, Northern Division of the county of ESSEX, 4½ miles (N.) from Stansted-Mountfitchet; containing 211 inhabitants. This parish is beautifully situated on the road to Newmarket; the surface is agreeably diversified; the soil, though various, is fertile, and the lands are in good cultivation. Quendon Hall, formerly the ancient manor-house, and then called Newman Hall, has been rebuilt in a handsome style, and is surrounded by a fine park. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9; present net income, £165: it is in the patronage of Mrs. Cranmer. The church is a small ancient edifice. There is a National school.

QUENINGTON (*St. SWITHIN*), a parish, in the union of CIRENCESTER, hundred of BRIGHTWELLS-BARROW, Eastern Division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 2 miles (N.) from Fairford; containing 365 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 18. 4.; present net income, £192; patron, Sir Michael Hicks Hicks Beach, Bart. The church has enriched Norman doors. A school is partly supported by subscription. An old Roman road, on the line of which various Roman coins have been found, passes through the parish. Here was formerly a preceptory of Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, founded before the reign of John, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was valued at £137. 7. 1.

QUERNMOOR, a township, in the parish of LANCASTER, hundred of LONSDALE, south of the sands, Northern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 3½ miles (E.) from Lancaster; containing 605 inhabitants. A chapel was erected here in 1833, containing 300 sittings, half of which are free, the Incorporated Society having granted £150 in aid of the expense. Here is a small National school.

QUETHIOCK (*St. HUGH*), a parish, in the union of ST. GERMANS, Middle Division of the hundred of EAST, Eastern Division of the county of CORNWALL, 4 miles (E.) from Liskeard; containing 692 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15. 11. 0½.; present net income, £326; patron, Bishop of Exeter; impropriator, Sir Henry Carew, Bart. The church is a building of the eleventh century. A school is partly supported by subscription; there is also a Sunday National school. The parish is bounded on the east by the river Lynher, and on the west by the Tide.

QUICK, West Riding of the county of YORK.—See SADDLEWORTH.

QUIDDENHAM (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union and hundred of GUILT-CROSS, Western Division of the county of NORFOLK, 2 miles (E. by N.) from East Harling; containing 84 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Snetterton united, valued in the king's books at £8. 4. 6½.; present net income, £636; patron, Earl of Albemarle. A school is supported by the rector.

QUINTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of SHIPSTON-UPON-STOUR, Upper Division of the hundred

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of KIFTSGATE, Eastern Division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from Chipping-Campden; containing 609 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18. 13. 4.; present net income, £70; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Worcester, who, with the President and Fellows of Magdalene College, Oxford, are the appropriators. The church is a spacious structure, in the Norman style of architecture, and supposed to have been erected by the Lacevs, soon after the Conquest. This parish is distinguished as the scene of a great battle which took place here between the Saxons and the Danes; and on the summit of Meen Hill are the remains of a Saxon camp with double intrenchments, supposed to have been occupied by the West Saxons, at the period of their engagements with the Mercians at Barrington, extending into the parish of Mickleton, on the site of which have been dug up human skeletons and numerous swords and other implements of warfare in use at that period. In the 3rd of Henry II., this place was given to the nunnery of Polesworth; and in the 5th of Henry III., the hamlet of Admington belonged to the abbey of Winchcomb, and subsequently to the Brents, by whom it was sold to Earl Brooke, and by the late Earl of Warwick to Michael Corbett, Esq., of Admington House, the present proprietor, whose ancestors have resided here since the commencement of the reign of Edward VI.

QUINTON (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of HARDINGSTONE, hundred of WYMMERSLEY, Southern Division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 4½ miles (S. S. E.) from Northampton; containing 128 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 3. 9.; present net income, £235: it is in the patronage of the Crown.

QUOISLEY, a joint township with Marbury, in the parish of MARBURY, union and hundred of NANTWICH, Southern Division of the county of CHESTER, 3½ miles (N. by E.) from Whitchurch: the population is returned with Marbury.

QUORNDON, a chapelry, in the parish and union of BARROW-UPON-SOAR, hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, Northern Division of the county of LEICESTER, 1½ mile (N. W.) from Mountsorrel; containing 1752 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £122; patron, Vicar of Barrow. The chapel is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. Baptists and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists have each a place of worship here. Stocking weaving and the manufacture of warp and bobbin twist lace afford employment to a great portion of the inhabitants. The Loughborough canal passes through the northern part of the parish, and joins the river Soar. A building has been erected for a National school.

QUY, a chapelry, in the parish of STOW, union of CRESTERTON, hundred of STAINE, county of CAMBRIDGE, 4¾ miles (E. by N.) from Cambridge: the population is returned with the parish.

R

RABY, a township, in the parish of NESTON, union, and Higher Division of the hundred, of WIRRALL, Southern Division of the county of CHESTER, 2 miles (N. E.) from Great Neston; containing 165 inhabitants.

RABY, a joint township with Keverstone, in the parish of STAINDROP, union of TEESDALE, South-Western Division of DARLINGTON ward, Southern Division of the county palatine of DURHAM, 6½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Barnard-Castle; containing 247 inhabitants. Raby Castle, situated on an eminence commanding a vast prospect, is a noble and extensive pile, surrounded with ramparts and a deep fosse, enclosing an area of two acres; from its stately exterior, which retains most of its original appearance, a good idea may be formed of the grandeur of a baronial mansion in ancient times; the style of the south front, with the elegant symmetry of its windows, has at once a pleasing and sublime effect; the interior has been much modernized, and comprises numerous convenient apartments, furnished with great elegance. A carriage-road now passes through the great hall, or ancient place of rendezvous, which is a truly magnificent apartment, having two rows of octagonal piers and a beautiful groined roof.

RACKENFORD (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of SOUTH MOLTON, hundred of WITHERIDGE, South Molton and Northern Divisions of the county of DEVON, 8½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Tiverton; containing 472 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 17. 3½.; present net income, £311; patrons, Thomas Comins, Esq., and the Rev. W. Comins, the incumbent. A school is partly supported by subscription and an endowment of ten shillings annually. A weekly market and an annual fair were granted in 1235; the former has been long disused, but a small cattle fair is still held on the Wednesday before September 19th.

RACKHEATH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of ST. FAITH, hundred of TAVERHAM, Eastern Division of the county of NORFOLK, 5 miles (N. E. by N.) from Norwich; containing 262 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; patron, Sir E. H. J. Stracey, Bart. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £416, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £63; the glebe comprises 26 acres, valued at £23. 8. per annum. Rackheath formerly comprised two villages and parishes, Rackheath Magna and Rackheath Parva, but the church of the latter, which was dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*, no longer exists, and the livings have been consolidated. Here was anciently a small priory, the revenue of which was valued, in 1428, at £2. 1. 3.

RACTON, a parish, in the union of WEST BOURNE, hundred of WESTBOURNE and SINGLETON, rape of CHICHESTER, Western Division of the county of SUSSEX, 6½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Chichester; containing 88 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, united with Lordington, in 1440, by Bishop Praty, and valued in the king's books at £5. 19. 2.; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Chichester. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £220, subject to the payment of rates. The church is principally in the early style of English architecture: in the chancel are several interesting monuments to the Gocenter family, one of which is of Caen stone. Near the church are the ruins of a lofty castellated building, erected by Lord Halifax as a pleasure-house, from which are extensive sea and land views. Sir Richard Pole, and Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, his

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wife, resided at Lordington, at which place Cardinal Pole was born.

RADBOURN, LOWER, an extra-parochial district, in the Southam Division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, Southern Division of the county of WARWICK, 3¾ miles (S. S. E.) from Southam; containing 14 inhabitants.

RADBOURN, UPPER, an extra-parochial district, in the Southam Division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, Southern Division of the county of WARWICK, 3½ miles (S. S. E.) from Southam; containing 8 inhabitants.

RADBOURNE (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of BURTON-UPON-TRENT, hundred of APPLETREE, Southern Division of the county of DERBY, 4½ miles (W.) from Derby; containing 253 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 3. 4.; present net income, £372; patron, E. S. Chandos Pole, Esq. Near the church are slight remains of the ancient hall. A school was founded in 1683, by German Pole, Esq., the present annual income of which is £15. 10., besides a moiety of the profits of a limekiln; it is conducted on the National plan.

RADCLIFFE (*ST. THOMAS*), a parish, in the union of BURY, hundred of SALFORD, Southern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 2½ miles (S. S. W.) from Bury; containing 3904 inhabitants. The cotton manufacture is here carried on to a considerable extent; and several coal mines are worked in the neighbourhood. The Bolton and Bury canal passes near the village. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 0. 5.; present net income, £346; patron, Earl of Wilton. The church contains 190 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £120 in aid of the expense. Besides the parish church, a neat chapel has been recently erected, at the expense of £5000, defrayed by the Marchioness of Westminster: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income £100; patron, the Rector. An ecclesiastical district has been formed out of the parish, under the 21st section of the 58th of George III. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a National school for boys.

RADCLIFFE-ON-TRENT, county of NOTTINGHAM.—See RATCLIFFE-ON-TRENT.

RADCLIFFE-UPON-SOAR, county of NOTTINGHAM.—See RATCLIFFE-UPON-SOAR.

RADCLIVE *cum* CHACKMORE (*ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST*), a parish, in the union, hundred, and county, of BUCKINGHAM, 1½ mile (W.) from Buckingham; containing 334 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 1. 3.; present net income, £434; patrons, Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford. Here is a Sunday National school. The river Ouse runs through the parish. Here was formerly a chantry, but there are no remains of it. The old manor-house has been converted into a farmhouse.

RADCUTT, a hamlet, in the parish of LANGFORD, union of FARRINGDON, hundred of BAMPTON, county of OXFORD, 4½ miles (E. by N.) from Lechlade; containing 55 inhabitants.

RADDINGTON (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of WELLINGTON, hundred of WILLITON and FREEMANNERS, Western Division of the county of SOMERSET, 4½ miles (W. S. W.) from Wiveliscombe; containing 105 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 7. 8½.; present net income, £191; patron and incumbent, Rev. Edward Otto Trevelyan.

RADFORD, a hamlet, in the parish of ST. MICHAEL, county of the city of COVENTRY, Northern Division of the county of WARWICK, 1½ mile (N. N. W.) from Coventry; containing 228 inhabitants.

RADFORD (*ST. PETER*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the Southern Division of the wapentake of BROXTOW, Northern Division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 1 mile (W. by N.) from Nottingham; containing 9806 inhabitants. Various branches of manufacture, similar to those at Nottingham, are carried on here to a considerable extent. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 9. 4½.; present net income, £293; the patronage and impropriation belong to the Crown. The church contains 125 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £100 in aid of the expense. The poor law union of Radford comprises only four parishes or places, with a population of 22,307, according to the census of 1831, and is under the superintendence of 19 guardians. A priory of Black canons was founded here, about 1102, by William de Luvitot, which, at the dissolution, had a revenue of £302. 6. 10.

RADFORD, a hamlet, in the parish of CHURCH-ENSTONE, hundred of CHARLINGTON, county of OXFORD; containing 84 inhabitants.

RADFORD-SEMELE (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of WARWICK, Kenilworth Division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, Southern Division of the county of WARWICK, 4 miles (E.) from Warwick; containing 478 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 16. 0½.; present net income, £136; patron and impropriator, Col. W. Greswold. The Warwick and Napton canal passes through the parish.

RADIPOLE (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WEYMOUTH, hundred of CULLIFORD-TREE, Dorchester Division of the county of DORSET, 2½ miles (N. N. W.) from Melcombe-Regis; containing 382 inhabitants. The living was formerly a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 5. 5.: but the church at Melcombe-Regis was made parochial in the 1st of James I., and the living of this parish was annexed to it. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £280, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £38; the glebe comprises 3½ acres, valued at £12 per annum. This parish is situated on the river Wey, near its influx into the sea: prior to the dissolution of monasteries, the manor belonged to the convent of Cerne-Abbas. A mineral spring was discovered here in 1830.

RADLEY (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of ABINGDON, hundred of HORMER, county of BERKS, 2½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Abingdon; containing 515 inhabitants. This parish is bounded by the navigable river Isis, on which steam-barges constantly ply. The spacious mansion-house of Radley Hall, with its extensive grounds, comprising views of Nuneham, and of the counties of Berks and Oxford, has been for many years appropriated as a young gentlemen's boarding school by its occupier, Benjamin Kent, Esq. The living is a donative, in the patronage of Sir George Bowyer, Bart.

RADNAGE (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of

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WYCOMBE, hundred of DEBOROUGH, county of BUCKINGHAM, 6 miles (N. W. by W.) from High Wycombe; containing 399 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 11½.; present net income, £220: it is in the patronage of the Crown. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A fund of about £24 per annum, arising from bequests by unknown donors, is appropriated to the purchase of clothing and fuel for the poor.

RADNOR, a township, in the parish of ASTBURY, union of CONGLETON, hundred of NORTHWICH, Southern Division of the county of CHESTER, 1¾ mile (N. W.) from Congleton; containing 20 inhabitants.

RADSTOCK (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of CLUTTON, hundred of KILMERSDON, Eastern Division of the county of SOMERSET, 7½ miles (N. W.) from Frome; containing 1165 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 11. 0½.; patron, Earl Waldegrave. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £264, subject to the payment of rates; the glebe comprises 35 acres, valued at £60 per annum. The church contains 200 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £100 in aid of the expense. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a Sunday National school, endowed with the interest of £78. 15. in the 3½ per cents. Coal mines are in operation in the vicinity. A railway runs through the village, and the old Fosse-road passes through the parish. Radstock gives the title of Baron to a branch of the family of Waldegrave.

RADSTON (*ST. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of BRACKLEY, hundred of KING'S-SUTTON, Southern Division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 2½ miles (N.) from Brackley; containing 203 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £90; patron and impropriator, W. Holbech, Esq. A day and Sunday school is supported by the curate and the lord of the manor.

RADWAY (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of BANBURY, Kington Division of the hundred of KINGTON, Southern Division of the county of WARWICK, 3½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Kington; containing 315 inhabitants. This place is said to have derived its name from the red colour of the soil, and its situation near the passage leading up to Edge Hill. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 12.; present net income, £111: it is in the patronage of the Crown; impropriators, — Blencowe, Esq., and others. A school is supported by Lieut.-Col. Miller, aided by the wife of the vicar.

RADWELL, a hamlet, in the parish of FELMERSHAM, hundred of WILLEY, union and county of BEDFORD, 7 miles (N. W. by N.) from Bedford; containing 166 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

RADWELL (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of HITCHIN, hundred of ODSEY, county of HERTFORD, 1½ mile (N. W. by N.) from Baldock; containing 103 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; patron, Francis Pym, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £200, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £23; the glebe comprises 9 acres. A school is partly supported by the Rector.

RADWINTER (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of SAFFRON-WALDEN, hundred of FRESHWELL, North-ern Division of the county of ESSEX, 4½ miles (N.) from Thaxted; containing 819 inhabitants. This parish is intersected by a rivulet, which flows through the village to Great Samford; the surface is pleasingly varied and richly wooded; the soil is fertile, and the lands in good cultivation. The ancient manor-houses of Brockholes or Roos, and Bendish Hall, are in this parish; and on the road to Saffron-Walden is a handsome residence, called the New House. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 12. 11.; patrons, alternately, Lord Maynard and Rev. John Bullock. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £700, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £164; the glebe comprises 62 acres, valued at £62 per annum. The church is an ancient structure, with a square embattled tower, surmounted by a lofty spire. The parsonage-house is a neat modern residence. Here is a National school.

RAFFORD, a liberty, in the parish of CHALGROVE, hundred of EWELME, county of OXFORD; containing 28 inhabitants.

RAGDALE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of MELTON-MOWBRAY, hundred of EAST GOSCOTE, Northern Division of the county of LEICESTER, 7 miles (W. by N.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing 108 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £40; patron, H. Jolliffe, Esq. In the churchyard is an ancient stone cross.

RAGLAND (*ST. CADOCUS*), a parish, in the Lower Division of the hundred of RAGLAND, union and county of MONMOUTH, 7½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Monmouth; containing 681 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 6. 3.; present net income, £270; patron and impropriator, Duke of Beaufort. There is a place of worship for Baptists. A school is endowed by Edward Goff, Esq.; and there is also a National school, supported by subscription. Ragland Castle, said to have been mostly built by one of the Lords Herbert, is one of the finest remains of the kind in this part of the kingdom. It was gallantly defended for three months by the Earl of Worcester, against General Fairfax, after the entire reduction of Wales, and until the king's imprisonment at Holmby, when he surrendered, upon conditions honourable to the garrison. Charles I. was entertained here by the earl with great magnificence for three weeks, in 1645.

RAGLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of ARROW, Alcester Division of the hundred of BARLICHWAY, Southern Division of the county of WARWICK, 1½ mile (S. W. by S.) from Alcester: the population is returned with the parish. Ragley Hall, the noble mansion of the Duke of Sutherland, is a superb building with four fronts, displaying great architectural beauty; the entrance hall is spacious, lofty, and of elegant design; the principal apartments are stately and sumptuous, and the demesne is laid out with great taste: the gardens are almost unrivalled, and the park is embellished with majestic oaks.

RAGNALL, a chapelry, in the parish of DUNHAM, union of EAST RETFORD, South-Clay Division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, Northern Division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 4½ miles (E. N. E.) from Tuxford; containing 168 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Oswald.

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RAINFORD, a chapelry, in the parish and union of Prescot, hundred of West Derby, Southern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster, 5½ miles (N. by E.) from Prescot; containing 1642 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £135; patron, Vicar of Prescot. There is a place of worship for Independents; also a school endowed with £16 per annum.

RAINHAM, county of Essex.—See RAYNHAM.

RAINHAM (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Milton, Upper Division of the lathe of Scray, Eastern Division of the county of Kent, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Chatham; containing 1229 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the Medway, and contains 3597 acres, of which 200 consist of orchards, producing an abundance of apples and cherries. The village, situated on the great London and Dover road, contained, in the reign of Elizabeth, eight houses, and there were then three quays, with thirteen small vessels, the largest not exceeding 35 tons, belonging to the place. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 4. 7.; patron, Archbishop of Canterbury; impropriator, Sir E. Dering, Bart. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £752, and the vicarial for £519. 17., subject to the payment of rates; the impropriate glebe comprises 62 acres, and the vicarial 3 acres, respectively valued at £125 and £7. 10. per annum. The church is in the early style of English architecture: it has a lofty beacon tower, and contains several costly monuments to the Tuftons, Earls of Thanet. There is a National school.

RAINHAM, EAST (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Walsingham, hundred of Gallow, Western Division of the county of Norfolk, 4 miles (S. W.) from Fakenham; containing 115 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of West Rainham united, valued in the king's books at £18. 13. 4.; present net income, £717; patron, Lord C. Townshend.

RAINHAM, SOUTH (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the union of Walsingham, hundred of Gallow, Western Division of the county of Norfolk, 5½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Fakenham; containing 122 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to that of Helhoughton, and valued in the king's books at £6. A school is supported by subscription. A Cluniac priory, in honour of St. Mary and St. John, a cell to that of Castle-Acre, was founded here, about 1160, by William de Lisewis.

RAINHAM, WEST (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of Walsingham, hundred of Gallow, Western Division of the county of Norfolk, 5½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Fakenham; containing 335 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, united to that of East Rainham, and valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £345. 10., subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £88; the glebe comprises 154 acres, valued at £231. 15. per annum.

RAINHILL, a township, in the parish and union of Prescot, hundred of West Derby, Southern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster, 3 miles (S. E. by E.) from Prescot; containing 679 inhabitants.

RAINOW, a chapelry, in the parish of Prestbury, union and hundred of Macclesfield, Northern Division of the county of Chester, 2½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Macclesfield; containing 1807 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £99; patron, Vicar of Prestbury. The chapel, called Jenkin, or Saltersford chapel, was built by the inhabitants, in 1739. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a school endowed with £4. 10. per annum. The manufacture of silk and cotton is carried on here, though the former has been in a declining state for some time. Near Kerridge hill are extensive quarries of flag-stone and slate. The Roman road from Buxton to Manchester crossed the township, within the limits of which it is supposed there was once a Roman station.

RAINSTHORPE, county of Norfolk.—See TASBURGH.

RAINTON, a joint township with Newby, in the parish of Topcliffe, wapentake of Hallikeld, North Riding of the county of York, 5½ miles (N. N. W.) from Boroughbridge; containing, with Newby, 411 inhabitants. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. There are various small endowments, producing about £3. 10. per annum, for the instruction of poor children.

RAINTON, EAST, a township, in the parish and union of Houghton-le-Spring, Northern Division of Easington ward and of the county palatine of Durham, 5½ miles (N. E.) from Durham; containing 1600 inhabitants, many of whom are employed in the neighbouring coal mines, of which, Plain pit, in 1817, and again in 1823, exploded, and destroyed about 80 persons. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

RAINTON, WEST, a chapelry, in the parish and union of Houghton-le-Spring, Northern Division of Easington ward and of the county palatine of Durham, 4½ miles (N. E.) from Durham; containing 1184 inhabitants. This place, together with East Rainton, anciently belonged to the convent at Durham, the society of which received a grant of free warren in Rainton park from Bishop Bainbridge, having previously obtained licence from Bishops Fordham and Nevill to acquire lands here. The population of this place has increased of late years in proportion to the great extension of the neighbouring collieries. A chapel, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, formerly existed here, but there are now no traces of it: a chapel of ease was erected in 1825. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A National school is supported by £10 per annum from the Marchioness of Londonderry, and £5 per annum from Lord Crewe's trustees; in another school twelve children are instructed at the expense of Mr. R. Heaviside, who allows £50 per annum.

RAISTHORPE, a joint township with Birdall, in the parish of Wharram-Percy, union of Malton, wapentake of Buckrose, East Riding of the county of York, 9 miles (S. E. by S.) from New Malton; containing 45 inhabitants.

RAITHBY (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of Spilsby, Eastern Division of the soke of Bolingbroke, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 2 miles (W. N. W.) from Spilsby; containing 175 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 14. 7.; present net income, £301: it is in the patronage of the Crown. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a school endowed with about £13 per annum.

RAITHBY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Louth, Wold Division of the hundred of Louth-Eske,

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parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 2 miles (S. W.) from Louth; containing 147 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with the vicarage of Hallington united; net income, £432; patron, C. Chaplin, Esq.

RAMBOTTOM, a hamlet, in the chapelry of LOWER TOTTINGTON, parish of BURY, hundred of SALFORD, Southern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 4½ miles (N.) from Bury: the population is returned with Tottington. At this place are very extensive cotton-spinning and printing establishments, affording employment to about 3000 persons. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

RAME (*ST. GERMAN*), a parish, in the union of ST. GERMANS, Southern Division of the hundred of EAST, Eastern Division of the county of CORNWALL, 4½ miles (S. S. W.) from Devonport; containing 896 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 7. 6.; present net income, £206; patron, Earl of Mount-Edgecumbe. In this parish is the noted promontory on the shore of the English Channel, called Rame Head, the nearest point of land to the Eddystone lighthouse, and on which are slight remains of the ancient chapel of St. Michael. Cawsand bay is partly in this parish, at the entrance of which is a beacon, on Penlee point.

RAMPISHAM (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BEAMINSTER, hundred of TOLLERFORD, Dorchester Division of the county of DORSET, 6½ miles (E.) from Beaminster; containing 416 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of Wraxall united, valued in the king's books at £11. 17. 8½.; present net income, £444; patrons, alternately, Rev. A. Johnson and Rev. W. B. Daniell. A National school has been established.

RAMPSIDE, county palatine of LANCASTER.—See RAMSYDE.

RAMPTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of CHESTERTON, hundred of NORTHSTOW, county of CAMBRIDGE, 6½ miles (N. by W.) from Cambridge; containing 191 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 10.; present net income, £220; patron, — Taylor, Esq.

RAMPTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of EAST RETFORD, South-Clay Division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, Northern Division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 6¾ miles (E. S. E.) from East Retford; containing 411 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Rampton in the Collegiate Church of Southwell (the appropriator), valued in the king's books at £10. 0. 3.; present net income, £173. Thirteen children are educated free for £6. 5., and the occupation of land worth £1. 10. per annum, given by some persons unknown. Here is a curious ancient gateway, which formerly belonged to a mansion-house erected in the reign of Henry VIII., and taken down about a century ago.

RAMSBURY (*HOLY CROSS*), a parish, in the union of HUNGERFORD, hundred of RAMSBURY, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and Northern, Divisions of the county of WILTS; containing 2290 inhabitants, of which number, 1538 are in the Town tything, 5½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Hungerford. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 13. 1½.; present net income, £219: it is in the patronage of the Crown; impropriator, Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. The church is a large ancient structure, with a massive tower supported by strong buttresses, and is considered the mother church to Salisbury cathedral; for, when Plymund, Archbishop of Canterbury, about 909, constituted Wiltshire a distinct bishopric, the two first bishops of that see fixed their seats here, but the third removed the episcopal chair to Wilton. Ramsbury church, however, is thought to have continued to be the cathedral of the diocese after the Conquest, and until the union of the bishoprics of Wiltshire and Sherborne, and the establishment of the seat of the new diocese at Sarum. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here.

RAMSDEN, a chapelry, in the parish of SHIPTON-UNDER-WYCHWOOD, union of WITNEY, hundred of CHARLINGTON, county of OXFORD, 3½ miles (N.) from Witney; containing 423 inhabitants. A chapel, in the later English style, is now in progress of erection.

RAMSDON-BELLHOUSE (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BILLERICAY, hundred of BARSTABLE, Southern Division of the county of ESSEX, 4 miles (E.) from Billericay; containing 438 inhabitants. This parish, which is intersected by the river Cronch, is about four miles long and one mile in average breadth; the soil is strong and heavy, producing fair average crops, and the lands are generally well cultivated. The old manor-house is situated near the church. The living is a rectory, annexed to that of Stock, and valued in the king's books at £14. The church is a small ancient edifice, with a tower surmounted by a spire.

RAMSDON-CRAYS (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BILLERICAY, hundred of BARSTABLE, Southern Division of the county of ESSEX, 3 miles (E. S. E.) from Billericay; containing 272 inhabitants. This parish is about three miles in length and one mile in average breadth; and is intersected by the river Cronch, which is here navigable. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20; present net income, £238; patron and incumbent, Rev. T. Knox. The church is a small ancient edifice, with a belfry turret surmounted by a spire.

RAMSEY (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union and hundred of TENDRING, Northern Division of the county of ESSEX, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Harwich; containing 708 inhabitants. This parish is bounded by the river Stour, here navigable for vessels of 200 tons' burden; and is indented by a narrow creek, over which is a bridge on the road to Harwich. The surface in some parts is considerably elevated, and there is also a large tract of marshy land, of which 500 acres have been reclaimed from the sea, and protected by an embankment. The village, called Ramsey-street, is situated on the west side of the creek; and a fair is held there annually on the 15th of June. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15; present income, £200; it is in the patronage of the Crown; impropriator, N. Garland, Esq. The church is a neat edifice with a tower of stone. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Thomas Duval, in 1771, founded a free school, the annual income of which is £14; it is conducted on the National plan.

RAMSEY (*ST. THOMAS à BECKET*), a market-town and parish, in the hundred of HURSTINGSTONE, union and county of HUNTINGDON, 11 miles (N. N. E.) from Huntingdon, and 68½ (N. by W.) from London; containing 3006 inhabitants. The only feature of importance

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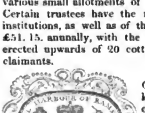
in the ancient history of this place is the establishment of a mitred abbey of Benedictine monks, of great wealth and magnificence, founded in 969, by Ailwine, Alderman of all England, and Duke or Earl of the East Angles, and dedicated to St. Mary and St. Benedict, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was valued at £1983. 15. 3.: the site is now occupied by a private residence, partially consisting of the remains of the ancient fabric, and still exhibiting the gateway in a fine state of preservation. The town is situated at the bottom of a hill, on Bury brook, and on the verge of the fens. The market is on Wednesday; and a fair is held on July 22nd, for cattle and toys. A manorial court leet, at which a constable is appointed, is held annually in May or June. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £47; patron and impropriator, William Henry Fellowes, Esq. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £648. 2. 10., subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £46. The church is partly Norman, and partly in the early style of English architecture. There is a place of worship for Independents. Various benefactions in land have been made for the support of a free school and a spinning school, but owing to frequent inundations, the school-house became ruinous, and the institution declined: about 40 years ago, however, the land was drained and a new school-house and dwelling for the master erected: the fen land consists of 220 acres, and the rental amounts to £227; from 50 to 80 children are instructed. The spinning school for 50 girls has an income, arising from various small allotments of land amounting to £34. 10. Certain trustees have the management of both these institutions, as well as of the poor fund, amounting to £51. 15. annually, with the surplus of which they have erected upwards of 20 cottages, as residences for the claimants.



Seal of the Trustees of the Harbour.

RAMSGATE (*St. George*), a sea-port, market-town, and parish, in the cinque-port liberty of Sandwich, of which it is a member, union of the Isle of Thanet, locally in the hundred of Ringslow, or Isle of Thanet, lathe of St. Augustine, Eastern Division of the county of Kent, 4½ miles (8.) from Margate, 17 (E. N. E.) from Canterbury, and 72 (E.) from London; containing 7985 inhabitants. It was originally a small fishing hamlet in the parish of St. Lawrence, until the 21st of June, 1827, at which period it was constituted a distinct parish, by an act passed in the 7th and 8th of George IV. It is stated, in the maritime survey of Kent in the reign of Elizabeth, to have contained only 25 houses, and when Leland wrote his Itinerary, was only protected from the sea by a small wooden pier, which had existed from time immemorial, and for the maintenance of which the merchants of London paid dues by order of Henry VII. In this state of obscurity it remained until 1688, when the inhabitants commenced trading with Russia, which trade has long since been discontinued. From this period its buildings increased, and it is now a town of importance, celebrated as a watering-place of considerable resort, and particularly distinguished for its harbour, which was commenced in 1749, under an act passed in the 22nd of George II., being designed to afford protection on the east coast to shipping in distress, especially those driven by gales from the Downs. Mr. Smeaton was the engineer first employed on this work, and after his death, the late Mr. Rennie, and subsequently his son and successor, Sir John Rennie. The pier, which forms the harbour on the east side, is built principally of Purbeck and Portland stone, and latterly of Cornish granite, and for extent is unequalled by any in the kingdom. It projects 800 feet into the sea, before making an angle, and including the parapet, is 26 feet broad at the top; the front presents a polygon, each side of which is 450 feet long. The eastern pier extends 2000 feet, and the western 1550. The harbour covers an area of 48 acres, and is 200 feet wide at the mouth, across which the tide was found to run so rapidly in tempestuous weather, as to render it dangerous for vessels entering the harbour, and the eastern pier was in consequence lengthened 400 feet to the south-west. In the upper part a basin has been constructed, capable of containing 200 vessels, the gates of which being shut at high and opened at low water, the stream carries away any drifted mud or sand, and keeps open a channel under the curve of the eastern pier, sufficiently wide to admit four vessels a breast, with a depth of water of from 15 to 16 feet at neap tides, and from 20 to 22 feet at spring tides, enabling vessels of 300 tons' burden to enter at all times, and much larger ones at spring tides; and vessels of 600 tons can ride safely in the harbour, which affords shelter on an average to 1400 vessels annually, the greater part of which are blown, or run, from the Downs in bad weather: the continued ravages of the sea have hitherto prevented the works from being completely finished, and a considerable expense is annually incurred in repairing the damages occasioned by its inroads. On the western pier-head is a stone lighthouse, with argand lamps and red reflectors, which, when lighted at night, denote that there are ten feet of water at the entrance, the same intimation being conveyed in the day time by a red flag hoisted on the cliff. On the eastern pier-head, in time of war, were four 68lb. carronades, for the defence of the town and harbour; and on the inner pier is a neat stone building, in which the trustees and directors transact their business. There is also a dwelling-house for the harbour-master, besides several watch-houses and other buildings connected with this great work. A life-boat is suspended from the parapet, about the middle of the eastern pier, which has often been effectually employed in saving life; and life cranes are kept in readiness to lower over the walls, if necessary, to save the lives of crews. To defray the expenses of this establishment, certain dues are collected from British vessels passing the harbour to or from foreign parts; and coasters, which do not belong to similar establishments in the ports of Dover, Lyme-Regis, Melcombe-Regis, Sandwich, Weymouth, and Great Yarmouth, pay an annual rate; foreign vessels also, if entering or passing the harbour, and bound to, or touching at, an English port, are liable to the payment of dues. All legal proceedings are carried on in the name of the Deputy Master of the Trinity House. The amount of duties paid at the custom-house, for the year ended January 5th, 1837, was

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£10,263. There are belonging to the port two boys and one steam-boat: a steam-boat also daily starts for London in summer, and on alternate days in winter. A handsome stone staircase has been constructed on the western cliff contiguous to the harbour by the trustees, ascending at right angles in a treble range of steps to the summit. The harbour affords great convenience to the different steam-packets which arrive at this port, the inner landing being accessible to them at all times of the tide. There is also a dry dock, which is public property; and as there is no port on either side of the channel, between Sheerness and Portsmouth, where large steam-vessels can dock and repair, the trustees are constructing a patent slip for larger vessels than the dock can accommodate.

The town is beautifully situated on the declivity of a hill, opening southward to the sea, and commands from many points very extensive marine and land views, the former embracing in clear weather the French coast. The recent buildings are generally handsome edifices, and amongst those which add more particularly to the beauty of the town may be mentioned, Albion Place, Sion Hill, and Nelson, Wellington, and Royal crescents, with numerous detached villas. In 1835, a company was incorporated by act of parliament for supplying the parish and neighbourhood with water; and a reservoir, with the requisite works, has been completed. The town is paved, lighted with gas, and watched, under an act of parliament obtained in 1838. On the grounds of Mount Albion House, a new square and several streets, with an extensive promenade fronting the sea, were laid out in 1838, the completion of which will add 200 respectable houses, with gardens, to this place of fashionable resort. To the eastward of the harbour, in front of a range of chalk cliffs, and on a beach of soft reddish sand, are the Royal Victoria baths, comprising ten warm salt-water baths, shower and medicated vapour baths, with an aromatic bath. The Royal Kent warm sea-water baths, on the west cliff, 110 feet above the level of the sea, and for which the water is raised through an aperture in the rock, by pumps worked by horses, are constructed of white marble; the vapour baths are upon the plan of the Hon. Mr. Cochrane, being heated by steam, which is conducted from the outside of the building into a handsome vase in each dressing-room, and the temperature of which is varied at pleasure; they contain also hot air and sulphur baths. There are well-conducted assemblies, two good public libraries, and bazaars; and the boarding and lodging houses are generally of a superior character. The Ranelagh gardens at St. Peter's are much frequented by visiters at Ramsgate, Broadstairs, and Margate.

The rides and walks in the vicinity are pleasant and diversified, but the principal and most attractive promenade is the pier. On the 25th of September, 1821, George IV. embarked hence for Calais, in his progress to Hanover, having been entertained the previous night at the residence of Sir William Curtis, by the late baronet; and he also landed here on the following 8th of Nov., on his return; to commemorate which event, the inhabitants, trustees of the harbour, and visiters, erected an obelisk at the entrance of the pier on the land side, on which is an appropriate inscription. Townley House, for several seasons the residence of Her Majesty, when Princess Victoria, and the Duchess of Kent, is now a ladies' boarding school. The trade, which has been greatly improved by the erection of the harbour, consists of a large coasting trade, particularly in coal. The importation of timber from the Baltic was for some time discontinued, but is at present reviving. A considerable fishery is carried on off the coast, by large vessels from the westward, the choice fish being principally sent to the London market. Several small vessels belonging to the port are also similarly engaged, and are often efficaciously employed in rendering assistance to vessels in distress, particularly to those wrecked on the Goodwin sands, which lie about three miles and a half south-east-by-east from this place. Here are two spacious yards for ship-building, rope-walks, and warehouses furnishing every description of stores for the shipping. The market is on Wednesday and Saturday, and is frequently attended by French people bringing over eggs, fruit, and other articles. About 20,000 chests of eggs are annually imported here for the London market, which being shipped off in the Ramsgate hoys, escape the river pilotage and other dues. Ramsgate being a member of the port of Sandwich, the mayor of that place appoints his deputy, who acts here as constable; but the town is under the jurisdiction of magistrates appointed, under an act obtained in 1812, to act for the liberties of the cinque-ports: four of them are resident, but prisoners are committed to Sandwich gaol. A court of requests is held for the recovery of debts not exceeding £5, the jurisdiction of which extends over the parish of St. Lawrence; and a salvage court is held when required. By the act of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., cap. 64, this town has been made a polling-place for the eastern division of the county. A literary and scientific institution was established in 1835, under the patronage of Queen Adelaide and the Duchess of Kent; the buildings contain a library, museum, reading-rooms, and every requisite appendage for the delivery of lectures. The living is a vicarage not in charge; net income, £400; patron and appropriator, Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is a handsome edifice, built at an expense of £27,000, towards defraying which the parliamentary commissioners granted £9000; it contains 2000 sittings, of which 800 are free. There is also a chapel in Chapel-place, the living of which is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, Calvinists, and Unitarians. On the road to Broadstairs a Jewish synagogue, with a house for the minister, has been erected by Sir Moses Montefiore, Knt. A charity school, founded in 1779, and to which George Phillips, Esq., bequeathed £300 in 1817, is now conducted on the National plan; and a spacious building has been erected for it in Chapel-place by subscription, aided by a grant from government. A savings' bank was established in 1818, and a dispensary in 1820.

RAMSGRAVE, a township, in the parish and union of BLACKBURN, Lower Division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, Northern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 2¾ miles (N. W. by N.) from Blackburn; containing 515 inhabitants.

RAMSHOLT (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of WOODBRIDGE, hundred of WILFORD, Eastern Division of the county of SUFFOLK, 7 miles (S. S. E.) from Woodbridge; containing 215 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £17. The church

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is an ancient edifice with a round tower. The navigable river Deben runs on the west of this parish, where there is a dock. There are some remains of Peyton Hall, the original seat of the Ufford family.

RAMSHOPE, an extra-parochial district, in the union of BELLINGHAM, Southern Division of COQUETDALE ward, Northern Division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 16¼ miles (N. N. W.) from Bellingham; containing 9 inhabitants. This wild region is separated from Scotland by Carter-Fell, a mountainous ridge rising 1602 feet above the level of the sea. The Reedswire, a less stupendous barrier, extending from the former to Houndlaw, was, in 1575, the scene of a warm conflict between the English and the Scottish wardens, in which the former, who was the aggressor, being defeated and taken prisoner, was conveyed, with several of the border chieftains, to Dalkeith: the old ballad, called "The Battle of Reid Squair," was founded upon this affray.

RAMSHORN, a township, in the parish of ELLASTONE, Southern Division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW, Northern Division of the county of STAFFORD, 5½ miles (E. N. E.) from Cheadle; containing 130 inhabitants.

RAMSYDE, or RAMPSIDE, a chapelry, in the parish of DALTON-IN-FURNESS, hundred of LONSDALE, north of the sands, Northern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 5½ miles (S. by E.) from Dalton, with which the population is returned. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £75; patron, Vicar of Dalton. A National school has been established.

RANBY (*St. German*), a parish, in the union of HORNCASTLE, Northern Division of the wapentake of GARTREE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 6½ miles (E. by N.) from Wragby; containing 109 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 13. 4.; present net income, £86; the patronage and impropriation belong to Miss A. Otter.

RAND (*St. Oswald*), a parish, in the Western Division of the wapentake of WRAGGOE, parts of LINDSEY, union and county of LINCOLN, 9¾ miles (W. N. W.) from Wragby; containing 71 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 5.; present net income, £402; patrons, W. Wyld and J. Hall, Esqrs.

RANDS-GRANGE, a hamlet, in the parish and union of BEDALE, wapentake of HANG-EAST, North Riding of the county of YORK, 1 mile (N. W.) from Bedale: the population is returned with the township of Crakehall.

RANDWICK (*St. John*), a parish, in the union of STROUD, Upper Division of the hundred of WHITSTONE, Eastern Division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 2 miles (N. W. by W.) from Stroud; containing 1031 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £124; patron, Vicar of Standish; appropriator, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The church was considerably improved a few years since, a new chancel having been built by Lord Sherborne: it contains 130 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £125 in aid of the expense. There are places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and those in the connection of the late Countess of Huntingdon. The Strondwater canal passes through the parish, in which the manufacture of woollen cloth is carried on. This was anciently part of the parish of Thornbury; the first notice of it as a parish is in the reign of Edward III. A National school is endowed with £30 per annum, and another school is partly supported by subscription. On a hill called "The Castles" are traces of an ancient settlement, supposed, from the discovery of a burial vault of stone, containing human remains, to be of Saxon origin; and in many parts of the parish have been found small balls of stone, rudely turned, indicative of some battle having been fought in the neighbourhood. A petrifaction, termed by geologists calcareous tufa, abounds here; of this stone the ancient porch of the church is constructed. An annual festival is kept on Low-Monday: it is attended with a ridiculous custom, and is said to have originated in the dedication of the church.

RANGEWORTHY, a chapelry, in the parish, union, and Lower Division of the hundred, of THORNBURY, Western Division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 3¾ miles (S. W. by W.) from Wickwar; containing 331 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £33; patron, Vicar of Thornbury; appropriators, Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a small edifice, with a Norman south door. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists; also a Sunday National school.

RANSCLIFF, or RAVENSCLIFF, a township, in the parish of WOLSTANTON, Northern Division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD, 3 miles (N. W.) from Burslem; containing 835 inhabitants. This township contains 375 acres, abounding with coal and ironstone, which are worked to a considerable extent, and give employment to the population, who are principally seated at Kidsgrove.

RANSKILL, a township, in the parish of BLYTH, union of EAST RETFORD, liberty of SOUTHWELL and SCROOBY, Northern Division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 3¾ miles (S.) from Bawtry; containing 347 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Independents.

RANWORTH (*St. Helen*), a parish, in the union of BLOFIELD, hundred of WALSHAM, Eastern Division of the county of NORFOLK, 4 miles (N. W.) from Acle; containing, with Panxworth, 400 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Upton united, valued in the king's books at £4; present net income, £308; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Ely.

RASEN, MARKET (*St. Thomas*), a market-town and parish, in the union of CABSTON, Southern Division of the hundred of WALSHCROFT, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 12 miles (N. E.) from Lincoln, and 144 (N.) from London; containing 1428 inhabitants. This town is situated near the source of the river Ancholme, on a small stream, called the *Rase*, whence it derives its name, and has a very neat appearance: the surrounding country is beautiful and fertile. The market is on Tuesday: and a fair is held on Sept. 25th. It has been made a polling-place for the parts of Lindsey. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; present net income, £223: it is in the patronage of the Crown; impropriators, Lord Yarborough and others in trust: the incumbent is entitled to the tithe on ale brewed in this parish. The church is a commodious edifice, with an embattled tower, the upper windows of which are in the later English style. On the south side of the tower is a repre-

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sentation of Adam and Eve under a fruit tree, on the trunk of which is the dart of death. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists, also a Roman Catholic chapel. A National school was erected in 1822, at which period the revenue of the free grammar school, amounting to £25 per annum, was appropriated towards its support. Sir George St. Paul, of Snarford, having bequeathed £40 per annum, arising out of lands, for the support of eight poor bachelors or widowers, three of whom must be of this parish, and £100 towards the erection of an almshouse for them, the design was carried into effect by his widow, afterwards Countess of Warwick, who, at her own cost, furnished eight apartments, besides a chamber for the sick.

RASEN, MIDDLE (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of Caistor, Southern Division of the wapentake of Walshcroft, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 1½ mile (W. by N.) from Market-Rasen; containing 685 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 10. 10.; present net income, £170; patron, Earl Brownlow; impropriators, E. Darnell, Esq., and others. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a school with a small endowment.

RASEN, WEST (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Caistor, Northern Division of the wapentake of Walshcroft, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 3½ miles (W.) from Market-Rasen; containing 252 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 10. 10.; present net income, £543; patron and incumbent, Rev. W. Cooper.

RASKELF, a chapelry, in the parish and union of Easingwould, wapentake of Bulmer, North Riding of the county of York, 2 miles (W. N. W.) from Easingwould; containing 459 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £216; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Chester. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary. There are two trifling endowments, applied for teaching five poor children.

RASTRICK, a chapelry, in the parish and union of Halifax, wapentake of Morley, West Riding of the county of York, 4½ miles (N.) from Huddersfield; containing 3021 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £135; patron, Vicar of Halifax; the impropriation belongs to the Crown. The ancient chapel was taken down about 40 years ago, and the present, a handsome structure, was erected upon its site. There is a place of worship for Independents. The manufacture of woollen cord and fancy goods is extensively carried on here. A free school, founded in 1741, by Mary Bedford, has been endowed by her and subsequent donors with about £50 per annum, for which 20 boys are instructed; and another, for 20 girls, is supported by Thomas Firth, Esq.

RATBY (*St. Philip*), a parish, in the union of Market-Bosworth, hundred of Sparkenhoe, Southern Division of the county of Leicester, 5 miles (W. by N.) from Leicester; containing 986 inhabitants. This place, anciently called Rateby, is supposed by some antiquaries to have been the *Rate* of the Romans, not only from its coincidence in name, but also from its exact agreement with that station in distance from *Vernometum* and other Roman stations mentioned by ancient writers. The Roman camp, occupying about twelve acres, is still in a very perfect state, and the ditches and breastworks are distinctly marked. The lordship is large, extending on the east to Anstey, on the west to Desford, on the south to Kirby, and on the north to Markfield: the manor, in 1288, belonged to William de Ferrers, and passed by marriage to Lord Grey of Groby, ancestor of the Marquess of Dorset and the Duke of Suffolk, and is now the property of their descendant, the present Earl of Stamford and Warrington. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 5. 10.; present net income, £174; patron and impropriator, Earl of Stamford and Warrington. A school is partly supported by subscription.

RATCHWOOD, a township, in the parish of Bamburgh, union of Belford, Northern Division of Bamburgh ward and of the county of Northumberland, 4½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Belford; containing 20 inhabitants.

RATCLIFFE, a hamlet, in the parish and union of Stepney, Tower Division of the hundred of Ossulstone, county of Middlesex, 1 mile (E.) from London; containing 9741 inhabitants. The present name appears to be a corruption of *Redcliff*, an appellation derived from the red cliff, or bank of the river Thames, which flows southward of the parish. In Camden's time this was a village inhabited principally by seafaring men, but it is now much increased in size and population. "The Highway," a broad street formerly planted on each side with elm-trees, now consists of lines of houses, and extends to Limehouse. The Eastern Institution in the Commercial-road, for the promotion of literature and science, was established in 1839 by a proprietary of shareholders: the building, of brick, is of handsome appearance, with a portico of stone, and comprises reading and committee-rooms, with a spacious and elegant hall for the delivery of lectures, and the performance of concerts, of which several take place during the season. A church, dedicated to St. James, was erected in 1838 by parliamentary grant; it is a neat building of brick, in the early English style, with a low spire, and contains 1200 sittings, of which 360 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Stepney. It is in contemplation to erect a National school in connection with this church. For a more particular account of this place see the article on Stepney.

RATCLIFFE-CULEY, a chapelry, in the parish of Sheepy-Magna, hundred of Sparkenhoe, Southern Division of the county of Leicester, 1½ mile (N. E.) from Atherstone; containing 212 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to All Saints.

RATCLIFFE-ON-THE-WREAK (*St. Botolph*), a parish, in the union of Barrow-upon-Soar, hundred of East Goscote, Northern Division of the county of Leicester, 6¾ miles (N. N. E.) from Leicester; containing 144 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 16. 8.; present net income, £191: the patronage and impropriation belong to the Crown. A school is partly supported by subscription. The Fosse-road passes through the parish, and the Leicester and Melton-Mowbray canal touches upon its eastern boundary.

RATCLIFFE-ON-TRENT (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Bingham, Southern Division of the wapentake of Bingham and of the county of Nottingham, 5½ miles (E. by S.) from Nottingham; containing

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1125 inhabitants. The river Trent runs through the parish, and is fordable in two places. There is a wharf belonging to Earl Manvers, chiefly used for coal, at which the freeholders of Ratcliffe are allowed to land their goods wharfage free: the manufacture of hosiery is carried on here. Near the village is a perpendicular cliff of red clay, from which the parish took its name. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 12. 6.; present net income, £198; patron and impropriator, Earl Manvers. The church was rebuilt about 1793, prior to which the spire that surmounted the tower fell down, and has not been replaced. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

RATCLIFFE-UPON-SOAR (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of Sharpdlow, Northern Division of the wapentake of Rushcliffe, Southern Division of the county of Nottingham, 1½ mile (N. by E.) from Kegworth; containing 177 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 11. 3.; present net income, £71; patron and impropriator, Earl Howe, by whom a school is partly supported. The navigable river Soar runs through the parish, in which there is a mine of alabaster.

RATHMILL, a township, in the parish of Giggleswick, union of Settle, Western Division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross, West Riding of the county of York, 4 miles (S. W. by S.) from Settle; containing 347 inhabitants. George Clarke, in 1716, devised the profits of an estate in support of a school, and, in 1725, Stephen Carr bequeathed £80 in augmentation of the master's salary: the annual income is about £23, for which all children who apply are taught to read, but pay for further instruction.

RATLEY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Banbury, Barton-Dassett Division of the hundred of Kington, Southern Division of the county of Warwick, 4½ miles (S. E.) from Kington; containing 376 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 12.; present net income, £110: it is in the patronage of the Crown; impropriator,—Starbridge, Esq. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a day and Sunday school, partly supported from the revenue of the poor's land. Within this parish is Edge Hill, which commands a delightful prospect of a fertile country in a high state of cultivation, including the Vale of Red Horse, which skirts its base: it is further celebrated, in the annals of history, as the scene of a sanguinary battle between the royalists and the parliamentary forces, which is minutely described in the article on Kington. On the brow of Edge Hill is a large triangular fortification, called Nadbury Camp, supposed to be Roman.

RATLINGHOPE (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of Clun, hundred of Purslow, Southern Division of the county of Salop, 4½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Church-Stretton; containing 252 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £3. 6. 8.; present net income, £47; patron, incumbent, and impropriator, Rev. J. Hawkins. A priory of Augustine canons was founded here, under the auspices of Llewelyn, Prince of North Wales, by his kinsman, Walter Corbet, one of that order.

RATTERY, a parish, in the union of Totnes, hundred of Stanborough, Stanborough and Coleridge, and Southern, Divisions of the county of Devon, 4½ miles (W. N. W.) from Totnes; containing 506 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 10.; present net income, £215; patron and impropriator, Sir Walter Carew, Bart. The church has an elegant wooden screen, and a Norman font. A school is partly supported by Lady Carew. A vein of lead-ore has been discovered in this parish.

RATTESDEN (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of Stow, hundred of Thedwastry, Western Division of the county of Suffolk, 4½ miles (W.) from Stow-Market; containing 1113 inhabitants. The manor was alienated from the bishopric of Ely in the 4th of Elizabeth, and in the 2nd of James I. granted to Philip Tyse and William Blake. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 0. 2½.; patron, J. Moseley, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £770, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £170; the glebe comprises 43 acres, valued at £51 per annum. There is a place of worship for Baptists; also a school endowed with £16 per annum.

RAUCEBY, NORTH (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Sleaford, wapentake of Flaxwell, parts of Kesteven, county of Lincoln, 4 miles (W.) from Sleaford; containing 262 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 1. 0½.; present net income, £165; patron, Sir J. H. Thorold, Bart.; impropriators, Marquess of Bristol and others.

RAUCEBY, SOUTH, a joint parish with North Raucby, in the union of Sleaford, wapentake of Flaxwell, parts of Kesteven, county of Lincoln, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Sleaford; containing 255 inhabitants.

RAUGHTON, a joint township with Gatesgill, in the parish of Dalston, ward, and Eastern Division of the county, of Cumberland, 5½ miles (S. by W.) from Carlisle; containing 330 inhabitants.

RAUGHTON-HEAD, a chapelry, in the parish of Castle-Sowerby, Leath ward, Eastern Division of the county of Cumberland, 7½ miles (S. by W.) from Carlisle: the population is returned with the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £63; patron, Vicar of Castle-Sowerby; appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The chapel was rebuilt in the year 1678, and enlarged in 1760. A school-house was erected in 1744, by John Head, and rebuilt in 1806, but it is not endowed.

RAUNDS (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Thrapston, hundred of Higham-Ferrers, Northern Division of the county of Northampton, 4½ miles (N. E.) from Higham-Ferrers; containing 1370 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 9. 7.; present net income, £173; it is in the patronage of the Crown; impropriator, J. D. Anbert, Esq. The vicar receives a rent-charge of £9. 13. 6. out of the tithes of Ringstead. The church is a large and handsome edifice, with a lofty tower and spire, considered the finest specimen of the early English style in the county; similar characteristics predominate in the rest of the building, though there are some decorated windows and others of later date: in the churchyard is the base of an ancient cross. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists; and a National school has been established, and is partly supported by a bequest of £100 left by Mrs. Peaps, in 1704.

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RAVELEY, GREAT, a parish, in the hundred of HURSTINGSTONE, union and county of HUNTINGDON, 3¾ miles (S. W.) from Ramsey; containing 275 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Upwood: the church is demolished. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

RAVELEY, LITTLE (*St. James*), a parish, in the hundred of HURSTINGSTONE, union and county of HUNTINGDON, 4½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Ramsey; containing 54 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £42; patron and impropriator, Earl of Sandwich. Within the last few years several skeletons were dug up here in a gravel pit, also a Roman urn of blue earth.

RAVENDALE, EAST (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, wapentake of BRADLEY-HAVERSTOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 7 miles (S. S. W.) from Great Grimsby; containing 104 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5; present net income, £58; patrons and impropriators, Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge.

RAVENDALE, WEST, a chapelry, in the parish of EAST RAVENDALE, union of CAISTOR, wapentake of BRADLEY-HAVERSTOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 7½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Great Grimsby; containing 26 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £28; it is in the patronage of the Chapter of the Collegiate Church of Southwell, the appropriators.

RAVENFIELD (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of ROTHERHAM, Southern Division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, West Riding of the county of YORK, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Rotherham; containing 229 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £160; patron, J. B. Bosville, Esq.; appropriator, Archdeacon of York. A school is partly supported by private charity.

RAVENGLASS, a small sea-port and market-town, in the parish of MUNCASTER, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, Western Division of the county of CUMBERLAND, 54 miles (S. S. W.) from Carlisle, and 282 (N. W. by N.) from London: the population is returned with the parish. This town is pleasantly situated along the sea-shore, near the confluence of the rivers Esk, Mite, and Irt, which form a commodious and safe harbour for shipping, particularly in tempestuous weather. It consists of a long range of irregularly, though well, built houses, and is sheltered in the back ground by the mountains of Black Combe, between which and the town are some fine meadow lands; the Esk has its source near the foot of a rugged eminence, called Hard Knot. The trade of the place is inconsiderable, a few vessels being engaged in bringing coal from Whitehaven, for the limekilns, and in taking back oysters, which abound here, and are considered to be the finest found upon this part of the coast; a little corn and timber is also exported: some small vessels are constructed here. The market was formerly on Wednesday and Friday, but it is now held on the former day, and is in very little repute: a fair for cattle is held on the 6th of May, and others, of ancient date, for horses and cattle, on June 8th and Aug. 5th; the last-named, which terminates with horse races and other diversions, is proclaimed by the steward and tenantry of the Earl of Egremont, attended by a band of music and some halberdiers, in memory, probably, of the armed retinue which in former times attended to preserve from theft the goods exposed for sale. A small free school for poor children was endowed by Sir William Pennington, and Richard Brooksbank, with £12 per annum, which is applied in aid of a National school. Near the ruins of Walls castle, about one mile distant, where is now the mansion-house and residence of Lord Muncaster, a lineal descendant of the Penningtons, who have held this manor since the Conquest, many relics of antiquity, consisting of battle-axes made of flint, heads of arrows, and Roman and Saxon coins, have been discovered. About a mile and a half eastward from Muncaster House, on the opposite side of the river Esks, may be traced the ruins of an ancient city, called "the city of Barnscar," the origin of which is traditionally ascribed to the Danes, but of its history no records have been found. The site is an oblong square, about 300 yards long from east to west, and 100 long from north to south; it was intersected by one long street, and several transverse ones: the city was defended by a wall, except at the east end, and, with its suburbs, was nearly three miles in circumference: an ancient road led through it from Ulpha to Ravenglass. About 1730, a great quantity of silver coins was found in the ruins of one of the houses. On an eminence called Hard Knot are the ruins of an ancient church and castle, also the remains of a round tower on one of the adjacent mounts.

RAVENINGHAM (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of LODDON and CLAVERING, hundred of CLAVERING, Eastern Division of the county of NORFOLK, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from Beccles; containing 215 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £57; patron and impropriator, Sir Edmund Bacon, Bart. The church, a neat building, contains some handsome monuments: it is served by the vicar of Norton, to whom the above stipend is allowed. Here is a small National school. The parish is situated on the turnpike-road from Norwich to Yarmouth. A college of eight Secular priests was founded here in 1343, by Sir John de Norwich, which was afterwards removed to Norton-Subcourse, and, in 1393, to Castle-Mettingham in Suffolk.

RAVENSCROFT, a township, in the parish of MIDDLEWICH, union and hundred of NORTHWICH, Southern Division of the county of CHESTER, 1½ mile (N. by W.) from Middlewich; containing 16 inhabitants.

RAVENSDALE-PARK, a hamlet, in the parish of MUGGINTON, hundred of APPLETREE, Southern Division of the county of DERBY; containing 65 inhabitants.

RAVENSDEN (*All Saints*), a parish, in the hundred of BARFORD, union and county of BEDFORD, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Bedford; containing 258 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7; present net income, £81; patron, Duke of Bedford; impropriator, Sir W. Long.

RAVENSTHORPE (*St. Denis*), a parish, in the union of BRIXWORTH, partly in the hundred of GUILSBOROUGH, but chiefly in that of NEWBOTTLE-GROVE, Southern Division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 9½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Northampton; containing 685

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inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 13. 4.; present net income, £243; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. There is a place of worship for Baptists; also a National school.

RAVENSTONE (*All-Saints*), a parish, in the union of Newport-Pagnell, hundred of Newport, county of Buckingham, 3½ miles (W. by S.) from Olney; containing 430 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the fee-farm rent of the manor of Ravenstone, and valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; present net income, £88; patron and impropriator, G. Finch, Esq. The church contains a splendid monument to the memory of Henenge Finch, Earl of Nottingham, and Lord High Chancellor of England, who died in 1682. Besides the above endowment, and another of £10 per annum towards ornamenting the church, his lordship founded an hospital for six men and six women. A charity school was founded by the Rev. Mr. Chapman, a former vicar, for all the poor children of the parish: the income is £12 per annum. A small monastery of Black canons, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, was founded here by Henry III., about the 39th year of his reign, which, in the 16th of Henry VIII., was valued at £66. 13. 4., and given to Cardinal Wolsey, towards the endowment of his intended colleges.

RAVENSTONE (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, partly in the hundred of Repton and Gresley, Southern Division of the county of Derby, but chiefly in the hundred of West Goscote, Northern Division of the county of Leicester, (though the whole for election purposes is connected with the Southern Division of Derbyshire), 4 miles (S. E. by E.) from Ashby-de-la-Zouch; containing 430 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 1. 0½.; present net income, £300: it is in the patronage of the Crown. The church is a very ancient structure. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; and a National school is supported by voluntary contributions. An hospital for 32 females above the age of 50, of the church of England, and of the parishes of Ravenstone, Swannington, and Cole-Orton, or for decayed gentlewomen from any parish, was built and endowed by John Wilkins, Esq., and Rebecca his wife, in 1712: the endowment consists of about 800 acres of land, producing an annual income of £940.

RAVENSTONEDALE (*St. Oswald*), a parish, in East ward and union, county of Westmorland, 4½ miles (S. W.) from Kirkby-Stephen; containing 1036 inhabitants. This manor formerly belonged to the priory of Watton, in Yorkshire, and, in common with the other possessions of that monastery, afforded the privilege of sanctuary. The lord of the manor, by his steward, administers the oath of office to the churchwardens of the parish. The steward and jury of the manor anciently held their court, for the trial of felons and other offenders, in the church, near which there was an arched vault, in which malefactors were confined: Gallow Hill, a short distance hence, appears to have been the spot where capital punishment was inflicted. The parish is composed of numerous valleys and fells, among which rise several streams, forming the source of the river Lune. A small market is held on Thursday, and a fair on the second Thursday after Whit-Sunday. Fairs for horned cattle and sheep, recently established, are held also on the Wednesdays before the second Thursdays in March and April, on the 29th of August, and the 26th of October. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Earl of Lonsdale, as lord of the manor; present net income, £110; impropriators, the inhabitants. The church was rebuilt in 1744. There is a place of worship for Independents. The free grammar school was founded about 1688, by Thomas Fothergill, B.D., Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, aided by other members of his family, all natives of the parish: a good school-house was built by contribution in 1758; the endowment amounts to £59 per annum. At a place called Raeate, there are two tumuli, in which, on being opened, human bones were found; and near Rother bridge there is a circle of stones, supposed to have been a place of Druidical worship. The family of Fothergill has produced several distinguished members, among whom were, George Fothergill, D.D., Principal of St. Edmund Hall, and Thomas Fothergill, D.D., Provost of Queen's College, Oxford.

RAVENSWORTH, a township, in the parish of Chester-le-Street, Middle Division of Chester ward, Northern Division of the county palatine of Durham, 4½ miles (S. S. W.) from Gateshead; containing 157 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the adjacent coal mines. The total rebuilding of the castle commenced in 1808, after a design by Nash; the work is constructed of excellent white freestone, raised near the spot, in the ancient baronial style. In the neighbourhood is a cross, to which, during the prevalence of the plague at Newcastle, in the year 1645, the country people brought their market goods for sale. Ravensworth gives the title of Baron to the family of Liddel.

RAVENSWORTH, a township, in the parish of Kirkby-Ravensworth, union of Richmond, wapentake of Gilling-West, North Riding of the county of York, 4½ miles (N. N. W.) from Richmond; containing 300 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a school partly supported by endowment.

RAVENSWORTH, KIRKBY, North Riding of the county of York.—See KIRKBY-RAVENSWORTH.

RAW, a township, in the parish and union of Rothbury, Western Division of Coquetdale ward, Northern Division of the county of Northumberland, 2½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Rothbury; containing 49 inhabitants.

RAWCLIFF, a chapelry, in the parish of Snaith, union of Goole, Lower Division of the wapentake of Osgoldcross, West Riding of the county of York, 3½ miles (E. by N.) from Snaith; containing 1450 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £123; patron, N. E. Yarburgh, Esq.; impropriator, — Gossip, Esq. The chapel is dedicated to St. James. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a school partly supported by an endowment of £42 per annum.

RAWCLIFFE, a township, in the union of York, partly in the parish of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, city of York, and partly in the parish of St. Olave, Mary-Gate, wapentake of Bulmer, North Riding of the county of York, 3 miles (N. W. by N.) from York.

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That part which is in the parish of St. Olave contains 54 inhabitants; the remainder is returned with the parish of St. Michael.

RAWCLIFFE, OUT, a township, in the parish of St. Michael, union of Garstang, hundred of Amounderness, Northern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster, 4½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Poulton; containing 575 inhabitants. A chapel has been erected, containing 280 sittings, 150 of which are free, the Incorporated Society having granted £170 in aid of the expense.

RAWCLIFFE, UPPER, a joint township with Tarnicar, in the parish of St. Michael, union of Garstang, hundred of Amounderness, Northern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster, 6 miles (S. W. by W.) from Garstang; containing, with Tarnicar, 665 inhabitants. A school is endowed with the interest of £179, for which three children are educated.

RAWDEN, or RAWDON, a chapelry, in the parish of Guisley, Upper Division of the wapentake of Skyrack, West Riding of the county of York, 7 miles (N. E. by N.) from Bradford; containing 2057 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £108: it is in the patronage of Mrs. Emmetts. The chapel was erected in 1721. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists; the latter have a seminary at Woodhouse Grove. A school belonging to the Society of Friends is partly supported by subscription. The manufacture of woollen goods is carried on to a considerable extent. Rawdon gives the inferior title of Baron to the Marquess of Hastings.

RAWLEIGH, a tything, partly in the parishes of Bicton and Rockbear, hundred of East Budleigh, and partly in the parish of Whimple, hundred of Cliston, Woodbury and Southern Divisions of the county of Devon: the population is returned with the parishes.

RAWLEIGH, COLYTON, county of Devon.—See COLYTON-RAWLEIGH.

RAWMARSH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Rotherham, Northern Division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, West Riding of the county of York, 2¾ miles (N. by E.) from Rotherham; containing 1538 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 7. 3¼.; present net income, £402: it is in the patronage of the Crown. The chapel has been rebuilt, and 340 free sittings provided, the Incorporated Society having granted £200 in aid of the expense. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. Here is a manufacture of coarse earthenware. Thomas Wilson, in 1653, enfeoffed a school-house, messuage, and land, for the education of poor children; the annual income, arising from this and various other gifts and bequests, is now about £60, which is applied in aid of a National school.

RAWRETH (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Rochford, Southern Division of the county of Essex, 3 miles (N. W.) from Rayleigh; containing 321 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the north by the river Crouch, over which is a bridge. No mention of it occurs in the Norman survey; but two of the ancient manor-houses are still remaining. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 13. 4.; patrons, Master and Fellows of Pembroke College, Cambridge. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £750, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £131. 15. 2.; the glebe comprises 45 acres, valued at £50 per annum. The church is a small ancient edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a south aisle belonging to the lord of the manor of Beches, by whom it is kept in repair: it contains 60 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £50 in aid of the expense.

RAYDON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the hundred of Samford, Eastern Division of the county of Suffolk, 3½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Hadleigh; containing 559 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14; patron and incumbent, Rev. Thomas Reeve. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £500, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £96; the glebe comprises 43 acres, valued at £90 per annum.

RAYLEIGH (*Holy Trinity*), a parish (formerly a market-town), in the union and hundred of Rochford, Southern Division of the county of Essex, 14 miles (S. E. by S.) from Chelmsford, and 34 (E. by N.) from London; containing 1339 inhabitants. This place, formerly the head of an honour, or barony, was at the Conquest in the possession of a Dane, named Sweyn, or Swene, who built a stupendous and magnificent castle, some ruins of which, with earthworks and ditches, yet remain, and from the eminence which they occupy is an extensive prospect of the surrounding country. This parish is situated on the road from London to Southend; the surface is elevated; the soil is stiff and heavy, with some portions of poorer land; there are two ancient manor-houses, both near the church. The town is situated upon the shore of Hadley bay, and had formerly a market on Saturday: an extensive brewing and malting establishment affords employment to about 50 persons. A cattle fair is held on Trinity Monday and Tuesday. At King's hill is occasionally held what is termed the "Lawless Court." On the Wednesday morning next after Michaelmas day, the tenants, or their agents, are bound to appear at the first cock-crowing, and, kneeling, offer their homage of suit and service. The steward of the court, at this dark hour of the night, in a low tone of voice, and without any previous notice, calls over the names of all who are bound to appear, and he who answers not forfeits to the lord of the manor double his rent for every hour of his absence. All the business is transacted in whispers, and the use of pens and ink not being allowed, the deficiency is supplied by a coal. Some years ago, a tenant forfeited his land from non-attendance, but it was restored to him in consideration of a reasonable amercement. The penalties are said to have been originally imposed upon certain tenants of the adjacent manors, for having conspired in this place to raise a commotion. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 17. 6.; present net income, £774; patron, R. Bristow, Esq. The church is an ancient and stately structure, in the early English style, with a lofty embattled tower surmounted by a shingled spire. There is a place of worship for Baptists; also a National school for girls. Sums arising from land bequeathed in 1640, by Isaac Gilbert; from £300 South Sea Stock, left by Dr. Sykes, in 1756; and from the moiety of 5 acres of land left by the Rev. Chas. Phillips to this parish and that of Hockley, are applied,

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according to the directions of the respective testators, to the maintenance of a charity school.

RAYNE (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Braintree, hundred of Hinckford, Northern Division of the county of Essex, 1¾ mile (W.) from Braintree; containing 320 inhabitants. This parish anciently formed part of that of Braintree, to which it is contiguous: the soil is chiefly a strong loam resting on a substratum of clay, of which there are beds of great depth, which are worked for the manufacture of white bricks. Rayne Hall, the ancient manor-house, is a handsome mansion, part of very ancient and part of more modern character. The village is beautifully situated on the road to Dunmow, and contains several handsome houses; and the scenery is enriched with a fine sheet of water, on which is an island covered with shrubs. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 13. 4.; patron, Earl of Essex. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £500, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £85; the glebe comprises 27 acres, valued at £35 per annum. The church is a very ancient edifice, with a spacious and lofty tower surmounted by a small shingled spire; at the east end of the south aisle was an altar to the Virgin Mary, formerly held in great veneration, and there are several ancient monuments to different families, proprietors of the manor. There is a small National school for girls.

RAYNHAM (*St. Helen and St. Giles*), a parish, in the union of Romford, hundred of Chafford, Southern Division of the county of Essex, 3½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Purfleet; containing 671 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the west and south by extensive tracts of marsh land and by the river Thames; the surface is in some parts elevated, and the marshes afford luxuriant pasture in the summer months to numerous herds of cattle. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; present net income, £412; patron and impropriator, J. C. G. Crosse, Esq. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £259. 5., and the vicarial for £430. 15., subject to the payment of rates, which on the latter have on the average amounted to £25; the glebe comprises 4 acres, valued at £8 per annum. The church is a small ancient edifice with a square embattled tower of stone, and has some Norman remains, particularly the arch between the nave and the chancel, and an enriched semicircular doorway. The Rev. Lewis Bruce, D.D., in 1779, left £2. 10. per annum for teaching poor children to read.

REACH, a joint chapelry with Heath, in the parish and union of Leighton-Buzzard, hundred of Manshead, county of Bedford, 2½ miles (N. by E.) from Leighton-Buzzard: the population is returned with Heath.

REACH, a hamlet, partly in the parish of Burwell, hundred of Staplow, and partly in that of Swaffham-Prior, hundred of Staine, county of Cambridge, 5½ miles (W. N. W.) from Newmarket: the population is returned with the parishes. This was anciently a market-town, to which ships of considerable burden had access before the draining of the fens: it had a church, which has long been demolished. A large fair for horses, granted to the corporation of Cambridge by charter of King John, is still held here on Rogation Monday.

READ, a township, in the parish of Whalley union of Burnley, Higher Division of the hundred of Blackburn, Northern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster, 5 miles (S. S. E.) from Clitheroe; containing 510 inhabitants. Edmund Dickenson, in 1743, bequeathed £60 towards the support of a schoolmaster; and in 1798, James Hilton demised land, and a house to be used as a school; the income is about £6 a year, for which five poor children are taught free in a National school.

READING, a borough and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, and forming a union within itself, locally in the hundred of Reading, and in the county of Berks, 26 miles (S. E. by S.) from Abingdon, and 39 (W. by S.) from London, on the road to Bristol; containing 15,595 inhabitants. This place is unquestionably of great antiquity, but whether it owes its foundation to the Romans or to the Saxons is a matter involved in great doubt; no such place is mentioned by any of the Roman writers, and its name would rather tend to strengthen the supposition that its origin is to be attributed to the Saxons. The true etymology of the name "Reading" has afforded matter for much speculation; Camden is of opinion that the name was adopted from the British word *redin*, signifying "fern;" but looking at its situation, the more probable and now generally received conjecture is, that it is derived from the Saxon words *Rhea*, "a river," or rather "an overflowing," and *Ing*, "a meadow;" the *d* being introduced, as was not at all unusual with the Saxon writers, when two vowels met, to prevent collision. It is noticed in 871, by Asser, the biographer of Alfred, as a fortified town taken from the Saxons by the Danes, to which, after their defeat at Englefield by Earl Ethelwolf, they retired, and were pursued by that Saxon nobleman, who was killed in attempting to take the town, in a sally of the besieged inhabitants. During the reign of Alfred, and occasionally in that of his successors, the Danes appear to have held possession of the town, which, on the invasion of Sweyn, King of Denmark, to revenge the massacre of his countrymen, in the reign of Ethelred, was burnt to the ground, in 1006, together with the nunnery founded there by Elfrida, in expiation of the murder of her step-son, Edward the Martyr. From this calamity it appears to have recovered prior to the Conquest, for in the Norman survey it is noticed as forming part of the royal demesne. In 1121, Henry I. founded a magnificent monastery, for monks of the Benedictine order, which he endowed with an ample revenue, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity, the Virgin Mary, and St. John the Evangelist. He invested it with the dignity of a mitred abbey, bestowed on the abbots the privilege of coining money, of conferring the honour of knighthood, and many other important privileges. Henry was a frequent visiter at the abbey during his life, and after his death was interred in the abbey church, as was also his consort Adeliza. Stephen, his successor, erected a strong castle here, which, after having been one of his garrisons during his contest

Arms.

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with Matilda, was, in 1153, given up to her son Henry, who, on his accession to the throne, ordered it, together with several other fortresses which had been erected in the preceding reign, to be demolished. This monarch, in 1163, presided at a judicial combat which took place here, on an island to the east of Caversham bridge, between Henry de Essex, the royal standard-bearer, and Robert de Montford, who accused his antagonist of treasonable cowardice in a battle with the Welsh, near Chester. Essex being vanquished, his estates were forfeited to the crown, but his life being spared, he became a monk in this abbey. Henry II. visited the town on several other occasions, and in 1185 had an interview here with Herodius, patriarch of Jerusalem, who presented to him the keys of the holy sepulchre, and the royal banner of Jerusalem, and endeavoured, but without success, to induce him to undertake an expedition to recover Palestine from the Saracens. In 1209, the professors and students of Oxford, disgusted with the severity with which they had been treated by the king's officer, in a dispute with the townspeople, retired hither, where they continued to prosecute their studies, till, on expiation being made, they returned to their ancient seat. In 1212, a council was held by the legate of the Pope, for the purpose of effecting a reconciliation between King John and the bishops, whom he had driven into exile; and various civil and ecclesiastical councils were also held here in this and the following reign. Edward III. held a grand tournament here in 1346; and in 1359, his son, John of Gaunt, was married, in the abbey church, to Blanche, daughter and coheiress of Henry Plantagenet, Duke of Lancaster. In 1389, a reconciliation was effected between Richard II. and his barons, through the mediation of John of Gaunt, who assembled here a great council for that purpose. In 1440, and 1451, parliaments were held in this town; and in 1452, and 1466, the grand parliament adjourned to this place from Westminster, on account of the plague. Henry VIII. frequently visited Reading, and in 1541 took up his residence for some time at the abbey. Edward VI., and the queens Mary and Elizabeth, were frequent visiters, and the latter had a canopied pew appropriated to her use in the parish church of St. Lawrence. In the beginning of the reign of Charles I., the courts of Chancery, King's Bench, and Common Pleas, with the court of Exchequer, and the Courts of Wards and Liveries, were held at Reading, in Michaelmas term, in the year 1625, and again in 1635, in consequence of the prevalence of the plague, which was then raging in the metropolis, and a commission under the great seal, for putting in force the laws against the Popish recusants, was read in the courts here. At the commencement of the parliamentary war in this reign, the town was garrisoned for the parliament, but was abandoned by the governor on the approach of the royal forces in 1642; after which it was held by the king's troops, till taken for the parliament by the Earl of Essex, in the following year, after a siege of eight days. After the battle of Newbury, Essex marched to Reading, where he remained for two days; on his departure, it was again garrisoned for the king, who, on his visit in 1644, ordered the military works which had been erected to be demolished: there are still many extensive remains of the outworks in the Forbury. The inhabitants suffered severely from the contributions levied by both parties, who had alternate possession of the town. In 1688, some Irish and Scottish troops belonging to the army of James II. were posted at Reading, from which they fled on the approach of the Dutch troops under the Prince of Orange; but returning soon after, a skirmish took place in the town, in which the only officer in the prince's army who lost his life in the expedition, was killed. The anniversary of this battle, which was called "Reading Fight," was annually commemorated till about the year 1788, when it was discontinued.

The town is pleasantly situate on the banks of the Thames, which separates it from Oxfordshire, with the river Kennet passing through it, which, about ½ of a mile below, falls into the former river. The houses are in general well built, mostly of brick, but the more modern are generally of Bath stone. There were several houses constructed with lath and plaster, having high gables of the date of the 16th century; but these have gradually given way to more modern elevations. Within the last fifteen years the town has been considerably extended westward on the road to Oxford, and also towards the east; in which quarter the Commissioners of the Land Revenues of the Crown, about three years since, laid out and sold an estate called the Orts farm for building purposes, and formed a new road through it, which extends from the borough boundary into the centre of the town, and crosses the new cut of the Kennet and Avon Commissioners, and also the river Kennet, the Crown having erected over the former an iron bridge, and over the latter a substantial brick bridge; added to which, the corporation, about the same period, laid out a considerable portion of their land, adjoining the Crown estate (and which had previously been occupied as a timber wharf), for building purposes, through which they formed several new streets; and houses are rapidly springing up on both of these estates. The streets are mostly wide, airy, and pleasant; and the surrounding country, thickly wooded and highly cultivated, is delightful from its rich and beautiful scenery. The seats around are numerous: among them are Whiteknights, with its celebrated gardens, so long the favourite residence of His Grace the Duke of Marlborough; Early Court, the retreat of the late Lord Stowell; Caversham Park, the family seat of the late Earls of Cadogan; and Englefield House, the princely residence of Richard Benyon de Beauvoir, Esq., which is but a short distance hence. The town is well paved, and lighted with gas, for the manufacture of which two companies are established; the first, called the Reading Gas-Light Company, in 1821; and the other, the Reading Union Gas-Light Company, in 1836, both of which are respectively incorporated by acts of parliament. The supply of water, which is ample, is distributed throughout the town by machinery belonging to a joint-stock company, originally established in 1694. Adjoining their original engine-house the company, in 1824, erected a lofty brick tower, with a large tank; and their works have lately been much improved by the erection of a building for the protection of a large and powerful steam-engine: a large reservoir has also been constructed at the upper end of Castle-street and Southampton-street, for the better supply of the higher parts of the town. A medical dispensary was established in 1802; and an hospital has lately been erected by public subscription on ground presented

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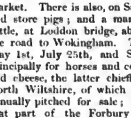
for the purpose by Viscount and Viscountess Sidmouth, occupying a most eligible situation at the entrance to the town from London. This institution is graciously patronized by Her Majesty the Queen, and by Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, both of whom contribute an annual subscription towards its maintenance. In compliance with the command of His late Majesty, William IV., who, when it was first projected, condescended to become its patron, it is designated "The Royal Berkshire Hospital." The building is large and commodious, capable of accommodating about 70 patients: the architecture is in the Grecian Ionic style, and it has a light elegant portico of six columns in front: the plans and elevation, after public competition, were furnished by Mr. Briant, a resident architect. The cost, including the internal fittings up, amounted to about £12,000. The Reading Literary Institution, comprising a library, reading-rooms, and a residence for the librarian, is supported by a proprietary of £30 shareholders. A Philosophical Institution was established in 1831; and efforts are now making, with some probability of success, to unite these two institutions, and to erect a large building for their common purposes. There is also a news-room in High-street, and commodious baths have been established in London-street. The theatre is small and inconvenient; it is opened for five or six weeks annually by a very respectable company. The Masonic Hall is situate in St. Lawrence's churchyard, where the Reading Lodge of Union meet on the second Monday in the month.

From its situation near the confluence of two rivers, Reading at an early period became a place of commercial importance. The manufacture of woollen cloth was introduced in the reign of Edward I.; and in the legendary history of the town, Thomas Cole, called Thomas of Reading, a rich clothier, is said to have obtained from that monarch a standard measure for cloth, the yard being fixed to the precise length of his Majesty's arm. Mr. John Kendrick, another eminent clothier in the town, to which he was a great benefactor, in 1624 bequeathed £7500 in trust to the mayor and burgesses for building a house for the employment of the poor, which was soon afterwards carried into effect, at an expense of £2000: it forms a quadrangle, with a handsome gateway entrance, and the whole edifice, which was a great ornament to the town, obtained from some unknown cause the appellation of the "Oracle." In this establishment the woollen manufacture was carried on, for a considerable period, with success; but during the parliamentary war the building was converted into a depôt for military stores. After the manufacture of woollen cloth had declined, various other branches were carried on at the Oracle; among these were pin-making, the weaving of sheeting, sail cloth, and sacking, and the manufacture of flour-cloth. The weaving of coarse linen is carried on here to a small extent; and there are manufactories for silk ribands and galloons, which afford employment to from 200 to 300 persons, and for floor and sail cloth: there are also iron-foundries, breweries, and several yards for building boats. The trade of the town, however, is principally in flour, of which 20,000 sacks are annually sent to London; wheat, oats, beans, peas, and various kinds of seeds; malt, the business in which has been for some time declining; and oak-bark, timber, hoops, wool, cheese, and beer, &c. The river Thames is navigable for barges of 150 tons' burden, but no barges of that size are now used: the Kennet is navigable for barges of 110 tons, and on its banks are wharfs for landing goods, &c. These rivers, with the Kennet and Avon canal, which commences at Newbury, and the Wilts and Berks canal, commencing at Abingdon, open a navigable communication with the principal parts of the kingdom. In 1800, a canal was designed by Mr. Rennie, in consequence of the difficult navigation of the Kennet, in part of its course, to the west of the town; but it has not been yet so far completed as to afford all the advantages anticipated. The line of the Great Western railway passes between the town and the river Thames. The market days are Wednesday and Saturday, the former for fruit, vegetables, butter, and poultry, and the latter for corn and provisions, which is very numerously attended. The corn-market is held in the market-place, a convenient area, of which three sides are occupied by shops, and the fourth by the church of St. Lawrence: the area is kept in repair by the corporation, who are entitled to a corn toll, but whether it is a toll traverse or toll thorough remains a matter of doubt and uncertainty. The market for provisions is held in a quadrangular building, with a portico, including shambles, shops, and stalls, and a residence for the collector of the market dues, who is one of the sergeants-at-mace: this market-house was erected at the cost of the corporation upon premises purchased by them, the poultry market having previous to that time been held in a place still called the Butter market. There is also, on Saturday, a market for cattle and store pigs; and a market every Monday for fat cattle, at Loddon bridge, about four miles distant, on the road to Wokingham. The fairs are on Feb. 2nd, May 1st, July 25th, and Sept. 21st; the three first principally for horses and cows, and the last for cattle and cheese, the latter chiefly from Gloucestershire and North Wiltshire, of which from 500 to 700 tons are annually pitched for sale; the cheese fair is held in that part of the Forbury which faces the present residence of the master of the grammar-school.



Corporation Seal.

The town is a borough by prescription. The earliest charter of incorporation of which any traces are to be found was granted in the 37th of Henry III. (1253): this charter, which is not in existence, merely granted to the burgesses an exemption from tolls and pleas throughout England, and was confirmed upon an inspeximus of the 18th of Edward III. (1345,) except as to the exemption from pleas: this charter (which, as well as all the subsequent ones, is preserved amongst the archives of the corporation,) was confirmed by successive grants to the reign of Henry VII., when, in the 2nd year of his reign, that monarch granted a charter, which, in addition to former privileges and immunities, gave a power to elect two sergeants-at-mace, and exempted the burgesses from serving on juries out of the borough; it is splendidly illuminated and emblazoned, the initial letter containing a portrait of that monarch. A charter of the 34th of Henry VIII.,

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after confirming former charters, &c., authorized a court of record to be holden before the steward of the borough or his deputy: this charter, with slight alterations, was confirmed by the several sovereigns down to Charles I., who, in the 14th year of his reign, granted a charter, which, until the passing of the Municipal Reform Act, was the governing charter; it vested the government in a mayor, 13 aldermen (of whom the mayor was to be one), and 12 assistants, who were incorporated by the name of the "mayor, aldermen, and burgesses:" it further appointed a steward or recorder, 2 chamberlains, a coroner, and 3 sergeants-at-mace, with power to the corporation to appoint other officers: it also empowered the mayor, the Bishop of Salisbury, his chancellor or commissary, the deputy-mayor, the senior alderman, and the alderman who last served the office of mayor, to act as justices of the peace within the borough. This charter was confirmed in 1649 by the "Keepers of the liberties of England," as also by Charles II. An entirely new constitution of the government of the borough was formed by a charter of the 2nd of James II., but this was afterwards cancelled by the king's attorney-general. A charter of the 1st of William IV. increased the number of justices of the peace, by adding the five senior aldermen for the time being who had served the office of mayor; and it further confirmed all former liberties. By the provisions of the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76 (for an abstract of which see the Appendix, No. I.), the corporation now consists of a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors; and the borough is divided into three wards. The council of the borough, under the powers of that act, petitioned his Majesty for a continuance of the court of quarter sessions, which was granted, and of which the recorder is the sole judge. His late Majesty also granted to the borough a separate commission of the peace, in which eight justices are named. The police force at present consists of a chief inspector, 1 sub-inspector, 3 sergeants, and 13 men.

The borough has continued to return two members to parliament from the 23rd of Edward I. to the present time: the right of election was, till the passing of the Parliamentary Reform Act, vested in inhabitants paying scot and lot, and not receiving alms; but it is now in the new constituency created by that act, except that there are a few who yet retain their ancient right under the proviso in the 33rd section. The number of voters upon the register, in 1839, was 1145: the mayor is the returning officer. There are at present remaining about 73 freemen, including several distinguished individuals who from time to time have been created honorary freemen. The inhabitants are exempt from the payment of county rates. The old town-hall was taken down in 1786, and a commodious building was erected over part of the free grammar school: the great hall is a handsome room, 108 feet long, 32 wide, and 24 high: adjoining it is the council chamber, which is decorated with several portraits, one an original of queen Elizabeth by Zucchero, and others of Archbishop Laud, Sir Thomas White, the Kendricks, Sir Thomas Rich, Mr. R. Aldworth, Sir John Simeon, &c. The petty sessions for the Reading division of the county are held here every Saturday; the spring assizes and the Epiphany sessions for the county are regularly held in this town; and the Michaelmas sessions are held alternately here and at Abingdon. The town has also been made a polling-place for the county. The borough bridewell is built among the remains of the chapel of the Franciscans or Grey Friars, who, in 1233, were established here; a very beautiful window of the chapel is still remaining in good preservation. It is only used for the confinement of prisoners under examination before trial, as, by an arrangement with the county magistrates for their maintenance, prisoners committed by the borough magistrates are placed for safe custody with the prisoners in the county gaol, which is situate in the Forbury, and placed very conspicuously among the ruins of the abbey: it was erected in 1793, but since that period it has been very considerably enlarged, and contains accommodation for 124 prisoners; within the building is a house for the governor, a room for the magistrates, a chapel, an infirmary, several solitary cells, a bath and fumigating room, besides a large space set apart for exercise.

The town, which gives name to a deanery, comprises the parishes of *St. Mary*, *St. Lawrence*, and *St. Giles*. The living of St. Mary's is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes by Queen Elizabeth, in 1573, and valued in the king's books at £11. 12. 3½: it is in the patronage of the Crown. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £700, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £120; the glebe comprises one acre, valued at £5 per annum. The church, which is a plain massive structure in the later English style, with a square tessellated tower of stone and flint, was rebuilt about the year 1550, chiefly with the materials supplied by the abbey remains; the old spire, however, remained till 1594, when it was blown down by a violent storm of wind, and the present tower erected: it contains 420 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £500 in aid of the expense: over the altar is a fine painting presented by the Rev. H. H. Milman. The living of St. Lawrence's is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; present net income, £276; patrons, President and Fellows of St. John's College, Oxford. The church was rebuilt upon the site of the old church, about the year 1434: the tower is a handsomely proportioned structure of flint: the interior of the church is large, and contains, amongst many other monuments, one with a bust of John Blagrave, an eminent mathematician, who died in 1611, and another in memory of the Rev. Dr. Valpy, who for 50 years presided as head master over the Reading grammar school; it is a full-length statue of him in his clerical robes, and is considered an excellent likeness; it was erected in 1838, by subscriptions raised amongst his old pupils. The living of St. Giles' is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £14. 17. 3½: it is in the patronage of the Crown. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £512, subject to the payment of rates. During the siege of the town in 1643, by the parliamentary forces, this church was much damaged, and it was subsequently repaired and improved, although the present spire, which is of Riga fir covered with copper, was not erected until 1790: in 1827 the church was considerably enlarged, and an elegant window was opened over the altar; it contain 420 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £500 in aid of the expense. In the parish of St. Lawrence there formerly existed a chapel, founded and endowed in 1204 by Lawrence Burgess, Bailiff of Reading, by permission of Abbot Halias,

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and dedicated to St. Edmund. By a memorial presented to Edward IV. against Abbot Thorn, it was alleged that he had allowed this chapel to be desecrated by being turned into a barn. On becoming the property of the Crown, it was annexed to the royal manor of Battel; in the reign of Charles I. it was converted into a fort, which has long since been demolished. In 1826, the Rev. George Hulme erected, at an expense of nearly £6000, a chapel of ease to the vicarage of St. Mary: it is a neat building, situated on the road leading to Oxford, and capable of containing nearly 1200 people. The right of presentation rests with Mr. Hulme for 60 years from the time of consecration, after which it lapses to the incumbent of St. Mary's. A chapel of ease to the vicarage of St. Giles, dedicated to St. John, was also erected in 1836, by the Rev. Francis Trench, at an expense of about £3000: it was consecrated April 28th, 1837, and is endowed with £50 per annum by William Stephens, Esq. In Castle-street is a chapel, erected in 1798, and formerly in the connection of the late Countess of Huntingdon; but in 1837 the majority of the congregation appointed a clergyman of the Church of England to be minister, and since that time divine service, according to the rites of the Established Church, has been performed: a small portion of the congregation, however, disapproving of this change, seceded from the community, and erected a chapel on the opposite side of the street, where they still continue to worship according to their own form. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and the Society of Friends; and a Roman Catholic chapel has lately been erected amongst the ruins of the abbey, and dedicated to St. James.

The schools in the town are numerous. The grammar school, which attained great celebrity under the late Dr. Valpy, was founded by Henry VII. about the year 1486, after the suppression of the old house of St. John, part of the buildings of which were appropriated to the use of the school, and a stipend of £10 per annum was assigned to the master, payable out of the crown rents in the town. Queen Elizabeth by her charter made certain grants to the corporation, in consideration of their exonerating Her Majesty and her successors from the payment of this sum. Archbishop Laud, in 1640, gave £20 a year to the master, charged upon a farm at Bray, in the county of Berks, but which, from the increased value of the property, now amounts to about £40 per annum. The archbishop appointed visiters to the school, *viz.*, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford, the President of St. John's, and the Warden of All Souls' in that University, who every third year visit Reading, and after inspecting the accounts of the trustees of the archbishop's charities, proceed to the school, when a public examination of the boys takes place. There are two scholarships to St. John's College, Oxford, on the foundation of Sir Thomas White. Originally there was no house attached to the grammar school, but the master now enjoys rent-free a large house for his residence and for the accommodation of boarders; it was purchased by public subscription in 1785: the appointment of head master is in the corporation. The Blue-Coat school was founded by Richard Aldworth, who, in 1646, bequeathed £4000 to the corporation in trust for maintaining a schoolmaster, lecturer, and 20 boys; in addition to which, in 1666, Sir Thomas Rich, Bart, gave £1000 for six additional boys, of which three were to be from the parish of Sonning. In 1696, Mr. John Hall bequeathed a rent-charge for the establishment of a school in Chain-street, and the instruction of three boys, but the fund being found insufficient, the boys were transferred to the Blue-Coat school. In 1720, Mr. John West gave £1000, and also some annual fee-farm rents, for the purpose of educating six poor boys, and for apprenticing them. In 1723, Mr. Malthus left an annuity of £91 for the education of 10 Green-Coat boys; in the same year, Mr. John Pottinger gave a sum of £15 per annum for the maintenance of two more; and in 1786, Mr. John Leggatt bequeathed £50 towards the support of this school: there are at present 41 boys in the school. The Green-Girls charity school, in the parish of St. Lawrence, was founded and is supported by subscription, for the maintenance, clothing, and education of girls, of whom 21 are now in the school: this establishment has an income of £132 per annum, arising from property in the funds. A school for teaching very young children to read was founded in 1714, by Mr. Joseph Neale, who endowed it with £11 per annum. Sunday schools have been for some years established here; and in 1810, Edward Simeon, Esq., a native of the borough, bequeathed £2500 for their benefit, the interest of which he directed to be applied every alternate year for clothing the children. A school of industry was instituted under the patronage of Mrs. Cadogan. A National school for the whole borough was till lately held in what was formerly the great hall of the abbey, in which is preserved part of a sarcophagus, supposed to be that of the founder, Henry I.; but within the last three years a separate National school has been established in the parish of St. Giles, and school-rooms of ample dimensions erected by public subscription in Crown-street; and the parishes of St. Mary and St. Lawrence have their, schools united, which are held in a large building in Hosier-street. A Lancasterian school, in Southampton-street, is also supported by subscription.

Almshouses in St. Mary's Butts were founded, in 1476, by Mr. John Kendrick, by whom they were endowed for eight aged persons; they were rebuilt by the corporation in 1775. The almshouses in St. Giles' parish, founded in 1617, by Mr. Barnard Harrison, and lately rebuilt by the corporation in 1796, have by various additions a good endowment. An almshouse was founded in 1634, by Mr. William Kendrick, for four aged men and one woman of the parishes of St. Lawrence and St. Giles. Almshouses, founded in the same year, by Sir Thomas Vachell, for six aged unmarried men, have an endowment of £40 per annum. An almshouse for four aged widows of the parish of St. Lawrence was founded in 1653, by Mr. John Webb, who endowed it with premises now let for £30 per annum: almshouses founded by Mr. John Hall, in 1696, for five aged and unmarried women, are endowed with a rent-charge of £25; and, in 1624, Mr. Griffith Jenkins gave five houses, as rent-free dwellings, for poor persons of the parishes of St. Lawrence and St. Mary. Thomas Cooks, Esq., by his will in 1810, bequeathed £1400 three per cent. consols., in augmentation of the allowance to Mr. John Kendrick's almspeople, £875 for William Kendrick's, £1050 for Sir Thomas Vachell's, £875 for Mr. John Hall's, £1400 for Barnard Harrison's, and

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£700 for John Webb's; and Robert Hansons, Esq., in 1816, bequeathed a legacy, which has been invested in £3112. 16. 9. three per cents., for the augmentation of the allowance to Bernard Harrison's and Wm. Kendrick's almspeople. Archbishop Laud bequeathed £100 per annum, to be appropriated for two successive years to the apprenticing of ten poor boys, and every third year to be divided in marriage portions among five poor maidens, natives of Reading: there are various other bequests of a similar nature, and for other charitable uses.

Of the ancient castle erected by Henry I. there is not the slightest vestige, nor can the site of it be traced; the only memorial is preserved in the name of Castle-street, near which it is supposed to have stood. Of the magnificent abbey, erected by the same founder, and which, with the conventual buildings, extended nearly half a mile in circuit, there remain only the abbey gate, a fine specimen of the early Norman style of architecture, in tolerable preservation, and some vestiges in the abbey-mill; the walls, which were eight feet in thickness, have been stripped of their casings, and present only a mass of ruins. A few years since, the site of the abbey was sold, and a great portion of the walls demolished: a small part, including part of the walls of the church, and the great hall, was purchased by subscription among the inhabitants, in order to preserve some part of the ruins from destruction. A considerable portion of the materials of the conventual church was, as before stated, used in building the parish church of St. Mary; and a vast quantity was sold and employed in the erection of walls and buildings in various parts of the town. An hospital, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, for twelve leprous persons and a chaplain, was founded in 1134, by Aucherius, second abbot of Reading; and in 1190, Hugh, the eighth abbot, founded an hospital for 26 poor brethren, and for the entertainment of pilgrims and travellers, for the maintenance of which he appropriated the church of St. Lawrence. Among the eminent natives of this town were, William of Reading, Archbishop of Bourdeaux, in the reign of Henry III.; and Archbishop Laud, the principal minister of Charles I., and one of the earliest victims of that period: he was beheaded on Tower Hill, in 1644.

REAGILL, a hamlet (formerly a chapelry), in the parish of CROSBY-RAVENSWORTH, West ward, county of WESTMORLAND, 3 miles (N. E.) from Shap: the population is returned with the parish. There are no vestiges of the chapel, except in the names of certain enclosures, such as Chapel-Garth, Chapel-Lands, &c. The Rev. Randal Sanderson, in 1733, left £120 for the erection of a free school here, to which the commissioners, on the enclosure of waste lands in 1803, awarded an allotment now let for £25 per annum, for the support of the master, who also receives an annuity of £5, the donation of William Twaytes, Esq.: 30 children are instructed.

REARSBY (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of BARROW-UPON-SOAR, hundred of EAST GOSCOTE, Northern Division of the county of LEICESTER, 7½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Leicester; containing 503 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 9. 7.; present net income, £645; patron, Rev. N. Morgan. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

REAVELEY, a township, in the parish of INGRAM, union of GLENDALE, Northern Division of COQUETDALE ward and of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 7½ miles (S. by E.) from Wooler; containing 67 inhabitants.

RECULVER (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BLEAN, hundred of BLEANGATE, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, Eastern Division of the county of KENT, 10 miles (N. E. by N.) from Canterbury; containing 297 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with that of Hoath annexed, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury (the appropriator), valued in the king's books at £9. 12. 3½. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £130, subject to the payment of rates. The old church, which was a very handsome structure in the early English style, with two towers at the west end surmounted with spires, not being considered any longer safe from the continued encroachments of the sea, from which in Leland's time it was more than half a mile distant, was partly taken down, and the materials employed in the erection of a new church at Hillborough, a hamlet about a mile distant, which was consecrated in 1813. Little more of the ancient structure is remaining than the towers, which are kept in repair by the corporation of the Trinity House, whose property it now is. It was founded some time in the seventh century, together with a monastery for Black canons, by one Basse, upon land granted to him by Egbert, King of Kent; in 949, King Eadred annexed it to Christ Church in Canterbury; yet it seems to have been afterwards of some note, being under the government of a dean, in 1030. There are the remains of a flint wall supporting a raised platform, which may have been the ancient *Regulbium*, a Roman fort, within the walls of which the royal palace of Ethelbert and the monastery before mentioned were erected. Roman coins, cellars, cisterns, fibulæ, and a variety of trinkets, with some British and Saxon coins, have been discovered. By the fall of the cliff at different times, lumps of metal have been met with, seeming to indicate destruction by fire.

REDBOURN (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of ST. ALBANS, hundred of CASHIO, or liberty of ST. ALBANS, county of HERTFORD, 17 miles (W.) from Hertford; containing 2047 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16. 5.; present net income, £296; patron and impropriator, Earl of Verulam. The church stands about a mile west from the village, and is approached by a fine avenue of elms. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. Fairs are held on the Wednesday after New Year's day, Wednesday in Easter-week, and Wednesday at Whitsuntide. Here was a cell of Benedictine monks from St. Albans, dedicated to St. Amphibalus the Martyr and his companions.

REDBOURNE (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of GLANDFORD-BRIDGE, Eastern Division of the wapentake of MANLEY, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from Glandford-Bridge; containing 300 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the great turnpike road from Barton-Waterside to London, and near the river Ancholm, from which a small cut about half a mile in length affords the means of bringing coal within a mile of the village. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 10.; present net income, £119; patron, Duke of

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St. Albans. The church, a remarkably beautiful structure, was rebuilt in 1774, and in 1785 the spire was taken down and the tower raised. A school is partly supported by the Duke of St. Albans. An almshouse, erected by the late Rev. R. C. Thelwall, owner of the estate, but unendowed, affords comfortable apartments for eight poor widows. There are the remains of what is supposed to have been an old Danish camp, called the Castle Hills.

REDBRIDGE, a hamlet, in the parish of MILLBROOK, hundred of BUDDLESGATE, Southampton and Southern Divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 3½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Southampton: the population is returned with the parish. This is an extensive and populous village of very remote origin: according to Bede's ecclesiastical history, its original name was *Redford*, afterwards changed to *Redbridge*, now by corruption Redbridge, probably from an ancient bridge which here crosses the Test. Here was a monastery in the infancy of the Saxon church; and, in 687, Cynbreth, at that time abbot, converted and baptized the two brothers of Arvandus, Prince of the Isle of Wight, preparatory to their execution by command of Ceadwalla, King of Essex. The village is situated at the head of the Southampton water, and at the termination of the Andover canal. There is a considerable trade in the importation of coal, and in exporting timber and corn. Ship-building affords employment to several persons, and there is a large brewery.

REDCAR, a chapelry, in the parish of MARSK, union of GUILSBROUGH, Eastern Division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, North Riding of the county of YORK, 6¼ miles (N.) from Guilsbrough; containing 729 inhabitants. This place is bounded on the north-east by the North Sea, the coast of which is extremely rocky and dangerous to mariners, but the number of lives lost by shipwreck has greatly diminished since the establishment of a life-boat here in 1802. Formerly it contained only a few fishermen's huts, but of late years has become the resort of many genteel families, for the purpose of sea-bathing, and the fisheries are now prosecuted with ardour and success. The village contains some excellent inns and good private lodging-houses, for the accommodation of visiters during the summer months. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £50; patron and impropriator, Earl of Zetland. The chapel was erected in 1827, and contains 700 sittings, 400 of which are free, the Incorporated Society having granted £500 in aid of the expense. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a school partly supported by the Earl of Zetland.

REDDENHALL (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of DEPWADE, hundred of EARSHAM, Eastern Division of the county of NORFOLK, 1½ mile (E. N. E.) from Harleston; containing 1784 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20; present net income, £803; patron, Duke of Norfolk. The church is in the later style of English architecture: at the end of the north aisle is a sepulchral chapel of the family of Gawdy, dedicated to the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, and containing many ancient monuments. There is a chapel of ease at Harleston, in this parish. A school is endowed with £25 per annum by John Dove, in 1712.

REDDISH, a township, in the parish of MANCHESTER, union of STOCKPORT, hundred of SALFORD, Southern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 5½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Manchester; containing 860 inhabitants.

REDDITCH, a chapelry, in the parish of TARDEBIGG, Upper Division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, Droitwich and Eastern Divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 5½ miles (E. S. E.) from Bromsgrove: the population is returned with the parish. This flourishing village, which has the appearance of a small market-town, is pleasantly situated on a commanding eminence near the Warwickshire border, on the new line of road from London to Birmingham, and contains several well-built and respectable houses. The principal articles of manufacture, for which it has long been famous, are needles and fish-hooks, which have been brought to perfection, and afford employment to about 3000 persons in the village and neighbourhood. There are fairs for cattle, on the first Monday in August and third Monday in September. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £130; patron, Vicar of Tardebigg. The chapel is a neat modern structure; and there are places of worship for Arminians, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. A National school is attended by about 90 boys, and supported by the Countess of Plymouth. A manorial court leet is held annually in October, at which a constable and other officers are appointed.

REDE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of THINGOE, Western Division of the county of SUFFOLK, 6½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Bury-St. Edmunds; containing 231 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £2. 18. 1½.; it is in the patronage of the Crown. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £286, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £42; the glebe comprises 24 acres, valued at £24. 5. per annum. A National school is supported by a bequest from Thomas Sparke, in 1721, accruing from 11 acres of land, producing an annual income of £12. with some other smaller benefactions: about 26 children are instructed by a schoolmistress, who also superintends a Sunday school.

REDGRAVE (*ST. BOTOLPH*), a parish, in the union and hundred of HARTISMERE, Western Division of the county of SUFFOLK, 2 miles (N. E. by N.) from Botesdale; containing 712 inhabitants. Redgrave Hall, the seat of the Bacons, afterwards of the Holt family, and now of George St. Vincent Wilson, Esq., is a handsome residence. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £25. 7. 1.; present net income, £777; patron, G. St. Vincent Wilson, Esq. The church has a steeple of white brick, recently erected, and is adorned with several fine monuments of considerable beauty of design and execution, particularly that of the celebrated Lord Keeper, Sir Nicholas Bacon, and another to the eminent Lord Chief Justice, Sir John Holt, both of whom resided here. There is a chapel of ease at Botesdale, in this parish. A free grammar school for six boys was founded in 1561, by Sir Nicholas Bacon, who endowed it with a rent-charge of £30, and a dwelling-house for the master, whose salary is £20, and the usher's £8; the residue being appropriated for repairs. There are six exhibitions in Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, for boys from this school: the master and usher are appointed by the Master and Fellows of the College; the school-house was erected at the expense of

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Edward Britiffe, Esq. There is also a trifling sum for the education of children, left by Mary Foster in 1686. Cardinal Wolsey was rector of this parish.

REDISHAM or REDISHAM-MAGNA, (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Wangford, Eastern Division of the county of Suffolk, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from Halesworth; containing 179 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £50; patron and impropriator, Earl of Gosford. Mrs. Mary Leman bequeathed £9. 6. 8., to this parish, which is applied to the maintenance of a Sunday school.

REDISHAM, PARVA, county of Suffolk.—See RINGSFIELD.

REDLINGFIELD, a parish, in the union and hundred of Hartismere, Western Division of the county of Suffolk, 3½ miles (S. E.) from Eye; containing 235 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £71; patron and impropriator, William Adair, Esq. A Benedictine nunnery, in honour of St. Andrew, was founded here in 1120, by Manasses, Earl of Ghisnes, and Emma his wife, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was valued at £81. 2. 5.

REDLYNCH, a chapelry, in the parish and hundred of Bruton, Eastern Division of the county of Somerset, 2 miles (S. E. by S.) from Bruton; containing 64 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Bruton; net income, £59; patron and impropriator, Sir H. H. Hoare, Bart. The chapel is dedicated to St. Peter. Redlynch gives the inferior title of Baron to the Earl of Ilchester.

REDMAIN, a joint township with Blindcrake and Isell, in the parish of Isell, Allerdale ward below Derwent, Western Division of the county of Cumberland, 3¼ miles (N. N. E.) from Cockermouth: the population is returned with Isell.

REDMARLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of Great Witley, Lower Division of the hundred of Doddingtree, Hundred-House and Western Divisions of the county of Worcester: the population is returned with the parish.

REDMARLEY-D'ABITOT (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of Newent, and in a detached portion of the Lower Division of the hundred of Oswaldslow, Upton and Western Divisions of the county of Worcester, 5½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Ledbury; containing 1028 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 10. 7½.; it is in the patronage of Mrs. Niblett. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £885, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £100; the glebe comprises 63 acres. The church has been much modernized; the font is circular and very ancient.

RED-MARSHALL (*St. Cuthbert*), a parish, partly in the union of Stockton, and partly in that of Sedgefield, South-Western Division of Stockton ward, Southern Division of the county palatine of Durham; containing 335 inhabitants, of which number, 56 are in the township of Red-Marshall, 4½ miles (W. N. W.) from Stockton-upon-Tees. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 18. 1½.; present net income, £341; patron, Bishop of Durham. The church has a massive western tower, a Norman arch leading into the chancel, and on the south side of it three stone stalls, opposite to which is an arched recess. The rectory-house appears to have been once fortified; an embattled tower was lately remaining, but it has been modernized and covered with red tiles.

REDMILE (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Grantham, hundred of Framland, Northern Division of the county of Leicester, 12¼ miles (N. by E.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing 461 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 9. 2.; present net income, £391; patron, Duke of Rutland. The Grantham canal crosses the parish on the north-west side.

REDMIRE, a chapelry, in the parish of Wensley, union of Leyburn, wapentake of Hang-West, North Riding of the county of York, 6½ miles (W. N. W.) from Middleham; containing 344 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Bolton Castle. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The lead mines formerly in operation here have been almost exhausted, but calamine is got in abundance. Coal also is obtained in the neighbourhood; and there is a fine spring strongly impregnated with sulphur, with a convenient well for bathing, the water having been found efficacious in the cure of rheumatism, scurvy, and weakness of sight. The Rev. Thomas Baynes, in 1725, founded a free school, and endowed it with lands and tenements now producing an annual income of about £19, for which ten children are instructed.

REDRUTH (*St. Uny*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of Penwith, Western Division of the county of Cornwall, 53 miles (S. W. by W.) from Launceston, and 26¾ (W. S. W.) from London; containing 8191 inhabitants. This ancient town, originally called "Uny," from the patron saint to whom its church is dedicated, appears to have existed previously to the division of the kingdom into parishes; and to have been a central place for the celebration of the religious rites of the ancient Britons, from which circumstance it received the appellation of *Dre Druth*, or "the Druids' town," of which its present name is only a slight modification. The town is pleasantly situated on the declivity of a hill on the great road from Truro to Penzance, and in the centre of a rich mining district; it consists principally of one long street indifferently paved, and is lighted with gas, and supplied with water from a spring near Trefula. A subscription reading-room is well supported; and a savings bank has been established, for which a neat building with a colonnade in front has been erected. The prosperity of this place and the rapid increase of its population have arisen from the opening of some extensive tin and copper mines in the neighbourhood, the produce of which is said to realise nearly one million sterling per annum. Sales of copper ore by ticket are held weekly on Thursday. A very extensive brewery is carried on, and a vast quantity of candles is made at this place, chiefly for the use of the persons employed in the mines. A rail-road has been constructed under the provisions of an act obtained in 1824, extending from the town to Point Quay in Restrongett Creek, a distance of nine miles, for facilitating the conveyance of the ore for exportation, and of timber and coal for the supply of the mines, and for other uses. The markets are on Tuesday and Friday, the latter the more considerable. The fairs, chiefly for cattle, are on Easter Tuesday, May

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2nd, August 3rd, and October 12th. The tolls and dues of the markets and of the May and August fairs belong to the successor of Lord de Dunstanville, who, as owner of the manor, appoints examiners of weights and measures; his lordship erected, at his own expense, a neat market-house with shambles and other buildings. At the entrance of the market-place a handsome stone tower supported on arches, with a clock having four dial plates, of which the east and west are illuminated, has been built at the expense of the parishioners. The court for the hundred is held here as occasion requires, for the recovery of debts to an unlimited amount; and, by the act of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV. cap. 64, the town has been made a polling-place for the western division of the county. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20; present net income, £432: it is in the patronage of the successor of the late Lord de Dunstanville. The church, situated near Cairn Brea Hill, at the distance of half a mile from the town, was rebuilt in the year 1770, and contains a monument by Chantrey to the memory of William Davey, Esq. A chapel, in the later style of English architecture, was erected in 1828, at an expense of £2367. 1. 2., by grant from the parliamentary commissioners: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rector of Redruth. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists: also an infants' school supported by subscription. The poor law union of Redruth comprises 8 parishes or places, under the care of 29 guardians, and contains a population of 38,695, according to the census of 1831. Numerous vestiges of its ancient occupation by the Druids are found in the immediate neighbourhood of the town, consisting of circles, erect stones, basins, cromlechs, cairns, and other relics; and of the adjacent rocks, one still retains the appellation of the "Sacrificing Rock," and is vulgarly supposed to have been the scene of human sacrifices; but this opinion is rejected by naturalists, who ascribe the excavation in its surface to the action of the atmosphere. On the eastern side of Cairn Brea Hill are the ruins of a castle, of which there is no account extant, but which appears to have been of very great antiquity. The application of gas to the purposes of domestic light, as a substitute for tallow and oil, was first made here by Mr. Murdoch, by whom it was soon afterwards introduced with success into the Soho manufactory, near Birmingham.

REDWICK, a tything, in the parish of HENBURY, union of THORNBURY, Lower Division of the hundred of HENBURY, Western Division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 6 miles (S. W. by W.) from Thornbury; containing, with the chapelry of Northwick, 285 inhabitants. A day and Sunday school is supported by endowment.

REDWICK, a chapelry, in the parish of MAGOR, union of NEWPORT, Lower Division of the hundred of CALDICOTT, county of MONMOUTH, 8 miles (E. by S.) from Newport; containing 252 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Magor. The chapel is dedicated to St. Thomas. There is a small National school.

REDWORTH, a township, in the parish of HEIGHINGTON, union of DARLINGTON, South-Eastern Division of DARLINGTON ward, Southern Division of the county palatine of DURHAM, 7 miles (N. N. W.) from Darlington; containing 370 inhabitants. Here are the remains of a Danish fortification, called Shackleton, surrounded with triple embankments.

REED (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of ROYSTON, hundred of ODSEY, county of HERTFORD, 1½ mile (W. by N.) from Barkway; containing 232 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with the vicarage of Barkway consolidated in 1800, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; present net income, £512: it is in the patronage of Lady Selsey. The church has a square embattled tower of flint.

REEDHAM (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of BLOFIELD, hundred of WALSHAM, Eastern Division of the county of NORFOLK, 6 miles (S. by E.) from Acle; containing 535 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with the vicarage of Freethorpe annexed, valued in the king's books at £18; present net income, £607; patron, J. F. Leathes, Esq. The Danish king Lothbroc, when driven by stress of weather upon the coast of East Anglia, landed at this place.

REEDLY-HALLOWS, a joint township with Filly-Close and New Laund-Booth, in the parish of WHALLEY, union of BURNLEY, Higher Division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, Northern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 2 miles (N. N. E.) from Burnley; containing, with Filly-Close and New Laund-Booth, 468 inhabitants.

REEDNESS, a township, in the parish of WHITGIFT, union of GOOLE, Lower Division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, West Riding of the county of YORK, 6 miles (S. E. by S.) from Howden; containing 644 inhabitants. This township contains nearly 2500 acres, including more than 400 acres of warp land, lately reclaimed from the river Ouse. There is a ferry across the Ouse to Saltmarsh, which belongs to the Bishop of Durham, but is held on lease by the Earl of Beverley. Here is a small place of worship for Primitive Methodists. John Wressel, in 1795, bequeathed a rent-charge of £15 for teaching twelve children of this and the neighbouring townships.

REEPHAM (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the wapentake of LAWRESS, parts of LINDSEY, union and county of LINCOLN, 4¼ miles (E. N. E.) from Lincoln; containing 295 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; present net income, £175; patrons and impropriators, Master and Wardens of the Mercers' Company, London.

REEPHAM (*ALL SAINTS*), county of NORFOLK.—See HACKFORD.

REEPHAM (*ST. MARY*), a market-town and parish, in the union of AYLSHAM, hundred of EYNSFORD, Eastern Division of the county of NORFOLK, 12 miles (N. W. by N.) from Norwich, and 116 (N. E. by N.) from London; containing 452 inhabitants. This town is situated on an elevation near the small river Eyne, and is neat and well built; in the market-place are several good houses, which are fronted by a row of evergreens. The chief trade is in malt, and there is an extensive brewery. The market, obtained by charter of Edward I., is on Wednesday; and there is a fair for horses and toys on June 29th; both, for the sake of convenience, are held at Hackford. By the act of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., cap. 64, the town has been made a polling-place for the eastern division of the county. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Kerdiston united,

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valued in the king's books at £18. 1. 0½.; present net income, £699; patron and incumbent, Rev. John Mathew. The church contains some ancient monuments, and formerly a celebrated image of the Virgin, which became an object of general attraction, and was much enriched by the offerings of religious votaries. There were formerly three churches within one enclosure, one for the town and two for the lordships of Whitwell and Hackford; that belonging to Hackford was burnt down in 1600. The living of Whitwell is a vicarage, in the patronage of George Hunt Holley, Esq. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists.

REETH, a market-town, in the parish of GRINTON, union of RICHMOND, wapentake of GILLING-WEST, North Riding of the county of YORK, 9½ miles (W. by S.) from Richmond; containing 1456 inhabitants. This town is situated on an elevated spot of ground, at a short distance from the confluence of the rivers Arkle and Swale, and commands a beautiful and picturesque view of the adjacent country. It is nearly quadrangular, and is irregularly built. The knitting of stockings is extensively carried on, and in the neighbourhood are lead mines in operation. The market, granted by charter in the 6th of William and Mary, is on Friday; and fairs are held on the Friday before Good Friday, Old Mayday, Old Midsummer-day, the festival of St. Bartholomew, Old Martinmas-day, and St. Thomas' day. It has lately been made a polling-place for the North Riding. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. The Friends' school was erected at the expense of George and John Raw, and is endowed with £66 per annum: there is also a school endowed in 1643 by Alderman Hutchinson; and at Fremington a National school has been established. Opposite to Healaugh, in this township, on Harker hill, are the remains of an intrenchment, 100 feet square, called Maiden's Castle; on the east side of the hill and in the dale are others, in one of which some pieces of armour have been found: they are supposed to be of Roman origin.

REIGATE (*St. MARY MAGDALENE*), a borough, market-town, and parish, and the head of a union, in the First Division of the hundred of REIGATE, Eastern Division of the county of SURREY, 18 miles (E.) from Guildford, and 21 (S. by W.) from London; containing 3397 inhabitants: the parish is divided into two precincts, each of which supports its own poor, viz., the borough, which contains 1419 inhabitants, and the foreign, including the districts of Santon, Woodhatch, Hooleigh, Linkfield, and Colley, in which are 1978. This place, which is of considerable antiquity, was called in Domesday-book *Cherche felle*, and afterwards Churchfield, in Reigate, by which name the church was given by Hamelin, Earl of Surrey, to the priory of St. Mary Overy, Southwark, in the reign of King John. The origin of its present name is uncertain: Camden says that, if borrowed from the ancient language, it signifies the course of the stream; while Mr. Bray and others consider it, and with great probability, to be derived from the Saxon words *rige*, or *ridge*, and *gate*, from a gate, or bar, placed across the road which runs by the high ridge of hill, now called Reigate hill. He is also inclined to think that the gate existed so early as the formation of the Saxon Stane-street, and there are many other places in the vicinity, the names of which terminate in a similar way, all seemingly derived from a like circumstance. The inhabitants are recorded to have routed the Danes, when they were ravaging the kingdom, on more than one occasion; and Camden has preserved a distich commemorating their courageous conduct in these conflicts. The castle was taken by assault by Louis the Dauphin, in the reign of John, in revenge for the adherence of its then owner, William de Warren, to the cause of that monarch, in his quarrel with the barons. The manor of Reigate was originally of great extent: it belonged in the Confessor's time to his Queen Edith, at which period it was rated at 3756 acres, and is thought to have included, besides the parish of that name, the present parishes also of Leigh, Newdigate, Charlwood, Horley, and Burstow. The town is beautifully situated on a branch of the river Mole, in the valley of Holmesdale, on the high road from London to Brighton, and stands upon a rock of white sand, which, for purity and colour, is said to be unequalled by any in the kingdom, and has been of late extensively used in the manufacture of glass. It consists of two principal streets and several smaller ones, which are only partially paved, but well lighted with gas; water of very good quality is procured from the rock on which it stands. The High-street extends in a direction nearly from east to west, having in continuation Church-street, at the eastern extremity of which is the church: the other chief street, called Bell-street, runs north and south, containing some respectable houses, and is terminated at its southern extremity by the priory. A mechanics' institution has been established, with a library and reading-room, and in which lectures are delivered. A considerable quantity of oatmeal was formerly made here, nearly twenty mills having been employed, but the number is now reduced to one; some pits of fullers' earth have been opened of late years at Redstone. The London and Brighton railway runs through the parish, and will have a station at Red Hill. A weekly market on Tuesday was granted by Edward III., and in 1679 Charles II. granted a second market, on the first Tuesday in every month, which afterwards fell into disuse, but was revived several years since, and is held for cattle, the weekly market being for corn and provisions: the market-house, built by Sir Joseph Jekyll, is an appropriate and convenient edifice. The fairs are on Whit-Tuesday, September 14th, and December 9th, which is a large cattle fair. A court leet and baron is held here, at which a bailiff and subordinate officers are elected, by whom the local affairs of the town are managed. This borough sent two members to parliament so early as the reign of Edward I., and continued to do so until the 2nd of William IV., when it was deprived of one. The right of election was formerly vested in the freeholders of messuages, or burgage tenements, within the borough precincts (which contained only 65 acres), in number about 200, of whom only eight are resident. The boundaries of the borough are now co-extensive with the parish, comprising an area of 5415 acres: the bailiff is the returning officer. The town-hall is in the market-place, and was built as a prison for felons brought to be tried at the sessions; the Easter sessions are still regularly held here. This town has been made a polling-place for the eastern division of the county.

The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20. 5. 5.; present net income, £418;

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patron, impropriator, and incumbent, Rev. R. F. Snelson. The church is a substantial stone building, with an embattled tower of hewn stone at the west end, and with double buttresses: it contains some handsome monuments, and here are interred the remains of Charles Howard, Earl of Nottingham, Lord High Admiral in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who commanded the naval equipment against the Invincible Armada. In the chancel are a handsome monument to Richard Ladbroke, Esq., with his effigy in a recumbent posture, and another to Thomas and Maria Bludder, with their recumbent effigies in coloured marble. The Society of Friends and Independents have each a place of worship here. The free school was founded in 1675, by the inhabitants, and is partly supported from endowments by Robert Bishop and John Parker. There is also a school on the national plan, supported by subscription. The parish receives £70 per annum from Henry Smith's charity. The union workhouse, on Earlswood Common, was formerly the poors' house under Gilbert's act. The poor law union of Reigate comprises 16 parishes or places, under the care of 23 guardians, and contains a population of 11,497, according to the census of 1831. The origin of Reigate castle, which stood on the north side of the town, within the precincts of the borough, is generally ascribed to the ancient Earls of Warren and Surrey, although some writers considered it to be of Saxon foundation, with subsequent erections: it is spoken of by Lambarde, in the reign of Elizabeth, as a ruin, although enough of it remained at the time of the parliamentary war to induce a committee sitting at Derby House to take notice of it; it appears to have been soon afterwards completely demolished, and little now remains, except the site, considerably elevated above the level of the town, and surrounded by a broad and deep moat; the area is laid out as a lawn with gravel walks, and there is an antique gateway without the moat. In the castle court is an entrance to a cave, 123 feet long, 13 wide, and 11 feet high, in which is a considerable excavation called the Baron's Hall, nearly 150 feet long, with a stone seat at the extremity. In the castle butts a spur of extraordinary size was found in 1802. The priory was founded by William Earl Warren for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, about the same period as the presumed erection of the castle: it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and the Holy Cross, and at the period of its dissolution by Henry VIII., was valued at £78. 16. 8.: a manor was attached to this foundation, for which courts are still held, many of the burgage tenements in the borough being holden of it: the noble mansion erected on its site, retains the name of Reigate Priory. An ancient chapel, dedicated to St. Lawrence, has been converted into a dwelling-house: another chapel, dedicated to the Holy Cross, supposed to have belonged to the priory, and which also stood in the town, has been demolished, having been previously occupied as a barn; and a third, dedicated to St. Thomas the Apostle, and standing in the market-place, was used as a clockhouse and cage for prisoners until 1708, when it was taken down.

REIGHTON, a parish, in the union of BRIDLINGTON, wapentake of DICKERING, East Riding of the county of YORK, 6¼ miles (N. W. by N.) from Bridlington; containing 234 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 10.; present net income, £177; patron and impropriator, Sir W. Strickland, Bart.

REMENHAM (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of HENLEY, hundred of BEYNHURST, county of BERKS, 1½ mile (N. by E.) from Henley-upon Thames; containing 463 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 1. 0½; present net income, £337; patrons, Principal and Fellows of Jesus' College, Oxford. A gallery has been erected and 110 free sittings provided, the Incorporated Society having granted £75 in aid of the expense. Two schools are partly supported by subscription. The river Thames flows through the parish. Park Place was formerly the residence of General Lord Conway, and subsequently of the Prince of Wales, grandfather to his late Majesty: the former established the growth and distillery of lavender in this neighbourhood, which are still carried on. The grounds contain a curious relic of British antiquity, called a Druids' temple, consisting of 45 large unhewn stones forming a circle, of which the circumference is 66 feet; the stones are from four to six feet in breadth, and from one to three feet in thickness, and the height of those nearly opposite the entrance is about nine feet. This monument was formerly situated in the Isle of Jersey, and was presented by the inhabitants to General Conway, in token of their respect and gratitude for his vigilance whilst governor of that island; and the stones were so carefully marked, when taken down, as to be erected on this spot in their original form and succession.

REMPSTONE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of LOUGHBOROUGH, Southern Division of the wapentake of RUSHCLIFFE and of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 4½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Loughborough; containing 398 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 2. 6.; present net income, £478; patron, Master of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. The church, which was consecrated in 1773, was erected with the materials of the former edifice of St. Peter in the Rushes, and of a chapel long before in disuse. A school is partly supported by the rector, and another for girls, by the Dowager Lady Sitwell.

RENDCOMBE (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of CIRENCESTER, hundred of RAPSGATE, Eastern Division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 5½ miles (N.) from Cirencester; containing 218 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; patron and incumbent, Rev. C. Pitt. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £440, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £40; the glebe comprises 24 acres, valued at £24 per annum. A school is partly supported by Sir John Wright Guise, Bart., whose elegant mansion and extensive park are in this parish.

RENDHAM (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union and hundred of PLOMESGATE, Eastern Division of the county of SUFFOLK, 2½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Saxmundham; containing 449 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage; net income, £96; patron, W. Marsh, Esq.; impropriators, Rev. A. Collett, and others. There is a place of worship for Independents. Thomas Neale, in 1704, bequeathed land producing £2. 10. per annum for teaching five poor children. Here is a Sunday National school.

RENDLESHAM (*ST. GREGORY*), a parish, in the

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union of PLOMESGATE, hundred of LOES, Eastern Division of the county of SUFFOLK, 3 miles (S. E. by S.) from Wickham-Market; containing 261 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £24. 13. 4.: it is in the patronage of the Crown. This parish is supposed to have derived its name from Rendilus, King of the East Angles, who is said to have kept his court here; and Camden states that an ancient crown was dug up here weighing about 60 ounces, which was thought to have belonged to Redwald or some of the Kings of the East Angles; but it was sold and melted down. Suidhelm, another monarch of the East Angles, was baptized here by Cedda. Rendlesham gives the title of Baron to the family of Thellusson, in the Irish peerage, whose family seat is in the parish. Dr. Leonard Maws, Bishop of Bath and Wells, was a native of this place.

RENHOLD (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the hundred of BARFORD, union and county of BEDFORD, 3¾ miles (N. E.) from Bedford; containing 453 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 3. 4.; patron, F. Polhill, Esq. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £428. 10., and the vicarial for £125. 2., subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have respectively amounted to £45 and £13; the impropriate glebe comprises 16 acres, and the vicarial 1 acre, valued respectively at £25 and £2. 10. per annum. The river Ouse runs through the parish. William Belcher, in 1723, gave £600 for the support of a school, in which from 20 to 30 children are educated; the annual income is about £20. In the neighbourhood are several ancient mounds, called the "Amphitheatre."

RENISHAW, a township, in the parish of ECKINGTON, hundred of SCARSDALE, Northern Division of the county of DERBY, 7½ miles (N. E.) from Chesterfield: the population is returned with the parish. The inhabitants are principally employed in the extensive iron-foundry established on the Chesterfield canal, which passes through the township. Thomas Camm, in 1702, bequeathed land and premises yielding about £46 per annum, which sum, and two subsequent bequests by Lady Frecheville and Peter Cadman, amounting to £10 a year, are applied for the instruction of about 27 children.

RENNINGTON, a chapelry, in the parish of EMBLETON, union of ALNWICK, Southern Division of BAMBROUGH ward, Northern Division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 3½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Alnwick; containing 273 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £59; patron, Vicar of Embleton. The chapel is dedicated to All Saints.

RENWICK (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, Eastern Division of the county of CUMBERLAND, 3½ miles (E. N. E.) from Kirk-Oswald; containing 364 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £92: it is in the patronage of Mrs. A. M. Lawson, and W. Pulsford, Esq.; impropriators, Proprietors of land. The church was rebuilt in 1733, at the expense of the parishioners. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

REPPS (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the hundred of WEST FLEGG, Eastern Division of the county of NORFOLK, 5½ miles (N. N. E.) from Acle; containing 255 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £106; patrons and impropriators, Trustees of Charities, Norwich.

REPPS, NORTH (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of ERPINGHAM, hundred of NORTH ERPINGHAM, Eastern Division of the county of NORFOLK, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Cromer; containing 605 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18; present net income, £316: it is in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the Duchy of Lancaster. On Tolls hill, near a neat marine cottage called the Hermitage, there is a remarkably distinct echo. There is a day and Sunday school, supported by the dividends on £1000 three per cent. consols., bequeathed by the Rev. Thomas Hay, in 1830; and an infants' school is partly supported by subscription.

REPPS, SOUTH (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of ERPINGHAM, hundred of NORTH ERPINGHAM, Eastern Division of the county of NORFOLK, 4½ miles (N. N. W.) from North Walsham; containing 733 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16; present net income, £455: it is in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the Duchy of Lancaster. On a lofty eminence about a mile from the village are the remains of an ancient beacon, whence Norwich and Yarmouth are discernible on a clear day.

REPTON (*ST. WYSTON*), a parish, in the union of BURTON-UPON-TRENT, hundred of REPTON and GRESLEY, Southern Division of the county of DERBY, 4½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Burton-upon-Trent; containing 2083 inhabitants. The navigable river Trent bounds the parish on the north, and on its banks are vestiges of a small Roman camp, near which is an immense rock of freestone. Here were anciently a market and a fair; there is now a statute fair at Michaelmas for hiring servants, and an annual court leet is held by the lord of the manor. Repton, anciently called Repington, is supposed to have been the Roman station *Repandunum*. Under the Saxon dominion it was called *Repandum*, and was the capital of the kingdom of Mercia. Before the year 660, here was a nunnery under the government of an abbess, in which Ethelbald and others of the Mercian kings were interred. The Danes, having expelled Burhred, viceroy of Mercia, from his throne, wintered at Repandum in 874, at which period it is supposed that the nunnery was destroyed. The manor being possessed soon after the Conquest by the Earls of Chester, a priory of Black canons was removed hither, in 1172, from Caulk, in this county, by Matilda, widow of Ranulph de Blundeville, Earl of Chester: its revenue at the dissolution was estimated at £118. The remains of the conventual buildings, which are principally in the Norman style, have been converted into the school-room and offices belonging to Repton grammar school; and the mansion-house, to which is attached a brick tower in the later English style, is rented by the governors, and occupied by the head-master. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £123; patron and impropriator, Sir George Crewe, Bart. The church is principally Norman, but exhibits portions in the several later styles of English architecture: under it is a curious ancient crypt, believed to have been part of the conventual church, which was destroyed by the Danes. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. In 1556, Sir John Port devised all

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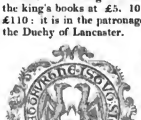
his estates in Lancashire and Derbyshire, in trust for the foundation and endowment of a grammar school here, and an hospital at Etwall. In 1621, the master of Etwall Hospital, the schoolmaster of Repton, the poor men, and the poor scholars, were made a body corporate. The establishment consists of a head-master, two ushers, and twenty scholars on the foundation. The improved rental of the estates, which is now about £2700 per annum, has long since enabled the governors to increase the number of pensioners in the hospital, and to augment the establishment of the school. They elect the master of the hospital and the master and ushers of the school; the Harpur family have, by the original charter, a fourth term with them in the appointment of the pensioners of the hospital, and of the foundation scholars. The learned divine and Hebraist, John Lightfoot, was appointed first usher, on the original establishment of the school. Amongst eminent persons educated here may be noticed, Samuel Shaw, a learned non-conformist divine; Stebbing Shaw, the historian of Staffordshire; Jonathan Scott, translator of the Arabian Tales; W. L. Lewis, the translator of Statius; and F. N. C. Mundy, Esq., author of the poems of Needwood Forest and the Fall of Needwood.

RESTON, NORTH (*St. Edith*), a parish, in the union of Louth, Marsh Division of the hundred of Louth-Esk, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 4¾ miles (S. E.) from Louth; containing 39 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 11. 10½; present net income, £211; patrons and impropriators, Trustees of the late G. Jackson, Esq. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

RESTON, SOUTH (*St. Edith*), a parish, in the union of Louth, Marsh Division of the hundred of Calcewoth, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 6¼ miles (N. W. by N.) from Alford; containing 139 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 10. 2½; present net income, £110: it is in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the Duchy of Lancaster.



Seal and Arms.

RETFORD, EAST (*St. Swithin*), a borough, market-town, and parish, and the head of a union, locally in the North-Clay Division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, Northern Division of the county of Nottingham, 32 miles (E. N. E.) from Nottingham, and 144 (N. by W.) from London; containing 2491 inhabitants. This place is supposed to have derived its name from an ancient ford over the river Idle (on the eastern bank of which it is situated), at a place where the soil was a reddish clay: in Domesday-book it is written *Redeford*, and early in the thirteenth century *Fate Reddfurthe*. The town is pleasantly situated, and is connected with West Retford by a bridge across the Idle: it is well built and paved, and the open square, or market-place, is surrounded by good houses: its situation on the great north road to York and Edinburgh gives it many advantages as a place of residence. There is a small but neat theatre, usually open for six weeks preceding Christmas; and a news-room was erected by the corporation a few years since. A considerable trade was formerly carried on in malt, but it is much reduced; hats and shoes are the principal articles manufactured, and a paper-mill is now in operation. The Chesterfield canal, which was opened in 1777, is conveyed by an aqueduct over the river Idle, to the south-west of the town; and the corporation paid £500 to the proprietors for making the canal from Retford to Stockwith, on a scale to admit the passage of vessels of greater burden than was otherwise intended: the company have here a spacious warehouse for the reception of corn, &c. The market is on Saturday, and is well supplied with all kinds of provisions; it has been much improved by the corporation having relinquished the tolls: there is also a large market for cheese and hops on the first Saturday in November. The fairs are on March 23rd, for horses, cattle, and sheep; and Oct. 2nd, for horses, cattle, cheese, and hops, which are brought in great quantities.

East Retford is an ancient borough by prescription, and a royal demesne. It was granted by Edward I., in 1279, to the burgesses at a fee-farm rent of £10 per annum, with the privilege, amongst others, of choosing a bailiff from among themselves: in 1336, Edward III. confirmed their privileges, and in 1424, Henry VI. granted them a charter, empowering the bailiff to hold courts of record, and to execute the duties of escheator and clerk of the market. These immunities were subsequently confirmed, and others added, by the charter of James I., under which the corporation consisted of two bailiffs, twelve aldermen (including the senior bailiff), and an indefinite number of burgesses, assisted by a high steward, recorder, two chamberlains, a town-clerk, and two sergeants-at-mace; the two bailiffs and recorder were justices of the peace, and had exclusive jurisdiction within the borough. The government is now vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, by the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, for an abstract of which see the Appendix, No. I. The mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, and the magistrates for the county of Nottingham have concurrent jurisdiction with them. The income of the corporation is about £1000 a year. Retford first sent members to parliament in the 9th of Edward II.; but in the year 1330, the burgesses petitioned for a suspension of this privilege, on account of their poverty, and it consequently lay dormant until the year 1571, when it was again exercised. The borough has frequently been, since that period, the scene of electioneering dissensions; and it appears that, within the last century, committees of the House of Commons have been engaged no less than seven times in determining the freedom. In 1705, it was decided by that House, "That the right of electing burgesses to serve in parliament for this borough is in such freemen only as have a right to their freedom by birth, as eldest sons of freemen, or by serving seven years apprenticeship, or have it by redemption, whether inhabiting or not inhabiting the said borough at the time of their being made free." At the election in 1826, Sir H. W. Wilson, the unsuccessful candidate, protested against the whole of the proceedings, in consequence of the riotous transactions which occurred, and the intervention of the military; and on the assembling of parliament, in Feb. 1827, he brought the matter before the House of Commons, a committee

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of which, after declaring the election void, directed the attention of the House to the very corrupt state of the borough; and it was settled, in 1829, that the franchise should be thrown open to the whole of the hundred of Bassetlaw, the freeholders of which, and the £10 occupiers, with those who possessed inchoate rights at the time of the passing of the act for the extension of the franchise, in common with the freemen of the borough, now exercise the right of voting. The number of voters now registered is 2785, of whom 124 are freemen: the mayor is the returning officer. The polling-places are East Retford, Ollerton, Worksop, and Gringley-on-the-Hill. General quarter sessions of the peace, for the northern division of the county, are held in the town-hall, which was erected in 1755, and is a handsome and commodious edifice, surmounted by a neat cupola, with good shambles underneath. The petty sessions for the division are held here on alternate Saturdays, and for the borough weekly. The town has been made a polling-place for the northern division of the county.

The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 5.; present net income, £200; patron and impropriator, Sir Richard Sutton, Bart. The church is a large and handsome structure, with a lofty square tower: it is composed of several styles of architecture, a portion being very old. In 1258, it was presented by Roger, Archbishop of York, to the chapel of St. Mary and the Holy Angels, near York Minster; in 1392 it contained two altars (in a chapel at the back), dedicated to the Holy Trinity and St. Mary, endowed by the bailiffs of East Retford, who appointed two cantuarists to minister daily; in 1528, the chapel was pulled down to repair the church, both being in a ruinous condition; and in October 1651, the building was demolished by the fall of the steeple and tower, and a brief was granted by Richard Cromwell, during his short protectorate, for rebuilding it, which was done by the corporation, in 1658, at an expense of £1500. A handsome chapel of ease to the church at Clarborough, in the later style of English architecture, has been erected in the suburbs, chiefly by subscription; the site and chapel-yard were given by H. C. Hutchinson, Esq., with a donation of £500, and the Incorporated Society contributed £800; the whole cost was £4000: it contains sittings for 1040 persons, 600 of which are free. There are places of worship for General Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists, all of which have Sunday schools attached to them. The free grammar school was founded by Edward VI., who endowed it with the possessions of the dissolved chantries of Sutton-in-Lonndale, Tuxford, and Annesley: the present school-house was built in 1779, by the corporation, who, in 1797, built a house for the master (which was taken down in 1838), and, in 1810, one for the second master: the present income is about £500 per annum; there are about twenty-five boys in the school. The corporation have been long in possession of considerable property in their own right, and as trustees for the grammar school, almshouses, &c., which, from the loss of some old deeds, has become so mixed, as to have occasioned a Chancery suit. A National school for boys was erected in 1813, which is supported by subscription. Sloswicke's hospital was founded by Richard Sloswicke, in 1657, who gave his dwelling-house to be converted into a *Maison de Dieu*, and endowed it with property, from which six poor men were to receive £3. 6. 8. each annually. It was rebuilt by the corporation in 1806, and is inhabited by aged burgesses, and others, who receive ten guineas a year each: the estate now lets for £85 a year. There are also nine other almshouses. The poor law union of East Retford comprises 50 parishes or places, under the care of 51 guardians, and contains a population of 20,071, according to the census of 1831. In the square was formerly a relic of antiquity, called the Broad stone, supposed to be part of an ancient cross, which stood near the town: the corn market was held round it.

RETFORD, WEST (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of East Retford, Hatfield Division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, Northern Division of the county of Nottingham, ½ of a mile (W.) from East Retford; containing 593 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 13. 4.; present net income, £364; patron, J. Hood, Esq. The church is a small edifice, with a tower and an elegant crocketed spire. The Chesterfield canal passes through the parish, which is separated from the old borough and parish of East Retford by the river Idle. Sacking is made here. Richard Brownlow, in 1691, bequeathed £300 for the endowment of a free school, but the money has not been applied to that purpose. Stephen Johnson, in 1725, gave a house and land for the use of a schoolmaster, with a rent-charge of £10, which he receives for teaching poor children to read. An hospital, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was founded in 1664, by Dr. John Darrell, and endowed with lands for the maintenance of a master and sixteen brethren: part of the original building remains, and, with some modern additions, is occupied as an almshouse by poor men. Dr. Darrell also founded a scholarship in Exeter College, Oxford, and endowed it with an estate in this parish, now producing £52 a year; the scholar to be chosen from the counties of Nottingham and Lincoln alternately, by the archdeacon of the former and the subdean of the latter. The old hall was formerly the residence of the family of Denman, from whom, by intermarriage, descended two queens of England, *viz.*, Anne, consort of James II., and Anne, her daughter, who succeeded William III.

RETTENDON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the hundred of Chelmsford, Southern Division of the county of Essex, 4½ miles (N. N. W.) from Rayleigh; containing 671 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river Crouch, which is here navigable for barges; it formerly belonged to the Bishops of Ely, who had an episcopal palace here, which is at present a farm-house. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £32. 6. 3.; patron, Bishop of Ely. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £830, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £127; the glebe comprises 84 acres, valued at £126 per annum. The church is a small ancient edifice with a square embattled tower, and contains several interesting monuments, of which, one to the Humphrey family is profusely ornamented with statuary. A school for 20 poor children was endowed in 1728 by James Humphrey, Esq., with property producing £20 per annum; it is conducted on the National system.

REVELSTOKE, a parish, in the union of Plymp-

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TON-ST.-MARY, hundred of PLYMPTON, Ermington and Plympton, and Southern, Divisions of the county of DEVON, 7½ miles (S. by E.) from Earl's-Plympton; containing 492 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south by the English Channel, and on the north and west by the river Yealm. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Yealmpton. There is a school in which six children are paid for by subscription.

REVESBY (*ST. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of HORNCASTLE, Western Division of the soke of BOLINGBROKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 2½ miles (N. by W.) from Bolingbroke; containing 646 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £77; patron and incumbent, Rev. C. N. L'Oste. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a school for girls, supported by the lord of the manor. An abbey of Cistercian monks, in honour of the Virgin Mary and St. Lawrence, was founded here in 1142, by William de Romara, Earl of Lincoln, which, at the dissolution, had a revenue of £349. 4. 10.

REWE (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of ST. THOMAS, partly in the hundred of HAYRIDGE, but chiefly in the hundred of WONFORD, Wonford and Southern Divisions of the county of DEVON, 4½ miles (N. N. E.) from Exeter; containing 286 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £22. 4. 2.; joint patrons, Earl of Ilchester and the Hon. P. Wyndham. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £338, subject to the payment of rates; the glebe comprises 50 acres, valued at £100. 19. per annum. At Up-Exe, in this parish, are the ruins of an ancient chapel.

REYDON (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BLYTHING, Eastern Division of the county of SUFFOLK, 1½ mile (N. W. by N.) from Southwold; containing 338 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Southwold annexed, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; present net income, £220; patron and impropriator, Earl of Stradbroke. The navigable river Blyth runs on the south of the parish.

REYMERSTON (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of MITFORD, Western Division of the county of NORFOLK, 6 miles (S. S. E.) from East Dereham; containing 299 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 13. 6.; patron, T. T. Gurdon, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £461. 5., subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £89; the glebe comprises 18 acres, valued at £23. 9. per annum. There is also a rent-charge of £8. 15. payable to the rector of Garvestou. A school is partly supported by the rector.

RIBBESFORD (*ST. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of KIDDERMINSTER, Lower Division of the hundred of DODDINGTREE, Hundred-House and Western Divisions of the county of WORCESTER, ¾ of a mile (S.) from Bewdley; containing, with the borough of Bewdley, 4003 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £27. 19. 2.; present net income, £360; patron and incumbent, Rev. Edward Winnington Ingram. The church is an ancient and curious structure, in a retired situation, surrounded by wooded heights, which environ the windings of the Severn. Coal exists in the parish, but it is not worked.

RIBBY, a chapelry, in the parish of KIRKHAM, union of the FYLDE, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, Northern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 1½ mile (W. by N.) from Kirkham; containing, with Wrea, 482 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £76; patron, Vicar of Kirkham. The chapel was consecrated in 1775. James Thistleton, in 1693, bequeathed £180 towards the establishment of a free school, to which Nicholas Sharples, in 1716, left the residue of his estate, amounting to £850; these bequests now produce an annual income of £83, which is applied to the support of a National school, erected in 1818, and for clothing the children once a year.

RIBBLETON, a township, in the parish and union of PRESTON, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, Northern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 1½ mile (N. E.) from Preston; containing 170 inhabitants.

RIBCHESTER (*ST. WILFRID*), a parish, in the union of PRESTON, partly in the hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, and partly in the Lower Division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, Northern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER; containing 4983 inhabitants, of which number, 1889 are in the township of Ribchester, 6 miles (N. N. W.) from Blackburn. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Stidd annexed; net income, £128; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Chester. The tithes of Dilworth have been commuted for a rent-charge of £82, subject to the payment of rates. The church has been enlarged, and 110 free sittings provided, the Incorporated Society having granted £30 in aid of the expense. This was a place of importance in the time of the Romans, the *Coccium* of Antoninus, and ranking as one of their first cities in Britain; in proof of which, numerous relics of antiquity have been and are still met with, such as ruins of temples, statues, coins, altars, and inscriptions. There are several cotton manufactories, and some quarries of slate and stone. John Dewhurst, in 1771, founded a free school for poor children of the townships of Ribchester, Dutton, and Hathersall; the income is £20 a year. Here is a Sunday National school.

RIBSTON, GREAT, a joint township with Walshford, in the parish of HUNSINGORE, Upper Division of the wapentake of CLARO, West Riding of the county of YORK, 3½ miles (N.) from Wetherby; containing, with Walshford, 152 inhabitants. It is almost surrounded by the river Nidd. The fine apples, known by the name of Ribston Pippins, were first cultivated here, the original tree having been raised from a pippin brought from France. Here was a preceptory of Knights Templars, founded by Robert Lord Ross, and afterwards granted to the Knights Hospitallers: at the dissolution it was valued at £265. 9. 6. per annum, and is now the private mansion of Ribston Hall, the chapel of which contains some memorials to the family of Goodriche; and in the cemetery is the sepulchral monument of the Roman standard-bearer to the ninth legion, which was found at York in 1638. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Ribston Hall, from 1542 till a few years since, was the seat of the Goodriche family, one of whom was created a baronet in 1641: it is now the property of Joseph Dent, Esq., to whom the township, containing about 1780 acres of land, belongs.

RIBSTON, LITTLE, a township, in the parish of

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SPOFFORTH, Upper Division of the wapentake of CLARO, West Riding of the county of YORK, 3½ miles (N. by W.) from Wetherby; containing 222 inhabitants. It contains about 440 acres, and is mostly the property of the Earl of Harewood and Joseph Dent, Esq.

RIBTON, a township, in the parish of BRIDEKIRK, union of COCKERMOUTH, ALLERDALE ward below Derwent, Western Division of the county of CUMBERLAND, 4½ miles (W.) from Cockermouth; containing 26 inhabitants. Here are the remains of an ancient chapel, which was dedicated to St. Lawrence.

RIBY (*St. Edmund*), a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, Eastern Division of the wapentake of YARBOROUGH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 7 miles (W. by S.) from Great Grimsby; containing 163 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 18. 4.; present net income, £80; patron and impropriator, W. E. Tomline, Esq., who allows £8 per annum to a schoolmistress.

RICCALL (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of SELBY, partly within the liberty of St. PETER'S, and partly in the wapentake of OUZE and DERWENT, East Riding of the county of YORK, 4½ miles (N. by E.) from Selby; containing 705 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Riccall in the Cathedral Church of York (the appropriator), valued in the king's books at £6; present net income, £95. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The village, situated on the banks of the Ouse, is noted as the landing-place of the Danes under Harfager their king, in 1066, from a fleet of 600 sail. Twelve poor children are taught to read in a school erected by subscription in 1791, and supported by voluntary contributions, in addition to several trifling bequests amounting to about £6 per annum. Here are the remains of a once magnificent palace of the Bishops of Durham, encompassed by a triple moat. Seven human skulls, and a rough flag-stone, with a sculptured cross, were discovered here several years ago.

RICHARD'S-CASTLE (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of LUDLOW, partly in the hundred of WOLPHY, county of HEREFORD, and partly in the hundred of MUNSLOW, Southern Division of the county of SALOP, 4½ miles (S. S. W.) from Ludlow; containing 586 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 1. 3.; present net income, £745; patron, Bishop of Worcester. The church is situated in the county of Hereford: it is a fine old structure, exhibiting some beautiful remains of stained glass, and had formerly a spire, which several years ago was harned down. A school is supported by the rector. The Kington canal passes to the south-east of the parish, and coal is obtained in the neighbourhood. A charter for a market and a fair was granted by King John, but both have been long disused. There are some remains of the keep and walls of the castle, built by Richard Scrope, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, but they are so embosomed in wood as to be scarcely perceptible: on the declivity of its mount, 2000 royalists under Sir Thomas Dundesford were defeated in the civil war, by an inferior force headed by Col. Birch. A spring in this parish, called Boney well, is remarkable for casting up small fish or frog bones in spring and autumn.

RICHBOROUGH, county of KENT.—See ASH.

RICHMOND (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the First Division of the hundred of KINGSTON, Eastern Division of the county of SURREY, 8 miles (W. S. W.) from London; containing 7243 inhabitants. This place, although not mentioned in Domesday-book, is noticed in a record of nearly the same date, under the name of *Syenes*, and it was afterwards called *Shene*, or *Sheen*. The manor became the property of the crown in the latter part of the reign of Edward I., who resided here, as also did his successors Edward II. and III., and the latter monarch either built a palace, or made very considerable additions to one already in existence, in which he ended his days; since this period it has belonged either to the crown or to some branch of the royal family, and has very frequently been the residence of the Sovereign. Queen Anne, wife of Richard II., dying here, it so affected that king, that he abandoned the palace, and allowed it to become ruinous: it was restored to its former splendour by Henry V., and in 1492 was the scene of a grand tournament held by Henry VII.; and having been destroyed by fire, in 1498, it was rebuilt by that monarch in 1501, when he changed the name of the place to Richmond, after his title of Earl of Richmond, before he was king. Philip I., King of Spain, having been driven on the English coast by a storm, was entertained here in 1506, with great magnificence; and Henry VII. expired in this palace in 1509. Henry VIII. also held a tournament here, where his first wife, Katherine of Arragon, had a son, who was named after him, but died when 12 months old. The same monarch negotiated an exchange with Cardinal Wolsey of this place for Hampton Court, which the latter had recently built; but on the fall of the Cardinal, Richmond again reverted to the crown; and the Emperor Charles V., of Germany, was lodged in the palace, on his visit to England, in 1523. The Princess Elizabeth was confined at Richmond by her sister Mary, and it became her favourite residence after her accession to the throne: she died here in 1603, in which year, and in 1625, the courts of justice were removed hither, on account of the plague. In 1605, Henry, Prince of Wales, resided here; and it was the occasional residence of Charles I., who here formed a large collection of pictures; and of his queen, on whom it was settled. In 1649 it was surveyed by order of parliament, and sold in 1650; but shortly after the Restoration it was delivered to the queen-mother, though in a very dilapidated state: it was soon afterwards pulled down, and private houses erected on the site, the owners of which hold on lease from the crown. A park appears to have been formed in the reign of Edward I., and in the time of Henry VIII. there were two parks, distinguished as the Great and the Little Park, the second being probably formed on the rebuilding of the palace by Henry V. or VII. These parks were afterwards united, and called the Old, or Little, Park, by way of distinction from the New, or Great, Park, formed by Charles I., which was made one of the articles of his impeachment. The Old Park, commencing near Kew-bridge, extends along the banks of the Thames to Richmond, and comprises the beautiful and extensive royal gardens, and a dairy and grazing farm, which was cultivated under the immediate direction of George III., who occasionally resided here, and who directed the old lodge to be demolished, with a view to the erection of a

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palace in its place, for which the foundation was prepared, but the building was never executed. It was given to the lord mayor and citizens of London, during the Protectorate, but after the Restoration it reverted to the crown. The Observatory is also in this park, and was built in 1769, by Sir William Chambers: it is furnished with excellent astronomical instruments, apparatus for philosophical experiments, and some models, and until lately contained a collection of ores from the mines in the forest of Hartz, in Germany, which have been removed to the British Museum: on its summit is a moveable dome, containing an equatorial instrument. The New, or Great, Park, enclosed by Charles I., is situated on the southward of Richmond, extending from the hill to the road from London to Kingston: it is eight miles in circumference, being encompassed with a brick wall, and comprises about 2253 acres. In the reign of George II., the Princess Amelia, who was ranger of this park, attempted to exclude the public; but Mr. John Lewis, an inhabitant, recovered the right of way by proceedings at law.

The village of Richmond, from the beauty of its situation, and of the surrounding country, possesses attractions of a very rare character. The view from the summit of the hill, though not extensive, embraces everything required to constitute a picturesque landscape, consisting of a fertile and richly wooded plain, through which the Thames flows in a winding course, with its banks ornamented by numerous mansions and villas, and bounded by hills in the distance. Its proximity to the metropolis, combined with the attractions of scenery which it possesses, and the facility of conveyance both by land and water, causes it to be much resorted to. It in all respects resembles a town, and has a neat and genteel appearance, containing some very good houses, with several inns of a superior description; also a neat theatre, which is opened three or four nights in the week during the summer season; and a literary and scientific institution recently established. The repair of the highways, paving, and watching, is, by act of parliament, under the control of 31 select vestrymen. The Thames, which is here nearly 300 feet wide, is crossed by a handsome bridge of five arches, the centre one being 25 feet high from low water mark, and 60 wide; the first stone was laid on the 23rd of Aug. 1774, and the structure was completed in Dec. 1777, at an expense of about £26,000: in 1839, the bridge was made toll-free for foot passengers, except on Sundays. Lands in the manor of Richmond are holden by the tenure of Borough English, and descend to the youngest son, or, in default of male issue, to the youngest daughter.

The living is a vicarage, consolidated with that of Kingston, by act of parliament in 1760. The church is a neat brick edifice, with a low square embattled tower, ornamented with buttresses at its western end. Amongst other ancient and interesting monuments is a brass tablet, erected by the Earl of Buchan, in 1792, to the memory of James Thomson, author of the Seasons, who died at Richmond in 1748. A church, dedicated to St. John, was erected here in 1831, on a site given by William Selwyn, Esq., at an expense of about £7000, of which £3500 was granted by the Commissioners under the act of the 58th of George III., and the remainder raised by subscription. It is a handsome edifice, in the later English style, containing 1250 sittings, of which 600 are free: a district was assigned to it in 1839. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists, and those of Lady Huntingdon's connection; also a Roman Catholic chapel. The school was founded in 1713, by contribution among several noblemen and gentlemen, and it was, in 1719, endowed by Lady Dorothy Capel with part of the rental of an estate, from which it now receives £37. 10.: there are also £3700 New South Sea Annuities, and £100 four per cents., in the possession of the trustees, being the produce of benefactions and contributions, the dividends of which are applied to the use of the school, which is supported, in addition to the above, by an annuity of £30, originally given by George I., and continued by his successors, also by an annual subscription, and by a collection made after sermons preached for its benefit. The school-house, in which the master and the mistress reside, is a neat building, and all the poor children of the parish may here be educated on the National system; 36 children of each sex are clothed. There is also an infants' school; and another is about to be established in St. John's district. The poor law union of Richmond comprises the parishes of Richmond, Barnes, Kew, Mortlake, and Petersham, under the care of 13 guardians, and contains a population of 12,805, according to the census of 1831. The union workhouse, formerly the parochial poor-house, was built in 1786 by George III., and, together with about 30 acres of land surrounding it, was presented by him to the parish. The charitable institutions for the relief of the poor are on a very liberal scale; they consist of almshouses, called Queen Elizabeth's, supposed to have been founded in the year 1606 by Sir George Wright, and originally situated under Richmond-hill; but the present building was erected by private subscription, in 1767, at a place called the Vineyard, on a piece of ground given by William Turner, Esq.: the present income is about £132 per annum, arising principally from the dividends on £3800 three per cent. reduced annuities, which was purchased with money given, or bequeathed, by different persons to the charity, and from a fee-farm rent of £8 per annum, assigned by John Michell: it affords lodging and maintenance to eight poor women. On the hill is an almshouse, founded and endowed by Bishop Duppa, in 1661, the present income of which, with some small additional benefactions, is £206 per annum, and in which ten poor widows of Richmond are lodged and supported. Michell's almshouses were founded in 1695, by Humphrey Michell, for ten poor old men, and augmented by John Michell and William Smithet, Esqrs.: the tenements were rebuilt in 1810, in the Vineyard, at an expense of £3014, derived from savings from the income, which is at present about £420 per annum. The income of almshouses founded in 1757, by Rebecca Houblon, is now about £280 per annum: nine poor women are supported in them. In addition to these charities, William Hickey, in 1727, bequeathed estates, which, with the interest of the accumulation of savings, now produce upwards of £750 per annum, and from which 20 pensioners receive £20 per annum each; and, from the excess of income beyond the expenditure, the trustees, in 1834, by permission of the Lord Chancellor, erected handsome almshouses, in the later English style, at an expense of about £5800,

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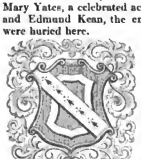
for the pensioners. There is also another valuable charity, called the Church Estate, under the management of trustees, for repairing the church, the present income of which is about £600 per annum; of this, £300 is appropriated to the support of deserving poor, at the discretion of the trustees, who have obtained from the court of Chancery permission to build ten almshouses, for five poor men and five poor women, to which number they now allow weekly 5s. each, the surplus being allowed to accumulate for building the almshouses, which have been commenced near the site of the former. A savings' bank and a lying-in institution have been established. The parish receives £170 per annum from Henry Smith's charity; and in 1785, Mrs. Mary New bequeathed £1000 three per cent. reduced annuities to five poor widows: there are also other bequests to the poor. A convent of Carthusians, called the House of Jesus of Bethlehem, was founded and richly endowed by Henry V., in 1414, at the hamlet of West Sheen, about a quarter of a mile from the palace; and, in 1416, a hermitage for a recluse was founded in this monastery. In the reign of Henry VII., Perkin Warbeck sought an asylum within its walls, when defeated by that monarch; and the body of James IV., King of Scotland, was brought hither, after his defeat and death at Flodden Field: at the time of its suppression, its revenue was estimated at £777. 12. 1. It was revived by Queen Mary, but finally suppressed at her death, a few months afterwards: an ancient gateway, the last remains of this priory, was taken down in 1769, and the hamlet of West Sheen was at the same time demolished, the site now forming a part of the royal enclosure. A convent of Carmelites had been previously founded here by Edward II., but it was removed to Oxford, at the expiration of two years from its foundation. Henry VII. is said to have founded a convent of Observant friars near the palace, in 1499, the suppression of which, in 1534, is recorded by Holinshed. A mineral well, discovered here about 1680, appears to have attracted a great deal of company; it was in considerable repute for about half a century, but afterwards rapidly declined. In the grounds of the Earl of Errol is a mound, called Henry the Eighth's Mount, on which that monarch is said to have stood waiting the signal to inform him of the death of Anna Boleyn. Dr. John Moore, author of "Zeluco," was buried here: and Dean Colet, founder of St. Paul's school, died at West Sheen in 1519. Mrs. Mary Yates, a celebrated actress in the time of Garrick, and Edmund Kean, the eminent tragedian, died and were buried here.



Arms.

RICHMOND (*St. Mary*), a borough, market-town, and parish, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the wapentake of Gilling-West, North Riding of the county of York, 44 miles (N. W.) from York, and 234 (N. N. W.) from London; containing 3900 inhabitants. This place appears to have been founded in the reign of William the Conqueror, by his nephew Alan Rufus, to whom he granted the whole district called Richmondshire, with the title of Earl of Richmond, and who built the castle, and gave the place the name of "Rich Mount," indicating, it is presumed, the value he attached to it. It had previously belonged to the Saxon Earl Edwin, and the charter for dispossessing him of his Yorkshire estates, and conferring them on Alan, was granted at the siege of York, in 1069. The castle appears to have been inaccessible, from its situation and immense artificial strength, but was suffered to fall into decay at an early period, as, when Leland wrote his Itinerary, in the reign of Henry VIII., it was in ruins: the town at the same period retained its walls, but the three gates, called French, Finkel, and Bar gates, were destroyed. The discovery of a great number of Roman silver coins near the castle, in 1720, led to the conjecture that the town was of Roman origin, but there is no further confirmation of this opinion. Richmond is beautifully situated on the declivity of a hill, at the foot of which the river Swale winds in a semicircular course; and the vale to which it gives name, and the other parts of the country surrounding the town, are celebrated for their romantic and diversified beauties. It is a neat well-built town, chiefly of stone, and the society consists in a great degree of persons of independent property; the beauty of the town and surrounding country, and the moderate rate at which the necessary articles of consumption can be procured, attracting many of this class. The principal streets contain some good houses; the town is lighted with gas, and a handsome stone bridge of three arches, crossing the river Swale, was erected in 1789, at the joint expense of the corporation and the inhabitants of the North Riding. In the market-place, where are some very good houses and handsome shops, is a column, under which a reservoir was constructed for supplying the town with water; but being found inadequate to the purpose, a new reservoir, capable of containing 120,000 gallons, has been constructed at the head of the Gallowgate by the town council, into which water is conveyed by iron-pipes from the spring at High Coalsgarth, about two miles distant; the expense of bringing the water to the town was about £2000, from which the council derive an income of £90 per annum. From the period of its foundation, during several successive reigns, Richmond appears to have been a place of very considerable trade; but the grant of charters for markets to some neighbouring towns, and other causes, interrupted its prosperity, and the want of a water communication (the Swale, from its rocky bed, not being navigable) is a great bar to the increase of its trade, which is now principally in corn and lead, the latter being brought from the mines about fourteen miles westward; there are also some quarries of good stone. A very considerable trade in knitted-yarn stockings, and woollen caps for sailors, was formerly carried on; they were manufactured here, and exported to Holland and the Netherlands, but it has nearly ceased. The market is on Saturday, and great quantities of corn are sold at it to the corn-factors and millers of the adjacent grazing and mining districts: there are three fairs, on the Saturday before Palm-Sunday, granted by Queen Elizabeth; on the Saturday before the feast of St. Thomas-à-Becket, and on the feast of the Holy Rood, granted by Edward I.; the first and last are for cattle, woollen goods, and various kinds of merchandise, and are numerously attended.

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The town, which is a borough by prescription, as well as by divers royal grants and charters, was fully incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, in the 19th year of her reign. By a charter granted by Charles II., in the 21st of his reign, the government was vested in a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, a town-clerk, two chamberlains, and subordinate officers. The mayor, the late mayor, and recorder, were justices of the peace for the borough, with exclusive jurisdiction. The present corporation consists of a mayor, four aldermen, and 12 councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76 (for an abstract of which see the Appendix, No. 1.), under which four justices of the peace are appointed, besides the mayor, who is a magistrate during his year of office, and for one year after. The limits of the municipal borough are co-extensive with those of the parish. Petty sessions are held for the borough every Monday in the town-hall; and the police establishment consists of a superintendent and four constables. The borough first sent members to parliament in the 27th of Elizabeth: the right of election was formerly vested in the owners of ancient burgages, who have a right of common on Whitcliffe pasture; but the privilege has been extended to the £10 householders of the parishes of Richmond and Easby, including by estimation an area of 8320 acres. The number of voters registered in 1838 was 293: the mayor is the returning officer. A court of record is held every alternate Tuesday before the recorder, at which actions under £100 may be tried, but causes at issue are generally tried at the quarter sessions. A meeting of magistrates is held every Monday, and a court leet at Easter and Michaelmas. The general quarter sessions for the borough are held in the town-hall, which is a handsome building, erected by the corporation. This town has been made a polling-place for the North Riding. The gaol for debtors, arrested by warrant from the sheriff of the county, directed to the chief bailiff, formerly belonged to the Earls of Richmond, and is now the property of the Earl of Zetland, and rented by the Duke of Leeds, as high steward and chief bailiff of the liberty and franchise of Richmond and Richmondshire, in which capacity His Grace has peculiar jurisdiction, with power of appointing courts and holding pleas of civil action under 40s. There is also a borough gaol.

Corporation Seal.

The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 5. 7½, and in the patronage of the Crown. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £470, subject to the payment of rates. The church is conjectured, from the style of part of the building, to have been erected about the time of Henry III.: it presents some portions in the Norman style, but the variety of additions and alterations it has undergone has left little trace of its original architecture; it contains 200 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £100 in aid of the expense: there are a few handsome monuments and armorial bearings, a beautiful font, and an excellent organ. The chapel of the Holy Trinity, in the centre of the town, is supposed to have been the original parish church: it formerly belonged to the abbey of St. Mary at York, but was suffered to become ruinous, and no service was performed in it from the year 1712 until 1740, at which period it was repaired by the corporation. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, about £108: the patronage was formerly in the mayor and corporation, but must be sold under the Municipal Reform Act. In part of the ancient church, adjoining to this chapel, the Archdeacon of Richmond holds his consistorial court. There are places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyan Methodists, and Roman Catholics: in a window of the Roman Catholic chapel is a very fine painting of the Crucifixion. The free grammar school, which enjoys considerable repute, was founded and endowed by the burgesses in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who granted letters patent, authorising its institution, and vesting the government of it in the bailiffs of the borough, which power is now exercised by the corporation, who appoint the master: the children entitled to be taught free are those who "are natives of the borough, or children of persons exercising any trade or occupation therein;" the average number of free children instructed is about thirty, and the present produce of the endowment amounts to £300 per annum, arising from lands within the borough, which are let to yearly tenants. A rent-charge of £8 was bequeathed by Dr. Bathurst, in 1659, towards the maintenance of scholars going from this school to the University of Cambridge; the candidates are elected by the trustees, and may hold the exhibitions until they take the degree of M.A. In 1730, Dr. William Allen left his estate at Bures-St. Mary, in Suffolk, for founding two scholarships at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, with preference to his next of kin, and afterwards to this school; they are now worth £17 per annum, with a prospect of considerable increase when the present leases expire. National day and Sunday schools are partly supported by subscription; and the corporation have also a school, for which they provide a master to instruct 40 poor boys. The Rev. Matthew Hutchinson's charity, bequeathed in 1704, and now producing about £68 per annum, is appropriated to the education of twelve poor boys, for which £10 per annum is paid; to the payment of £4 each to poor boys as apprentice-fees, and £3. 3. per annum each to sixteen poor widows having a settlement in Richmond: there is also a rent-charge of £4, bequeathed by Dr. Bathurst, for apprenticing a poor boy, besides several other small charities distributed in various ways. Bowes' hospital was founded in 1607, by Eleanor Bowes, for three poor widows, two of Richmond, and one of Easby, with an endowment of £10 per annum. Thompson's hospital was founded in 1781, by William Thompson, and endowed with property now producing about £13 per annum, for four widows of tailors, who had been residents of Richmond; and Pinkney's hospital was founded in 1699, by Mr. George Pinkney, for three poor widows, who receive £6. 10. a year among them. The poor-law union of Richmond comprises 46 parishes or places, under the care of 48 guardians, and contains a population of 17,927, according to the census of 1831.

The ruins and relics of antiquity possess extreme interest; of these, the principal is the castle, the site of which comprises nearly six acres: the remains show the great strength of the building whilst entire, and the

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great square tower, or keep, which was supposed to have been built at a rather more recent period than the other parts, and which was repaired in 1761 by the Duke of Richmond, is in good preservation. To the northward of the town are the ruins of a house of Grey friars, of which the tower is almost the only part remaining: It is a most beautiful structure, in the richest style of English architecture, ornamented with buttresses and pinnacles, and was erected shortly before the dissolution in 1538, at which time the society consisted of a master and fourteen brethren: the establishment was founded in 1258, by Ralph Fitz-Randal, Lord of Middleham. St. Nicholas' hospital, for sick and infirm people, and pilgrims, a short distance from the town, is of uncertain origin, but is mentioned so early as the 18th of Henry II.: the present building is supposed to have been erected soon after the dissolution of the religious establishments, and contains little of the original edifice. Nearly opposite the castle, on the other side of the river Swale, are the ruins of the priory of St. Martin, which was granted to the abbey of St. Mary, York, and richly endowed by Whyomar, Lord of Aske, chief steward to the Earl of Richmond, and founded in the year 1100, under John de Poppleton, the first prior; some fine Norman arches are nearly the only remains of this edifice. Richmond gives the title of Duke to the family of Lennox.

RICKERBY, a township, in the parish of STANWIX, ESKDALE ward, Eastern Division of the county of CUMBERLAND, 1¼ mile (N. E. by E.) from Carlisle; containing 74 inhabitants.

RICKERSCOTE, a township, in the parish of CASTLE-CHURCH, Eastern Division of the hundred of CUTTLESTONE, Southern Division of the county of STAFFORD, 1½ mile (S. S. E.) from Stafford: the population is returned with the parish. It is situated on the banks of the river Peak, near its confluence with the Stow, amid scenery highly picturesque and beautiful, and is distinguished by its valuable spa. The soil is a good light loam in a high state of cultivation; and the low lands, which are mostly in pasturage, have been greatly improved by drains and embankments, which protect them from inundations.

RICKINGHALL-INFERIOR (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of STOW, hundred of BLACKBOURN, Western Division of the county of SUFFOLK, ¼ of a mile (S. W. by W.) from Botesdale; containing 465 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Rickinghall Superior consolidated, valued in the king's books at £16. 5. 2½; present net income, £850; patron, G. St. Vincent Wilson, Esq.

RICKINGHALL-SUPERIOR (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of HARTISMERE, Western Division of the county of SUFFOLK, ½ of a mile (S. by W.) from Botesdale; containing 774 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, consolidated with that of Rickinghall-Inferior, and valued in the king's books at £19. 13. 11½. There is a National school for girls.

RICKLING (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of SAFFRON-WALDEN, hundred of UTTLESFORD, Northern Division of the county of ESSEX, 5½ miles (N. by W.) from Stansted-Mountfitchet; containing 447 inhabitants. This parish is separated from that of Quendon by the road to Newmarket, on which the village, consisting of several neatly-built houses, is pleasantly situated. The ancient manor-house, about a mile from the church, is a spacious quadrangular embattled structure, with a lofty gateway tower, and still retains much of its original grandeur. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; present net income, £168; patron, Bishop of London; appropriators, Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £275, and the vicarial for £124, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have respectively amounted to £72 and £30; the appropriate glebe comprises 17 acres, and the vicarial 6 acres, respectively valued at £24. 5. and £7. 16. 9. per annum. The church, an ancient edifice of stone, contains various interesting monumental inscriptions. A National school has been established.

RICKMANSWORTH (*ST. MARY*), a market-town and parish, in the union of WATFORD, hundred of CASHIO, or liberty of ST. ALBAN'S, county of HERTFORD, 24 miles (S. W. by W.) from Hertford, and 18 (N. W. by W.) from London; containing 4574 inhabitants. The name of this town, in ancient records, is written *Rykemeresweorth* and *Richmeresweard*, signifying the rich moor meadow. The manor, which, with four others, constituted the lordship of Pynesfield, formed a part of the demesne of the Saxon kings, and was bestowed by Offa of Mercia on the abbot and monks of St. Alban's, to whom it was confirmed by succeeding kings, and who retained it until their dissolution, when it reverted to the crown, and was given by Edward VI. to Ridley, Bishop of London, after whose martyrdom it was granted by Mary to his successor, Bonner, and in the reign of Elizabeth again became the property of the crown, and ultimately passed into private hands. The town is pleasantly situated in a valley, near the confluence of the rivers Colne and Gade with the Chess: these rivers are much frequented by anglers, being noted for trout, and the last, which rises in Buckinghamshire, turns several mills in its course. It is irregularly built, but its distance from London, combined with an agreeable adjacent country, renders it a desirable place of residence. Two constables and one headborough are appointed annually. Within the parish are several flour-mills and six paper-mills, affording employment to nearly 600 persons; there is also an extensive brewery. The manufacture of horse-hair seating for chairs, and of straw-plat, is carried on to a considerable extent; and the cultivation of water-cresses for the London market gives employment to many individuals. The Grand Junction canal passes through the town, and affords a communication with the metropolis and various parts of the kingdom. The market, formerly held on Wednesday, was granted by Henry III. for the benefit of the monastery of St. Alban's, during the abbacy of John of Hertford, but it has been discontinued of late years: there are fairs for cattle on July 20th and November 24th, and a statute fair on the Saturday before the third Monday in September.

The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16; patron and appropriator, Bishop of London. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £1385. 6., and the vicarial for £600, subject to the payment of rates; the glebe comprises 108 acres, valued at £217. 6. 9. per annum. The church has a large embattled tower of hewn flints at its western end; the body was, a few years since, rebuilt of brick,

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coloured in imitation of weather-stained stone: it contains 350 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £700 in aid of the expense. Some ancient ecclesiastical coins, and leaden and stone coffins, were discovered in digging for the foundation: over the altar is a beautiful window of painted glass, representing the Crucifixion; it was brought originally from St. Peter's at Rome, and purchased in Paris, in 1800, for £200. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents. A National school is endowed with £22 per annum, and is further supported by subscription: there is also a British school for boys at Mill-End, within the parish, and a Lancasterian school is partly supported by Mr. John Hull. There are two sets of almshouses, one belonging to the parish, and one endowed with £10 per annum by John Fotherley, Esq., in 1674. More Park, a splendid mansion in the vicinity, the property of the Marquess of Westminster, has been the residence of several distinguished characters, having been occupied at different times by Neville, Archbishop of York, in the reign of Henry VI.; by Cardinal Wolsey; by the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth, son of Charles II.; and by Lord Anson. On the high ground on the other side of, and close adjoining, the town, is Rickmansworth Park, now unoccupied. Rickmansworth was the birth-place, in 1553, of Sir Thomas White, a merchant-tailor, and lord mayor of London, who is honourably distinguished as the founder of Gloucester Hall (now Worcester College) and of St. John's College, Oxford; also of Merchant Tailors' school, London; and for his extensive charitable benefactions.

RIDDINGS, a market-town and chapelry, in the parish of ALFRETON, hundred of SCARSDALE, Northern Division of the county of DERBY, 3 miles (S.) from Alfreton, with which the population is returned. The new line of road from Manchester to Nottingham, and a branch of the Cromford canal, connected with Mansfield by a rail-road, pass through this place, which has recently obtained the grant of a market: there are extensive iron-works, and furnaces for smelting iron-ore, immense quantities of which, and of coal, are obtained in the immediate neighbourhood, and give employment to a large proportion of the inhabitants, of whom some are also employed in the adjacent mines, forges, &c., of Birch-wood and Codnor-Park. These establishments, formed about 1801, have been the cause of greatly increasing the population of Riddings, which, prior to that period, was but small; although in early ages it was a place of considerable consequence. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £40; patron, Vicar of Alfreton. The chapel having long been demolished, a new one, in the early English style, was erected in 1830, for the completion of which £1000 was subscribed, and the remaining expense was defrayed by the parliamentary commissioners. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists.

RIDDLES-QUARTER, a township, in the parish of LONG HORSLEY, union of MORPETH, Western Division of MORPETH ward, Northern Division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND; containing 200 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed at the neighbouring coal and lime works.

RIDDLESWORTH (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union and hundred of GUILT-CROSS, Western Division of the county of NORFOLK, 4½ miles (S. W. by S.) from East Harling; containing 76 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Gasthorpe united, valued in the king's books at £11. 2. 8½; present net income, £212; patron, T. Thornhill, Esq. There is a Sunday National school.

RIDGE (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of BARNET, hundred of CASHIO, or liberty of ST. ALBAN'S, county of HERTFORD, 3½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Chipping-Barnet; containing 347 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; present net income, £190: the patronage and impropriation belong to the Countess of Caledon. The church is principally in the later style of English architecture. A National school is supported by subscription. Here was a religious house, formerly an appendage to the abbey of St. Alban's, but now a private residence.

RIDGE, a tything, in the parish of CHILMARK, hundred of DUNWORTH, Hindon and Southern Divisions of the county of WILTS: the population is returned with the parish.

RIDGMONT (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of WOBURN, hundred of REDBORNESTOKE, county of BEDFORD, 3½ miles (N. E.) from Woburn; containing 992 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with Segenhoe, valued in the king's books at £9; present net income, £84; patron and impropriator, Duke of Bedford. The church contains 90 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £100 in aid of the expense. The church at Segenhoe has been long since demolished. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

RIDGWELL (*ST. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of HALSTED, hundred of HINCKFORD, Northern Division of the county of ESSEX, 5 miles (N. W.) from Castle-Hedingham; containing 713 inhabitants. The river Colne has its source in this parish, and there are also some fine springs of water. The ancient manor-house, so called from the appropriation of the manor to the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge, is still remaining; and there are also two ancient mansion-houses, one called Three Chimneys, belonging to Queen's College, Cambridge; and the other Causeway, from its situation near the Roman road. The village is on the road to Cambridge, and had formerly a market, which has been long discontinued: a fair is still held on the eve of the festival of St. Lawrence. The hamlet of Ridgwell-Norton consists of a few houses situated on a pleasant green. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; present net income, £178; patrons and impropriators, Master and Fellows of Catherine Hall, Cambridge. The church, an ancient structure, with a square embattled tower, consists of a spacious nave and chancel, with a north aisle extending the whole length of the building. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents; and a school is supported by subscription. This place is supposed to have been a Roman station; a tessellated pavement has been found.

RIDING, a township, in the parish of BYWELL-ST. ANDREW, union of HEXHAM, Eastern Division of TINDALE ward, Southern Division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 6 miles (E. S. E.) from Hexham; containing 151 inhabitants. A bridge was erected in 1822, across the dangerous ford of Dipton Burn. The Roman Watling-street passes through the township.

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RIDLEY, a township, in the parish of BUNBURY, union of NANTWICH, First Division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, Southern Division of the county of CHESTER, 6½ miles (W. by N.) from Nantwich; containing 100 inhabitants. Sir Thomas Egerton, an eminent lawyer, Lord Chancellor under James I., by whom he was created Viscount Brackley, was born here in the year 1540; he died in 1617.

RIDLEY (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of DARTFORD, hundred of AXTON, DARTFORD, and WILMINGTON, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, Western Division of the county of KENT, 3½ miles (N.) from Wrotham; containing 91 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 14. 9½.; present net income, £133; patron, William Lambard, Esq.

RIDLEY, a township, in the parish and union of HALTWHISTLE, Western Division of TINDALE ward, Southern Division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 5½ miles (E. by S.) from Haltwhistle; containing 233 inhabitants. It is environed by the rivers Allen and South Tyne, which afterwards form a junction. In the hamlet of Beltingham, in this township, is an ancient chapel, claimed as the domestic chapel of the lord of the manor of Ridley: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £76; patron, Vicar of Haltwhistle.

RIDLINGTON (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the hundred of TUNSTEAD, Eastern Division of the county of NORFOLK, 4½ miles (E.) from North Walsham; containing 205 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with the vicarage of East Ruston united, valued in the king's books at £4. 6. 8.; present net income, £208; patrons, Hon. C. Wodehouse, and the Dean and Canons of Windsor, the latter of whom are the appropriators of East Ruston.

RIDLINGTON (*St. MARY AND ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of UPPINGHAM, hundred of MARTINSLEY, county of RUTLAND, 2½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Uppingham; containing 262 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 1. 3.; present net income, £344; patron, Lord Barham.

RIDWARE, HAMSTALL, county of STAFFORD.—See HAMSTALL-RIDWARE.

RIDWARE, MAVESYN, (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of LICHFIELD, Northern Division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 4½ miles (E. by S.) from Rugeley; containing 576 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 2. 11.; patrons, H. M. Chadwick and J. N. Lane, Esqrs. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £470, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £23; the glebe comprises 17 acres, valued at £31. 17. per annum. Three schools are partly supported by subscription. This parish is bounded by the Trent, and intersected by the river Blythe and the Grand Trunk canal. A court leet is held annually for the Ridwares at Hamstall-Ridware and Aldridge alternately. About three miles north of the church are slight remains of Blythbury priory.

RIDWARE, PIPE (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of LICHFIELD, Northern Division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 4½ miles (E.) from Rugeley; containing 111 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £46; patron and appropriator, Chancellor in the Cathedral Church of Lichfield. The river Trent and the Grand Junction canal pass through the parish.

RIGSBY (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in union of SPILSBY, Wold Division of the hundred of CALCEWORTH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 1½ mile (W. by S.) from Alford; containing 99 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Alford.

RIGTON, a township, in the parish of KIRKBY-OVERBLOWS, Upper Division of the wapentake of CLARO, West Riding of the county of YORK, 6½ miles (N. E.) from Otley; containing 451 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

RIGTON, a joint township with Bardsey, in the parish of BARDSEY, Lower Division of the wapentake of SKYRACK, West Riding of the county of YORK, 4 miles (S. W. by S.) from Wetherby: the population is returned with Bardsey.

RILLINGTON (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of MALTON, wapentake of BUCKROSE, East Riding of the county of YORK; containing 955 inhabitants, of which number, 724 are in the township of Rillington, 3½ miles (E. N. E.) from New Malton. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 14. 9½; present net income, £105: it is in the patronage of the Crown; impropriator, Dr. Simpson. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists.

RILSDON, a chapelry, in the parish of BURNSALL, union of SKIPTON, Eastern Division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, West Riding of the county of YORK, 5½ miles (N. by W.) from Skipton; containing 115 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Peter.

RIMMINGTON, a township, in the parish of GISBURN, union of CLITHEROE, Western Division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, West Riding of the county of YORK, 5 miles (N. E.) from Clitheroe; containing 701 inhabitants. There is a school in which five children are paid for by George Lane Fox, Esq.

RIMPTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of SHERBORNE, forming a distinct portion of the hundred of TAUNTON and TAUNTON-DEAN, Western Division of the county of SOMERSET, 6½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Yeovil; containing 308 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 19. 9½.; present net income, £272; patron, Bishop of Winchester.

RIMSWELL, a township, in the parish of OWTHORNE, union of PATRINGTON, Southern Division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, East Riding of the county of YORK, 16½ miles (E.) from Kingston-upon-Hull; containing 144 inhabitants.

RINGEY or RINGWAY, a chapelry, in the parish of BOWDON, hundred of BUCKLOW, Northern Division of the county of CHESTER, 3½ miles (S. E.) from Altrincham: the population is returned with the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £112; patron, W. Egerton, Esq.

RINGLAND (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of ST. FAITH, hundred of EYNSFORD, Eastern Division of the county of NORFOLK, 7½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Norwich; containing 350 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £3. 6. 0½.; present net income, £60; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Ely. The east window of the

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church exhibits some ancient stained glass, representing several persons kneeling before a crucifix, and underneath them labels with Latin inscriptions. A school is partly supported by an endowment producing £22 per annum.

RINGLEY, a chapelry, in the parish of OLDHAM *cum* PRESTWICH, hundred of SALFORD, Southern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 7 miles (N. W.) from Manchester: the population is returned with the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £250; patrons, the Rectors of Prestwich, Bury, and Middleton. The chapel is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. A school-house was erected in 1840, by Nathan Walworth, who endowed it with land now producing an annual income of about £50.

RINGMER (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of CHAILEY, hundred of RINGMER, rape of PEVENSEY, Eastern Division of the county of SUSSEX, 9¾ miles (N. E. by E.) from Lewes; containing 1271 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, valued in the king's books at £13; present net income, £299; impropriator, Count D'Harcourt. The church is a capacious old edifice, consisting of three aisles and a chancel with two small chapels, but disfigured by a modern wooden steeple in lieu of an ancient one which fell into ruins: it contains several curious monuments. Broyle, in this parish, was one of the seats of the Archbishops of Canterbury, and had a park of 2000 acres in extent, containing deer, which is now under cultivation and in pasture. Artillery barracks were erected here during the late war, but are now disused as such; a portion is occupied as a lunatic asylum. Lady Barbara, Thomas, and Sybilla Stapley, in 1699, gave each £100 for teaching sixteen poor children: the annual income, amounting to £10, is applied in support of a National school. The dividends on £2000 Bank stock, left by Miss Hay, are distributed quarterly among aged and deserving poor of Glynd and Ringmer.

RINGMORE, a parish, in the union of KINGSBRIDGE, hundred of ERMINGTON, Ermington and Plympton, and Southern, Divisions of the county of DEVON, 4 miles (S. by W.) from Modbury; containing 309 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 10. 7½; present net income, £262; patron and incumbent, Rev. G. Butland. Two schools are partly supported by subscription.

RINGSFIELD (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of WANGFORD, Eastern Division of the county of SUFFOLK, 2 miles (S. W. by W.) from Beccles; containing 315 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with Little Redisham consolidated, valued in the king's books at £12; present net income, £488: it is in the patronage of Mrs. Postle. The church is a small ancient building, covered with thatch. There are some remains of the chapel of Little Redisham. Besides the church, there was anciently a free chapel belonging to the convent at Norwich, founded in 1174. The family of Barkes, Barts., had formerly their seat at the hall here.

RINGSHALL, a parish, in the union and hundred of BOSMERE and CLAYDON, Eastern Division of the county of SUFFOLK, 3¾ miles (W. S. W.) from Needham-Market; containing 337 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 18. 1½; patrons, Master and Fellows of Pembroke College, Oxford. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £540, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £99; the glebe comprises 92 acres, valued at £129. 17. per annum.

RINGSTEAD (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of THRAPSTON, hundred of HIGHAM-FERRERS, Northern Division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 2¾ miles (S. by W.) from Thrapston; containing 620 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Denford. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £384. 18. 6., and the vicarial for £145, subject to the payment of rates, which on the latter have, on the average, amounted to £30. There are also rent-charges of £10. 8. and £9. 13. 6. payable to the rector of Shetton, and to the vicar of Rounds. The church is principally in the early style of English architecture, with a tower and spire; it contains a plain ancient font on moulded shafts. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. At the hamlet of Mill Cotton are the remains of a square Roman camp, consisting of lofty ramparts, defended by a deep moat; and near it is the site of an ancient town, where fragments and foundations of walls, with a few coins, have been turned up by the plough. An income of about £30, arising from the charity estate, is annually distributed among the poor in clothing, fuel, &c.

RINGSTEAD, GREAT, a parish, in the union of DOCKING, hundred of SMITHDON, Western Division of the county of NORFOLK, 7¾ miles (W. by S.) from Burnham-Westgate; containing 524 inhabitants. It comprises the consolidated parishes of *St. Andrew* and *St. Peter*, the former of which is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9, and the latter a rectory, valued at £11. 6. 8.; patron, H. Styleman, Esq. A National school has been established.

RINGSTEAD, LITTLE (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the hundred of SMITHDON, Western Division of the county of NORFOLK, 8 miles (W. by S.) from Burnham-Westgate. The living is a sinecure rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 6. 8.; present net income, £49; patron, H. Styleman, Esq. The church has been demolished; and there is only a farm-house remaining.

RINGSWOULD (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the cinque-port liberty and union of DOVOR, though locally in the hundred of Cornilo, lathe of St. Augustine, Eastern Division of the county of KENT, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from Deal; containing 566 inhabitants. Kingsdown, in this parish, lies adjacent to the sea-shore, and from its being noticed in ancient charters, appears to have been a place of considerable importance, though it is at present only a small fishing village: by means of a capstan, the fishermen wind on shore their boats, commonly called Kingsdown boats. In a valley between two downs in the vicinity are vestiges of an encampment supposed to be of Roman construction. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 12. 6.; present net income, £352; patron and impropriator, Rev. John Monins. In the churchyard are two remarkably fine yew trees, one of which is 21 feet in girth. A National school has recently been erected for this and the adjacent parish of Walmer. A market and a fair, granted by Edward II. in the 5th year of his reign, were formerly held here, but both have been disused.

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RINGWOOD (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, partly in the Northern Division of the hundred of New Forest, but chiefly in the hundred of Ringwood, Ringwood and Southern Divisions of the county of Southampton; containing, with the extra-parochial liberties of Burley Lodge, Godshill, and Linwood, and exclusively of the extra-parochial district of Woodgreen, 4186 inhabitants, of which number, 3449 are in the town of Ringwood, 20 miles (W. S. W.) from Southampton, and 91 (S. W. by W.) from London. This place is of great antiquity, having been of considerable importance during the Saxon times, and was originally named *Regnum*, or "the town of the Regni," mentioned by Antoninus; and afterwards *Rinorid* and *Regnewood*, which, by a Saxon termination, denotes "the wood of the Regni." The town is situated on the eastern bank of the navigable river Avon, which, dividing eastward into three branches, over each of which is a stone bridge, afterwards collects its waters into a broad expanse, with an island in the middle, crossed by a causeway: it is well built, and consists principally of four streets; the inhabitants are supplied with good water, and the atmosphere is considered to be very salubrious. The manufacture of woollen cloth and stockings was formerly carried on to a considerable extent, but it has declined: here is a large brewery for ale. The market is on Wednesday, and fairs are held on July 10th and December 11th, principally for cattle and forest colts. Manorial courts are held twice a year, at one of which a constable is annually appointed; and petty sessions for the Ringwood Division are holden here. This town has been made a polling-place for the southern division of the county. The living is an endowed vicarage, with the chapelry of Harbridge annexed, valued in the king's books at £75. 5. 5.; present net income, £960; patrons and impropriators, Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge. Mr. John Lyne bequeathed £6 per annum to the minister, for preaching a monthly sermon preparatory to administering the Holy Sacrament; and the like sum for distribution among the poor communicants. The church is an ancient and spacious structure, but has undergone much modern alteration. There are places of worship for Independents and Unitarians. The free grammar school was founded in 1566, by Richard Lyne, who bequeathed a house and rent-charge of £13. 6. 8. for that purpose; this endowment having been subsequently increased by various bequests, the present annual income is upwards of £30; thirty boys are instructed, but classical tuition has not been required for several years. An exhibition of £6 per annum to either of the Universities was founded by Thomas Lyne, by will dated 1621, for a poor scholar from this school. Here is a National school for boys. The poor law union of Ringwood comprises 5 parishes or places, containing a population of 4907, according to the census of 1831, and is under the care of 9 guardians.

RIPE (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of West Firle, hundred of Shiplake, rape of Pevensey, Eastern Division of the county of Sussex, 6 miles (W. by N.) from Hailsham; containing 360 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 10.; patrons, Rector and Fellows of Exeter College, Oxford. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £470, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £101; the glebe comprises 33 acres, valued at £42 per annum. The church is a handsome structure, partly in the decorated, and partly in the early English, style; the windows were formerly filled with stained glass, of which there are now but slight remains. Here is a powerful chalybeate spring. A small school is conducted on the National plan.

RIPLEY, a chapelry, in the parish of Pentrich, union of Belper, hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, Southern Division of the county of Derby, 3½ miles (S. by W.) from Alfreton; containing 1997 inhabitants. This was anciently a market-town, chartered about the reign of Henry III., and is still a flourishing place. At Hartshay are extensive collieries. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Pentrich. By the liberality of the Duke of Devonshire and others, aided by a grant of £375 from the Incorporated Society, the present chapel was erected in 1820, and consecrated in 1821; it contains 400 free sittings. There are places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists and Unitarians. An urn, containing a number of coins of Gallienus, Carausius, Victorinus, and others, was discovered here in 1730.

RIPLEY, a chapelry, in the parish of Send, union of Guildford, Second Division of the hundred of Woking, Western Division of the county of Surrey, 6 miles (N. E.) from Guildford: the population is returned with the parish. This place is situated on the high road from London to Portsmouth, by Kingston, and is a post-town. The chapel is a very ancient building, and has been enlarged, and 228 free sittings provided, the Incorporated Society having granted £150 in aid of the expense. There is a place of worship for Baptists. George Ripley, the famous alchymist, and a Carmelite friar, whose works were printed at Cassel in 1549, is stated to have been born here.

RIPLEY (*All Saints*), a parish (formerly a market-town), partly in the Upper, but chiefly in the Lower, Division of the wapentake of Claro, West Riding of the county of York; containing 1219 inhabitants, of which number, 270 are in the township of Ripley, 23 miles (W. by N.) from York, and 208 (N. N. W.) from London. This place is situated on rising ground, about half a mile north from the river Nidd, and consists of one broad street, the old houses in which having been taken down, and replaced by others of stone, in the English style of architecture, at the expense of Sir W. A. Ingilby, Bart., it presents a very pleasing appearance, and the country surrounding it is highly cultivated and beautifully picturesque. The market was held on Wednesday, but it has fallen into disuse. The fairs are on Easter-Monday and Tuesday, and Aug. 26, principally for horses, sheep, and cattle.

The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £23. 8. 9.; patron, Sir William Amcotts Ingilby, Bart. The church contains some handsome monuments of the Ingilby family, among which is one to the memory of Sir Thomas de Ingilby, Justice of the Common Pleas in the time of Edward III., and in the churchyard there is a curious pedestal of an ancient cross, with eight niches, apparently intended for kneeling. A free school was founded and endowed, in 1702, by Mary and Catherine Ingilby; the present income is about £120 a year; the school was rebuilt in 1830. A school at Burnt Yates was founded by Admiral Long, in 1760, and endowed

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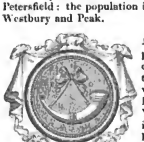
with property, which, with some small additions subsequently made to it, now produces £200 per annum. There are charitable endowments to the amount of about £40 per annum in the town of Ripley, the principal of which are Lord Craven's and Mrs. Hardy's. Ripley Castle, the seat of the Ingilby family, was erected in 1555, though so much modernized as to retain few traces of the original structure. Oliver Cromwell passed the night succeeding the battle of Marston Moor in this castle.

RIPLINGTON, a township, in the parish of WHALTON, union and Western Division of CASTLE ward, Southern Division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 7½ miles (W. S. W.) from Morpeth; containing 17 inhabitants.

RIPLINGTON, a tything, in the parish and hundred of EAST MEON, Petersfield and Northern Divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 6 miles (W. by N.) from Petersfield: the population is included in the return for Westbury and Peak.



Seal and Arms.

RIPON (*ST. PETER AND ST. WILFRID*), a city and parish, comprising numerous chapelries and townships, in the Lower Division of the wapentake of CLARO, West Riding of the county of YORK; and containing 14,692 inhabitants, of which number, 5080 are in the town of Ripon, which possesses separate jurisdiction, though locally in the liberty of Ripon, 23 miles (N. W. by W.) from York, and 212 (N. N. W.) from London. This town, which is of considerable antiquity, is supposed to derive its name from the Latin *Ripa*, from its situation on the bank of the river Ure. The earliest record we find respecting it is about the middle of the seventh century, when a monastery was founded here by Eata, abbot of Melrose in Scotland (the town at that time consisting of only 30 houses), which was subsequently given by Alfred, King of Northumbria, to Wilfred, Archbishop of York, who not only improved the monastery, but by his patronage of the town very much increased its wealth and consequence. In the ninth century it was plundered and burnt by the Danes, and so complete was the devastation, that only the remaining ruins denoted its former existence; it, however, recovered so quickly as to be incorporated a royal borough by Alfred the Great, in 886, but it shared in the destruction which Edred, in suppressing the insurrections of the Northumbrian Danes, carried through that province; and it had scarcely recovered from this devastation when it suffered from the unrelenting vengeance of William the Conqueror, who, after defeating the Northumbrian rebels, in 1069, laid waste the country, and so effectually demolished this town that it remained for some time in ruins, and at the period of the Norman survey it lay waste and uncultivated. The monastery, after its destruction by Edred, was rebuilt, chiefly by Oswald and his successors, Archbishops of York, and was endowed and made collegiate by Archbishop Aldred, about the time of the Conquest. Profiting by a period of comparative tranquillity, Ripon had again begun to revive, when it was once more exposed to the ravages of war by the progress of the Scots, under Robert Bruce, in the reign of Edward II., who, after exacting from the wretched inhabitants all that could be wrung from them, destroyed the town by fire. Aided by donations from the Archbishop of York and the neighbouring gentry, and by the industry of the remaining inhabitants, it so rapidly recovered as to be selected by Henry IV. for the residence of himself and his court, when driven from London by the plague; and the same calamity induced the Lord President of York to remove his court hither in 1604. In 1617, James I. passed a night here on his route from Scotland to London, and was presented by the mayor with a gilt bowl and a pair of Ripon spurs; and it was also visited by his unfortunate successor, Charles I., in 1633. In the great civil war it was taken possession of and held for the parliament, by the troops under the command of Sir Thomas Mauleverer, who defaced and injured many of the monuments and ornamental parts of the church, but they were at length defeated and driven from the town by a detachment of the king's cavalry, under Sir John Mallory of Studley.

Ripon is situated between the rivers Ure and Skell, over the former of which is a handsome stone bridge of seventeen arches, forming a commodious approach to the town from the north. The streets are narrow and irregular, but the houses, which are chiefly of brick, are, with few exceptions, well built: it is well paved, and was first lighted with gas in Nov. 1830: the inhabitants are plentifully supplied with water from the Skell, by an engine erected by the late Alderman Askwith. The theatre, built in 1792, has been converted into a riding-school. The public rooms at Low Skellgate were erected in 1834, at an expense of nearly £3000, by a proprietary of two hundred shareholders: they contain a spacious and elegant assembly-room, which is occasionally used for public meetings, a subscription library and news-room; a mechanics' institute, established in 1831; a dispensary, and various other accommodations, the whole forming a handsome pile, with extensive gardens tastefully laid out. The races, which had been long discontinued, were revived in 1837. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied and enriched with the beautiful grounds of Studley Park and the picturesque ruins of Fountains abbey. Studley Park, the seat of Mrs. Lawrence, is a spacious and handsome mansion, finely situated in a highly enriched demesne, and surrounded with a park of more than 600 acres, comprising much variety and beauty of scenery, and numerous interesting objects, among which are conspicuous the extensive and romantic ruins of the abbey, seated in a deeply-secluded vale, through which the river Skell pursues its course. Nearly adjoining the ruins of the abbey is Fountains Hall, an ancient structure in the Elizabethan style, combining with numerous other features to embellish this truly picturesque demesne. The river Ure was made navigable as far as Ripon by an act passed in 1767; and a second act, obtained in 1820, incorporated the proprietors by the style of "The Company of Proprietors of the River Ure Navigation to Ripon:" barges of from 25 to 30 tons' burden are employed in bringing coal and merchandise of various kinds from Hull, York, and other places, to the town, and are laden in return with lead, butter, and other produce. This place was formerly celebrated for its manufacture of spurs and wool-

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len cloths, but its present trade is somewhat limited: linen is manufactured to an inconsiderable extent, and during the season there is a weekly market for wool, which is much resorted to by the manufacturers from Leeds, Halifax, &c. The market is on Thursday: in the market-place, a spacious and well-built square, is an obelisk, 90 feet in height, erected in 1781, by William Aislabie, Esq., on the top of which are a bugle-horn and a spur-rowel, the arms of Ripon. Fairs are held on the first Thursday after the 20th day after Old Christmas-day, May 13th and 14th, first Thursday and Friday in June, Thursday after Aug. 2nd, first Thursday in Nov., and Nov. 23rd, for cattle and various kinds of merchandise. The town, though a borough by prescription, received charters from James I. and II., under which the government was vested in a mayor, 12 aldermen, 24 assistants, a recorder, town-clerk and subordinate officers. The mayor, recorder, and the two aldermen who had last served the office of mayor, were justices of the peace. The corporation at present consists of a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, for an abstract of which see the Appendix, No. I.; and the municipal limits have been made co-extensive with those for parliamentary purposes. The borough first sent members to parliament in the 23rd of Edward I.; in the reign of Edward II. the privilege was discontinued, but was revived in the time of Edward VI., and has been since exercised without interruption. The right of election was formerly vested in burgage tenants, the number of voters being 178; but the privilege has been extended to the £10 householders of the township of Ripon, and a small portion of that of Aismunderby *cum* Bondgate, including a district of 1549 acres in extent, of which the limits are minutely described in the Appendix, No. II. The present number of voters is about 600; the mayor is the returning officer. The mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace for the city and borough. A court military, for the recovery of debts to any amount, the officers of which are now appointed by the lord-lieutenant of the West-Riding, has jurisdiction within the borough and liberty, the latter of which now comprises the parishes of Ripon and Nidd with Killinghall. Justices of the peace for the liberty are appointed by the lord lieutenant of the West Riding, and, in conjunction with the recorder, hold sessions for the liberty; and petty sessions are held in the court-house every Friday, by the magistrates for the borough and liberty, and occasionally for the North and West Ridings of the county. The town has lately been made a polling-place for the West Riding. The building formerly used as the town-hall, erected in 1801, at the expense of Mrs. Allanson, of Studley, is a lofty, spacious, and handsome structure of freestone, with a portico of the Ionic order, and comprises assembly-rooms and a committee-room; it is now called Mrs. Lawrence's Hall, being the private property of that lady, and has not been used by the corporation since the passing of the Municipal Reform Act. There are a criminal court and a prison in connection with the liberty.

The ancient collegiate establishment, which, at the dissolution of the monastic establishments, possessed seven prebends and thirteen chantries, with subordinate officers, was refounded by James I., in 1604, who added a dean and six prebendaries, with a sub-dean, and endowed it with £247 per annum. By the act of the 6th and 7th of William IV., cap. 77, Ripon was made the head of a diocese, consisting of that part of the county of York which was previously in the diocese of Chester, of the deanery of Craven, and of such parts of the deaneries of the Ainsty and Pontefract as lie to the westward of the liberty of the Ainsty, and the wapentakes of Barkstone-Ash, Osgoldcross, and Staincross: it comprehends the archdeaconries of Richmond and Craven. The establishment consists of a bishop, dean, subdean, six canons, and two vicars choral, with inferior officers. The dean and canons have a prison, and are authorised, by charter of James I., to hold a court of pleas, called the Canon Fee Court, in which they appoint their own officers, the charter stating that such authority had long appertained to them. They may also hold a court of pleas every three weeks, but this court has fallen into disuse. The ancient collegiate church, now the cathedral of the diocese, is a large cruciform building, with two square towers at the western end, each 110 feet high, embattled and surmounted with pinnacles; and, in the centre, another square tower standing upon four pillars with arches, and ornamented with a cupola on its north-western angle: on each of these towers there was formerly a spire, those on the towers at the western end being each 120 feet in height, and that on the central tower still higher; but the latter having been blown down in 1660, causing considerable damage to the roof, the others were taken down. On the south side of the choir is the chapter-house, over which is the library, containing a good collection of ancient works, and portraits of many of the kings and queens of England. Under the nave of the cathedral is a chapel, in which is a place called St. Wilfred's Needle, which tradition says was used for the trial of female chastity. The bishop's throne and the stalls are ornamented with carved work; the east window, which is 51 feet by 25, and in which are the arms of James I., of England and France, of the ecclesiastical society, and of the town, is very magnificent, the painted glass having been lately renovated: there are many beautiful and curious monuments in the cathedral. The episcopal palace, erected at Bramley Grange, near the city, is a handsome structure; the demesne attached to it comprises about 110 acres. A new church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, erected and endowed at an expense of about £13,000, by the Rev. Edward Kilvington, was consecrated in 1837: it is a handsome structure of freestone, in the later style of English architecture, with a tower surmounted by a beautiful spire. The preferment is in the gift of the Society for the Purchase of Livings, as devisees under the will of the founder; net income, £240. There are two places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and one each for Independents and Primitive Methodists.

Arms of the Bishopric.

The free grammar school was founded and liberally endowed by Philip and Mary, in 1553: the management is vested in trustees, by whom the master and usher are appointed, the former of whom has a salary of £240 per annum, and the latter £90 per annum,

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with a rent-free residence and the privilege of taking a limited number of boarders. Jepson's hospital was founded and endowed by Zacharias Jepson, in 1672, for boarding, clothing, and educating twenty sons of poor freemen, or orphans: the number now is only ten, who at fifteen years of age are apprenticed, with a premium of £5 each: the present income is about £190 per annum. National schools are supported by subscription. The hospital of St. Mary Magdalene, situated in Stammergate, was founded and endowed by Thurstan, Archbishop of York, early in the twelfth century, and rebuilt by Dr. Hooke, Prebendary of Ripon, and master of the hospital, in 1674; it affords an asylum to six poor widows, who have a yearly allowance: the Dean of Ripon is usually the master, the appointment being in the gift of the Archbishop of York. A chapel adjoins the hospital, in which, on certain days, divine service is performed. The hospital of St. John the Baptist was founded by an archbishop of York, probably so early as the reign of King John: it is a small building, in which two poor women, who are named by the master, are lodged, and have a small annual allowance. The dean is also master of this hospital, under the appointment of the archbishop. The hospital of St. Anne, in Agnes' Gate, was founded in the reign of Edward IV., by one of the family of Neville, in which eight poor women are lodged, and receive a yearly allowance. At the eastern end of the town is a curious relic of antiquity, called Alla, or Ailo's Hill: it is a tumulus in the form of a cone, composed of sand, gravel, and human bones, and is supposed to derive its name from Ælla, King of Northumberland, who was slain in 867, fighting against the Danes. The circumference of this hill, at the base, is about 300 yards, and the height of the slope about 74 yards. The magnificent remains of Fountain's abbey, in Studley Park, are supposed to be the most perfect and splendid in the kingdom; the ruins occupy a space of about two acres, and this noble institution, at the period of its dissolution, covered nearly twelve acres of ground, and was valued at £1173 per annum. The ancient custom of blowing a horn three times at the mayor's door, and at the market cross, at nine o'clock every evening, continues, though that part of it which imposed a tax of fourpence upon every housekeeper, if any house or shop was robbed between that hour and sunrise the next morning, has ceased. Ripon is the birth-place of Dr. Beilby Porteus, late Bishop of London. The Right Hon. Fred. John Robinson, Viscount Goderich, was created Earl of Ripon in 1833.

RIPPINGALE (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Bourne, wapentake of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, county of Lincoln, 4½ miles (N.) from Bourne; containing 658 inhabitants. The living is a rectory in three parts, consolidated in 1795; two parts are valued in the king's books at £14. 7. 1., and the third at £7. 3. 9.; present net income, £895; patron, S. G. Heathcote, Esq. The church is a large structure, partly in the decorated and partly in the later English style, containing several fine tombs, the principal of which, being in a portion of the building used as a school, are much mutilated. The school is endowed with £8 per annum.

RIPPLE, a ward, in the parish of Barking, hundred of Becontree, Southern Division of the county of Essex, 10 miles (E. by N.) from London; containing 387 inhabitants.

RIPPLE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Eastry, hundred of Cornilo, lathe of St. Augustine, Eastern Division of the county of Kent, 2¾ miles (S. W. by W.) from Deal; containing 209 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 19. 4½.; present net income, £201; patrons, Rev. R. Mesham, and C. F. Palmer, and Thomas Huddleston, Esqrs. The church is in the early style of English architecture, and in the churchyard are two fine yew trees, of which one is very large. Near the church is a military work, thrown up by Cæsar in his route from the sea to his principal camp on Barham Down. There is also, in another part of the parish, a small oblong intrenchment, enclosing several small mounds.

RIPPLE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Upton-upon-Severn, partly in the Lower Division of the hundred of Pershore, but chiefly in the Lower Division of the hundred of Oswaldslow, Upton and Western Divisions of the county of Worcester, 3 miles (S. E. by E.) from Upton-upon-Severn; containing 972 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £42. 6. 4.; present net income, £1186; patron, Bishop of Worcester. There is a chapel of ease at Queenhill, in this parish. A school is supported by the rector. The river Severn passes through the parish, which abounds with good limestone. A monastery existed at Ripple so early as the year 770, in Bishop Mildred's time, and was granted to the church of Worcester, by Duke Ælfred, about the commencement of the ninth century. There are lands producing an aggregate rental of £122, derived from the bequests of Thomas Morris, in 1675, and others, which sum is appropriated to parochial purposes.

RIPPONDEN, a chapelry, in the parish of Halifax, wapentake of Morley, West Riding of the county of York, 5½ miles (S. W.) from Halifax, with which the population is returned. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £156; patron, Vicar of Halifax. The chapel, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, was rebuilt of the Tuscan order soon after the great flood that happened here in 1732, which not only did considerable injury to the ancient structure, but laid open many graves, and carried away bridges, mills, houses, and every other impediment to its progress. The cemetery is surrounded with ancient yew trees cut in the form of Saxon arches. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

RIPTON, ABBOTT'S (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the hundred of Hurstingstone, union and county of Huntingdon, 4 miles (N.) from Huntingdon; containing 365 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 7. 6.; present net income, £457; patron, J. B. Rooper, Esq. There is a chapel of ease at Wennington, in this parish. A school has been established by the rector, and is conducted on the National system.

RIPTON KING'S (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the hundred of Hurstingstone, union and county of Huntingdon, 3½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Huntingdon; containing 279 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 19. 7.; present net income, £179: it is in the patronage of the Crown.

RISBOROUGH, MONKS' (*St. Dunstan*), a parish, in the union of Wycombe, hundred of Aylesbury, county of Buckingham, 6¼ miles (W. N. W.) from Great Missenden; containing 1018 inhabitants. The living is

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a rectory, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, valued in the king's books at £30; present net income, £353. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. William Quarby, in 1727, bequeathed £2 per annum for teaching poor boys; and £100 bequeathed by the Rev. Dr. Hody, in 1706, and £150 by the Rev. Dr. Quarles, in 1727, are invested in land, producing together £32. 5. per annum, which is chiefly appropriated to apprenticing children, and partly to the support of a Sunday school. The great cross, called White Leaf Cross, cut on the side of the chalk hills near the village, is supposed to be a memorial of some victory obtained by the Saxons over the Danes.

RISBOROUGH, PRINCE'S (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, in the union of Wycombe, hundred of Aylesbury, county of Buckingham, 6 miles (W. by N.) from Great Missenden, and 37 (W. N. W.) from London; containing 2192 inhabitants. This place, which is situated at the foot of the Chiltern hills, derives its distinguishing appellation from having been the residence of Edward the Black Prince, whose palace is supposed to have been situated on a spacious area surrounded by a moat, now dry, in a field adjoining the churchyard. The manor had at an early period been granted by the crown to Richard, Earl of Cornwall and King of the Romans, who died in 1272; and at a later date it was assigned to Kstherine, Queen of Henry V., for her dower; it was sold by Charles I., in 1637, to certain citizens of London. The town, though greatly improved of late, is still badly paved and not lighted; it is abundantly supplied with water from wells. The market was established by charter of Henry III., who also granted the inhabitants other privileges, incinding exemption from toll, and from attendance at assizes, sessions, &c.; it was formerly on Saturday, but was changed to Thursday, on which day it is now held; it is a pitched market for corn, and pigs and sheep are also sold: there is an annual fair for cattle on May 6th. The market-house, a small brick building, was rebuilt in 1824. There is a small theatre.

The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £145; patron, John Grubb, Esq., who, with others, is the impropriator. The church is an ancient structure, with a neat spire; a gallery has been erected and 240 free sittings provided, the Incorporated Society having granted £150 in aid of the expense: it contains some monuments of crusaders, or Knights Templars, stone stalls, and other interesting relics of antiquity. There are two chapels in this parish, one dedicated to St. John, and the other situated at Lacey Green, the livings of which are perpetual curacies, in the patronage of the Incumbent of St. Mary's: net income of St. John's, £90; impropriators, J. Grubb, Esq., and others: net income of Lacey Green chapel, £91; impropriators, Earl of Burlington and others. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. Mrs. Chibnall, who formerly owned the manor, gave a sum of money to provide clothing for 24 poor women annually. Katherine Pye, in 1713, bequeathed property now producing £50 per annum, for educating and apprenticing children of Bradenham, Towersey, Prince's-Risborough, Hitchendon, and West Wycombe, and for other charitable uses. Richard Stratton, of Chelsea, in 1772, bequeathed £500 for placing one poor boy at Christ's hospital; and there are several minor bequests for apprenticing children and for clothing and fuel for the poor.

RISBRIDGE, MONKS', an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of Risbridge, Western Division of the county of Suffolk, 4¾ miles (N. W.) from Clare: the population is returned with Barnardiston. This place is the head of the poor law union of Risbridge, which comprises 26 parishes or places, containing a population of 16,192, according to the census of 1831, and is under the superintendence of 28 guardians.

RISBURY, a township, partly in the parish of Humber, and partly in that of Stoke-Prior, hundred of Wolphy, county of Hereford, 4¾ miles (S. E. by E.) from Leominster: the population is returned with the parish of Humber. Here are the remains of a Danish camp, enclosing an area of about 30 acres.

RISBY (*St. Bartholomew*), a joint parish with Roxby, in the union of Glandford-Bridge, Northern Division of the wapentake of Morley, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 8 miles (N. W. by N.) from Glandford-Bridge: the population is returned with Roxby. The living is a vicarage, united in 1717 to that of Roxby, and valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.

RISBY (*St. Giles*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Thingoe, Western Division of the county of Suffolk, 3¾ miles (N. W. by W.) from Bury-St. Edmund's; containing 332 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of Fornham-St. Genevieve united, valued in the king's books at £19. 10. 5.; present net income, £750: it is in the patronage of the Crown. The church has a round tower and other marks of antiquity. A school is supported by Sir E. Kaymastor and the Rev. J. D. Hastell; and a sum of £28. 12. 8., arising from a legacy of £200 by Lanncelot Danby, in 1812, and other bequests, is annually distributed in clothing, bread, &c., among the poor.

RISCA (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Newport, Upper Division of the hundred of Wentllooge, county of Monmouth, 5 miles (N. W. by W.) from Newport; containing 742 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £102; patron, Vicar of Bassaleg; appropriator, Bishop of Llandaff. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

RISE (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Skirlaugh, Northern Division of the wapentake of Holderness, East Riding of the county of York, 8½ miles (E. by N.) from Beverley; containing 164 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 0. 5.; it is in the patronage of the Crown. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £537. 15. 1., subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £64; the glebe comprises 53 acres, valued at £55 per annum. The church is an ancient dilapidated structure, containing several marble monuments to the Bethell family. A school is supported by Mr. Bethell.

RISEBROUGH, THORNTON, a township, in the parish of Normanby, union of Pickering, wapentake of Ryedale, North Riding of the county of York, 3¼ miles (W. by S.) from Pickering; containing 39 inhabitants.

RISEHOLME (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the wapentake of Lawress, parts of Lindsey, union and county of Lincoln, 2½ miles (N. by E.) from Lincoln; con-

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taining, with the extra-parochial district of Grainge de Ligne, 62 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4; patrons, Master and Fellows of Balliol College, Oxford. There is no church; but the Bishop of Lincoln having lately purchased the beautiful mansion and estate of Riseholme, is about to erect a church in the parish.

RISHANGLES (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Hartismere, Western Division of the county of Suffolk, 4 miles (S.) from Eye; containing 242 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 13. 1½.; present net income, £323; patron and incumbent, Rev. C. T. Elers. The church is of Norman architecture.

RISHTON, a township, in the parish and union of Blackburn, Lower Division of the hundred of Blackburn, Northern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster, 3½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Blackburn; containing 919 inhabitants.

RISHWORTH, a township, in the parish and union of Halifax, wapentake of Morley, West Riding of the county of York, 4 miles (S. W.) from Halifax; containing 1536 inhabitants. The Baptists have a place of worship here. A free grammar school, founded by John Wheelright in 1724, for the poorest of his tenants' children, is endowed with £411 per annum.

RISLEY (*All Saints*), a parish, in the hundred of Stodden, union and county of Bedford, 5½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Kimbolton; containing 871 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 7. 6.; present net income, £177; patron and impropriator, Lord St. John. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, also a Moravian establishment. A school is partly supported by subscription. A fair is held on Shrove-Tuesday. Near Melchburne House, the seat of Lord St. John, are the remains of the old castle, from which the family derive their title.

RISLEY, a chapelry, partly in the parish of Sandiacre, and partly in that of Sawley, union of Shardlow, hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, Southern Division of the county of Derby, 7½ miles (E. by S.) from Derby; containing 252 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Breason annexed; net income, £119; patron, Earl of Stamford and Warrington. A school-house was erected in 1718, by Elizabeth Gray, who endowed it with certain lands, now producing, with a rent-charge of £13. 6. 8. previously bequeathed by Catherine Willon, an annual income of about £380, for which from 50 to 70 boys, and about 50 girls, receive gratuitous instruction. The poor are entitled to be admitted into Smedley's almshouse at Ilkeston. Sir Hugh Willoughby, a native of this place, was employed to discover the north-west passage in the reign of Edward VI., but was frozen to death with his crew on the coast of Lapland, in 1554.

RISSINGTON, GREAT (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of Stow-on-the-Wold, Lower Division of the hundred of Slaughter, Eastern Division of the county of Gloucester, 5¾ miles (S.) from Stow-on-the-Wold; containing 468 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £22. 0. 5.; present net income, £647; patron, Lord Dynevor. A school is endowed with £2 per annum, and is further supported by the rector.

RISSINGTON, LITTLE (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Stow-on-the-Wold, Lower Division of the hundred of Slaughter, Eastern Division of the county of Gloucester, 3¾ miles (S.) from Stow-on-the-Wold; containing 231 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 3. 1½.; present net income, £294: it is in the patronage of the Crown. There is a National school.

RISSINGTON, WICK (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Stow-on-the-Wold, Lower Division of the hundred of Slaughter, Eastern Division of the county of Gloucester, 3 miles (S.) from Stow-on-the-Wold; containing 219 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 2. 6.; present net income, £206: it is in the patronage of the Crown. The church has been enlarged, and 30 free sittings provided, the Incorporated Society having granted £50 in aid of the expense. A school is supported by private charity. The old Fosse-way bounds the parish on the north-east.

RISTON, county of Norfolk.—See RYSTON.

RISTON, a joint township with Brompton, in the parish of Church-Stoke, hundred of Chirbury, Southern Division of the county of Salop, 7 miles (N. W.) from Bishop's-Castle: the population is returned with Brompton. The poor of this place are supported in the House of Industry at Forden, in the county of Montgomery.

RISTON, LONG (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of Skirlaugh, Northern Division of the wapentake of Holderness, East Riding of the county of York, 6¾ miles (E. N. E.) from Beverley; containing 379 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, united to the vicarage of Hornsea. There is a place of worship for Independents; also a National school, partly supported by an endowment of £12 per annum.

RITTON-COLTPARK, a township, in the parish of Netherwitton, union of Rothbury, Western Division of Morpeth ward, Northern Division of the county of Northumberland, 6 miles (S. by E.) from Rothbury; containing 58 inhabitants.

RITTON-WHITEHOUSE, a township, in the parish of Netherwitton, union of Rothbury, Western Division of Morpeth ward, Northern Division of the county of Northumberland, 5¾ miles (S.) from Rothbury; containing 31 inhabitants.

RIVAULX, a township, in the parish of Helmsley, union of Helmsley-Blackmoor, wapentake of Ryedale, North Riding of the county of York, 2¾ miles (W. by N.) from Helmsley; containing 225 inhabitants. An abbey, the first of the Cistercian order in Yorkshire, was founded here in 1131, by Walter L'Espec, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and at the dissolution possessed a revenue of £351. 14. 6. The venerable ruins of this once sumptuous monastery are situated near the rural village of Rivaulx, in a sequestered valley, through which winds the river Rye, on every side encompassed by heights crowned with majestic woods. The principal remains, which are those of the church and the refectory, exhibit a mixture of Norman and early English architecture; the choir, in particular, is a beautiful composition still in good preservation; it is 144 feet long by 63 feet wide, the transept 118 feet by 33, and the probable length of the nave 150 feet; which dimensions

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entitled it to rank amongst the largest, as it did with the most magnificent, abbey churches in the kingdom.

RIVENHALL (*St. Mary and All Saints*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Witham, Northern Division of the county of Essex, 9¾ miles (N. by E.) from Witham; containing 653 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 5. 5.; patron, Lord Western. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £950, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £201. 17.; the glebe comprises 136 acres, valued at £204 per annum. The church, an ancient edifice with an embattled tower surmounted by a shingled spire, has been entirely re-roofed and beautified by Lord Western. Three schools are partly supported by subscription. Thomas Tusser, author of a popular work, intituled "Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry," was born here, about the beginning of the sixteenth century.

RIVER (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of Dover, hundred of Bewsborough, lathe of St. Augustine, Eastern Division of the county of Kent, 2¾ miles (N. W.) from Dover; containing 560 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the high road to London; the manufacture of paper is extensively carried on and on the river Doure, which flows through the parish, are some extensive flour-mills. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 1. 0½.; present net income, £136; patron and appropriator, Archbishop of Canterbury. The church has been enlarged, and 140 free sittings provided, the Incorporated Society having granted £170 in aid of the expense. An infants' school is partly supported by subscription. Upon a hill on the north side of the parish several tumuli have been opened, each of which contained a skeleton, the head of a spear, and a sword about three feet long and two inches broad.

RIVER-GREEN, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of Morpeth, Western Division of Castle ward, Southern Division of the county of Northumberland, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from Morpeth; containing 48 inhabitants.

RIVERHEAD, a chapelry, in the parish and union of Seven-Oaks, hundred of Codsheath, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, Western Division of the county of Kent, 1½ mile (N. W. by N.) from Seven-Oaks: the population is included in the return for the parish. An episcopal chapel was erected in 1831 by the late Lord Amherst and M. Lambard, Esq., by whom it has been endowed, and by a grant of £700 from the Incorporated Society, for which 470 free sittings have been provided: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £45; patron, the present Lord Amherst, with reversion to the Vicar of Seven-Oaks. A house for the minister was also built by Lord Amherst, aided by a grant from the commissioners of Queen Anne's bounty. There is a small endowment for instructing ten poor children in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

RIVINGTON, a chapelry, in the parish of Bolton, union of Chorley, hundred of Salford, Southern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster, 4½ miles (E. S. E.) from Chorley; containing 537 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £90; patrons, the Inhabitants. The Unitarians have a place of worship here. Veins of lead and calamine have been worked in the neighbourhood. A free grammar school was founded about 1586, by the inhabitants, pursuant to letters patent granted by Queen Elizabeth, on petition of James, Bishop of Durham. The original endowment amounted to only £15 per annum, but, in 1823, the governors obtained permission of the crown to hold lands not exceeding the annual value of £400; the present income is upwards of £300: there are three masters, who instruct about 120 children, many of whom receive a classical education. On a lofty hill in this chapelry is an old building called the Pike.

RIXTON, a township, in the parish and union of Warrington, hundred of West Derby, Southern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster, 5½ miles (E. by N.) from Warrington; containing 906 inhabitants. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel.

ROACH or ROCHE (*St. Gonorde*), a parish, in the union of St. Austell, Eastern Division of the hundred of Powder, and of the county of Cornwall, 7 miles (S. W.) from Bodmin; containing 1630 inhabitants. This place is supposed to have derived its name from some remarkable rocks in the parish, on the principal of which are the remains of a small oratory or chapel, dedicated to St. Michael, and a cell anciently the habitation of Conan, a celebrated hermit, who afterwards removed to the see of St. Germans. The surface is undulated, rising in some parts into bold eminences; and Hainsborough, or Hensborough, one of the loftiest elevations in the county, and in which the river Fal has its source, is partly within the parish. In the streams which descend from this eminence, grains of pure gold are occasionally discovered, and some have been found of considerable size. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the tin stream works, of which there are several at this place; the tin is washed from the soil by artificial waterfalls formed for the purpose. A tin mine was opened in 1831, near the rock, which from its situation is called the Rock mine; and great quantities of China clay are raised in the parish, and sent to Liverpool for the potteries. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20; patrons, Trustees of the late John Thornton, Esq., with reversion to Samuel Thornton, Esq., in the event of their number becoming less than three. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £440, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £2. 15.; the glebe comprises 34 acres, valued at £60 per annum. The church, which was rebuilt in 1822, contains 100 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £70 in aid of the expense: it has a fine Norman font, and in the churchyard is an ancient cross. There are several places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and one for Bryanites. A National school is supported by subscription. One mile and a half to the north of the rock is Holy Well, said to be efficacious in curing diseases of children, of whom great numbers are brought for that purpose on Holy Thursday.

ROAD (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Frome, Eastern Division of the county of Somerset, 4½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Frome; containing 954 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Woolverton consolidated, valued in the king's books at £11. 9. 4.; present net income, £317; patron, Dr. Starky. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists; also a school supported by subscription. The manufacture of cloth

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is carried on here; and a fair for cattle and cheese is held on the Monday after August 29th. In the neighbourhood is a chalybeate spring.

ROADE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Harringstone, hundred of Cleley, Southern Division of the county of Northampton, 5 miles (S.) from Northampton; containing 553 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £70; patrons, Duke of Grafton and Rector of Ashton. There is a place of worship for Baptists. In this parish is a station of the London and Birmingham railway, which passes through it.

ROBERTS-BRIDGE, or ROTHER-BRIDGE, a village and posting-place, in the parish of Salehurst, hundred of Henhurst, rape of Hastings, Eastern Division of the county of Sussex, 5¾ miles (N.) from Battle: the population is returned with the parish. It takes its name from a bridge over the river Rother, which is here divided into three channels, and lies on the road between Tonbridge and Battle. An abbey to the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, for Cistercian monks, was founded here in 1176, by Alfred de S. Martino, the revenue of which at the dissolution amounted to £248. 10. 6.

ROBOROUGH (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Torrington, hundred of Fremington, Great Torrington and Northern Divisions of the county of Devon, 5½ miles (E. by S.) from Great Torrington; containing 584 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 8. 9.; present net income, £193; patron and incumbent, Rev. Thomas May. A school is conducted on the National system.

ROBURNDALE, a township, in the parish of Melling, hundred of Lonsdale, south of the sands, Northern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster, 8½ miles (E. N. E.) from Lancaster; containing 199 inhabitants.

ROBY, a township, in the parish of Huyton, union of Prescot, hundred of West Derby, Southern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster, 2½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Prescot; containing 401 inhabitants.

ROCESTER (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Uttoxeter, Southern Division of the hundred of Totmonslow, Northern Division of the county of Stafford, 4½ miles (N. by E.) from Uttoxeter; containing 1040 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £4; present net income, £69; patron, George Alsop, Esq.; appropriators, Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church, an ancient edifice, has been enlarged, and 270 free sittings provided, the Incorporated Society having granted £250 in aid of the expense. There are places of worship for Baptists and Methodists; also a National school. The rivers Churnet and Dove run through the parish, and unite a little below the village. In 1838 an act was passed for building a bridge over the river Dove. A canal passes from Uttoxeter to the Potteries, by which coal and lime are brought for the supply of the neighbourhood, as also goods from Liverpool and Manchester. A large cotton-mill, built by the late Sir Richard Arkwright, is now employed in doubling lace-thread. Two poor children are taught for a trifling annuity, the gift of Mary Biddulph. An abbey for Black canons, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, was founded here in 1146, by Richard Baconn, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was valued at £111. 11. 7.: no traces now remain.

ROCHDALE, (*St. Chad*), a newly enfranchised borough, market-town, and parish, and the head of a union, chiefly in the hundred of Salford, Southern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster, but partly in the Upper Division of the wapentake of Agbrigg, West Riding of the county of York, 50 miles (S. E.) from Lancaster, and 198 (N. N. W.) from London; containing 74,427 inhabitants. This place takes its name from the river Roche, on which it is situated, and appears, from the name of a part of the vale below Castle Hill, which is called Killer Dane, or Deyne, to have been celebrated for the slaughter of the Danes, who having, in their predatory incursions, penetrated into this part of the county, met with a signal overthrow. The castle, from which the township of Castleton has its name, but of which there are no traces, was one of the twelve Saxon forts which probably were destroyed in the frequent conflicts that took place between the Saxons and Danes in the tenth and eleventh centuries. The Roman Watling-street, leading from *Mancunium* to *Cambodunum*, traversed this parish; and in the neighbourhood have been found various Roman antiquities, among which were some brass coins of the reign of Claudius, and the right arm of a silver statue of Victory, ten inches in length, and weighing nearly six ounces, having about the wrist a loose armilla, and another united to it above the elbow; attached to the former was a plate of silver, inscribed *Victoriæ Leg. VI. Vic., Val. Rufus V. S. L. M.*; and near Rochdale, in 1820, was found a small iron box, containing a roulenu of brass coins of the Lower Empire in good preservation.

Rochdale is not distinguished by any events of historical interest, but owes its importance to the extent of its manufactures, which are comparatively of recent introduction, and to the produce of the mines of coal, and quarries of slate and stone, with which the district abounds. The town is pleasantly situated in a valley on the banks of the river Roche, and consists of several streets, which, though formerly narrow and inconvenient, have been widened, and in other respects greatly improved, under the provisions of an act obtained in the 50th year of the reign of George III. In 1824, a company was formed for the purpose of widening the principal street, and the road from Yorkshire to Lancashire; in which, and in erecting a market-house and town-hall, and other public improvements, they have expended more than £40,000. The stone bridge of three arches over the river Roche has been widened and greatly improved. Within a few paces to the east of it a handsome iron bridge has been constructed, for the accommodation of foot passengers; and about a quarter of a mile to the west is a stone bridge of one arch, connecting the town meadows with Pinfold, by a new line diverging from the old Bury road. The houses are chiefly built of brick, but several of the most substantial and respectable in the town and its vicinity are built of the fine freestone from the neighbouring quarries: the town is well paved, lighted with gas by a company established in 1824, whose works were erected at an expense of £12,000, and amply supplied with water brought from small rivulets near

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Moor-End, into four large reservoirs in Castleton, by a company established under an act of George III. Temporary barracks have been built for about 50 men. The environs are pleasant, abounding with fertile vales, sheltered by a range of high hills, called Blackstone Edge, and containing many handsome villas and agreeable walks. From Summer Castle, an ancient mansion, the late residence of Charles Smith, Esq., a celebrated sporting character, an extensive view is obtained of the town, and the surrounding hills and dales. The public subscription library and news-rooms are well supported; a Horticultural Society has been established, and is extensively patronised; there are several billiard-rooms; and a small neat theatre is occasionally opened: concerts take place in the public assembly-rooms, and races are held annually during the first week in July, which are well attended. A cricket club has been established, and there are various other sources of recreation. The principal branches of manufacture are those of baize, flannel, coating, kerseys, and woollen broad cloth: calicoes and strong cotton goods are made to a very considerable extent, and within the last few years, the spinning of cotton has been introduced with success, and is in a flourishing state, several new mills having been lately erected. The making of hats also constitutes an important part of the trade of this place. The factories are very extensive, and are increasing in number, and the town is gradually assuming a due share of importance as regards others in the manufacturing districts of Yorkshire and Lancashire. Since the American Tariff took place, the flannel trade has considerably declined, but the other branches of manufacture are prosperous: the woollen trade employs 12,000 persons, and produces about 8000 pieces weekly; and the cotton trade furnishes employment to about 6000 persons. The Rochdale canal, communicating with the Duke of Bridgewater's canal at Manchester, and the Aire and Calder canal, afford a facility of intercourse with the ports of Liverpool and Hull, and with the whole line of inland navigation: convenient quays and wharfs, for the loading and unloading of goods, have been constructed on the banks of the canal, and the basin is very capacious. The Manchester and Leeds railway passes through the parish. The market days are Monday and Saturday, the former for corn, wool, and manufactured articles of flannel; the latter for provisions of all kinds. The fairs are on May 14th, Whit-Tuesday, and Nov. 7th, for horses, cattle, and pedlery; there is also a fair, or rather a great mart, for wares on the first Monday in every month, which is generally well attended. This town has been constituted a borough, and empowered to send one member to parliament, the right of election being vested in the £10 householders: the borough comprises 1130 acres, of which the limits are minutely described in the Appendix, No. II.: the returning officer is annually appointed by the sheriff of the county. The parish is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, of whom some reside near the town; and the lord of the manor holds a court leet twice a year, and a court baron every third week, at which latter debts under 40s. are recoverable. The town has been made a polling-place for the southern division of the county. The town-hall is a neat and substantial building of brick, and contains an elegant saloon, in which the merchants and traders meet for the transaction of business, and for reading the newspapers. The gaol for the town, called the New Bailey, is a convenient building, adjoining the workhouse.

The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 4. 9½.; present net income, £1730; patron and appropriator, Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is a spacious and venerable structure, in the early style of English architecture, with a square embattled tower, crowned with pinnacles; the interior has some few remains of Norman character, and contains many ancient monuments, and an antique font: the churchyard is extensive, and a new cemetery has been added to it, which is peculiar for the neatness of its arrangement. The building stands on a lofty eminence, to which there is an ascent of 124 steps from the lower part of the town. St. Mary's chapel, a neat brick building, was erected in 1744, as a chapel of ease to the vicarage. The chapel dedicated to St. James, a handsome edifice of stone, in the later style of English architecture, with a square embattled tower, was erected in 1820: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £200; patron, the Vicar. There are several places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, Unitarians, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The free grammar school was founded in 1565, by Archbishop Parker, and the school premises were erected, on a piece of ground given for that purpose, by the Rev. Richard Midgley, then vicar of the parish: the institution is open to all boys of the parish for gratuitous instruction in the classics only, and there are 45 on the foundation, who pay £6. 6. per annum to the master for the other branches of their education. The school has an interest, in turn, with the schools of Middleton, in this county, and of Steeple-Ashton, in the county of Oxford, in two scholarships founded at Brasenose College, Oxford, by Dr. Radcliffe, Principal of that college. The Moss school, so called from its situation on Vicar's Moss, was founded in 1769, by Mrs. Jane Hardman, who endowed it with two small estates, for the instruction of 30 boys and girls: the master's salary, originally £40, has, from the improvement in the funds, been increased to £100, and 40 boys and 20 girls are instructed. A National school was erected in 1814, and is supported by subscription; and there are Sunday schools in connection with the established church and the dissenting congregations, in which more than 3000 children receive instruction. Numerous bequests have been made for the relief of the poor; and the produce of the rents of the King's Head and Red Lion inns is appropriated to the purpose of purchasing linen cloth, which is distributed every Christmas-day to the necessitous poor. There are also divers benevolent institutions, among which is a lying-in charity. The poor law union of Rochdale comprises six townships, under the care of 19 guardians, and, according to the census of 1831, contains a population of 52,387. About a mile and a half from the town, on the banks of the river Roche, is a romantic spot called "Tyrone's bed," where, according to generally received tradition, the Earl of Tyrone was concealed, when he fled from Ireland, in 1603, after his unsuccessful efforts to release his countrymen from the English yoke: the whole transaction, with a sketch of his life, has been interestingly narrated by Mr. Roby, of this town, in his "Traditions of Lancashire." The eccentric Mr. John

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Collier, a schoolmaster, painter, poet, and caricaturist, better known by the appellation of Tim Bobbin, and author of the "Lancashire Dialect," resided for fifty-seven years at Miln-row, in the township of Butterworth, in this parish, in the humble capacity of a village schoolmaster. Rochdale gives the title of Baron to the family of Byron.

ROCHE, county of Cornwall.—See ROACH.

Arms.

ROCHESTER, an ancient city and port, having separate jurisdiction, in the union of Medway, locally in the lathe of Aylesford, Western Division of the county of Kent, 8¼ miles (N.) from Maidstone, and 29 (E. S. E.) from London, on the road to Dover; containing, with the precinct of the Cathedral Church, part of Chatham, and Strood Intra, 9891 inhabitants. This place, the *Durobrivæ* of the Romans, and one of their stipendiary towns, was by the Saxons called "*Hrove ceastre*," from which by contraction its present name is derived. The Roman Watling-street from Canterbury passed through the city, which was defended by walls built, according to the Roman custom, in the direction of the Cardinal points, and extending for half a mile from east to west, and about a quarter of a mile from north to south. Little of its history has been recorded previously to the Saxon era, in the early period of which, Ethelbert, King of Kent, having been converted to Christianity by the preaching of St. Augustine, to whom he gave large possessions at Canterbury, founded a church in this city, which he erected into a see, and thus laid the foundation of its subsequent importance. In 676, Ethelred, King of Mercia, having made an irruption into Kent, plundered and nearly destroyed the city, which also suffered severely from repeated attacks of the Danes, who committed the most barbarous outrages. In 839, these ferocious invaders having landed at Romney, and defeated the troops sent to oppose them, plundered the city, and massacred the inhabitants; and, in 885, another party of them, under their leader Hasting, sailed up the Medway, and laid siege to Rochester, before which they threw up a strong intrenchment; the inhabitants opposed a vigorous resistance, and defended their city till Alfred coming to their assistance obliged the enemy to raise the siege, and retire to their ships with considerable loss. Athelstan, about the year 930, established three mints at Rochester, which at that time was one of the chief ports in the island, of which two were for the use of the king, and one for the bishop. On another invasion of the Danes, who in 999 appeared in the Medway, with a large fleet, the inhabitants, struck with terror at their approach, abandoned the city to their fury, and fled into the interior of the county. At the time of the Conquest, Rochester was given by William to his half-brother, Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, whom he created Earl of Kent, and who, in the reign of William Rufus, having headed a conspiracy against that monarch, in favour of Robert Duke of Normandy, was besieged in the castle, and deprived of his possessions, which reverted to the crown. In 1130, Henry I., with several of his nobles, attended at the consecration of the church of St. Andrew, in this city, by Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury: during the ceremony a dreadful fire broke out, which raged with such fury that the city was nearly reduced to ashes. In 1137, it was again burnt, and it had scarcely recovered from that calamity, when a third destructive fire spread with such rapidity and to such an extent, that traces of its devastation were visible for ages. In 1141, Robert Earl of Gloucester, chief general and counsellor of Matilda, after having effected that queen's escape, was himself taken prisoner at Winchester, and confined in the castle of this city, but was exchanged for King Stephen, who was soon afterwards made prisoner by Matilda's party. In 1215, the barons seized the castle, which they held against King John, who, having invested it with his troops, obtained possession after an obstinate defence, and ordered many of the garrison to be hanged. In the reign of Henry III., the castle was considerably repaired, and the walls strengthened, and the city was, by that monarch's liberality, greatly restored from the dilapidation it had previously suffered; Henry held a grand tournament here in 1251, in which the English knights entered the lists against all foreigners, without exception. In 1264, the castle was besieged by Simon de Montfort, on the part of the confederate barons, and successfully defended for the king by Edward Earl Warren; during this siege the bridge, and the tower upon it, both constructed of wood, were burnt. On the insurrection of Wat Tyler, in the reign of Richard II., a party of the rebels assaulted the castle, and took away by force one of their comrades, who had been placed there in confinement. Edward IV. repaired the castle and the walls of the city, and bestowed several privileges upon the inhabitants. In 1522, Henry VIII., accompanied by the Emperor Charles V., visited Rochester; and, in 1573, Queen Elizabeth, during her tour in Kent, remained here for five days, and conferred many marks of her favour on the citizens, by whom she was hospitably entertained. On the restoration of Charles II., that monarch, on his arrival from the Continent, passed through the city on his route to the metropolis, and was joyfully received by the mayor and corporation, who presented him with a silver basin and ewer; and, in 1688, James II., on his retreat from the capital, embarked privately at this port on board a tender lying in the Medway, which conveyed him to France.

The city is pleasantly situated on rather a low point of land, bounded on the west by the river Medway, which, pursuing a northerly course till it has passed the city, suddenly bends to the south-east, thus environing it nearly on three sides. On the river is a handsome stone bridge of eleven arches, connecting the city with Strood, which was built on piles, chiefly at the expense of Sir Robert Knolles and Sir John de Cobham, who, with several other gentlemen, bequeathed estates now fully adequate for keeping it in repair: they are vested in two wardens and twelve assistants, chosen annually from the commonalty, and incorporated by patent of Richard II., their powers having been afterwards enlarged by charter of Elizabeth: it is a handsome building, 560 feet long, and is defended by a stone parapet and balustrade. The bridge chamber, in which the records of the Bridge Corporation are kept, and the business of that trust transacted, is a neat building of

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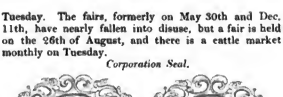
Portland stone, with a handsome portico, occupying the site of an ancient chapel, erected near the east end of the bridge, by Sir John de Cobham. The approach from the bridge is peculiarly striking; the magnificent remains of the stately castle, on an eminence rising abruptly from the Medway, and the view of that noble river, which expands to a considerable breadth, immediately beyond the bridge, with Chatham lines, and the martello towers ranged along the shores, contribute to heighten the effect.

The town, within the ancient walls, consists principally of one spacious street, intersected by several smaller, and is bounded by the bridge on the west, and on the east by St. Margaret's bank, connecting it with Chatham: the houses are in general respectable and of ancient appearance, interspersed with several timber and brick buildings; and the city is well paved, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water conveyed from an excellent spring near a field called the Vines. A Horticultural Society for Chatham and its vicinity has been formed, under the auspices of the nobility and clergy of the neighbourhood: one of its principal objects is the distribution of valuable prizes for encouraging labourers in the cultivation of cottage gardens. The theatre, a small neat building, is open occasionally; assemblies are held in a suite of rooms well fitted up, and there are floating baths. The Rochester and Chatham Literary and Philosophical Institution is of recent establishment, and, in concert with it, exertions are being made to erect a public library and museum. The environs are extremely pleasant, and contain several handsome villas; and on the north-west, on an easy ascent, are several streets of neat modern houses, called, from the owner of the estate, Troy Town: the air is salubrious, and the scenery pleasing, and on the banks of the Medway are extensive and beautiful promenades. The city, with the adjoining town of Chatham and Chatham dock-yard, is strongly fortified on the south side, and most of the works are of modern construction, having been erected since the peace of Amiens. Fort Pitt, partly in the parish of St. Margaret, and partly in Chatham, now used as a military hospital, and Fort Clarence, to the west of St. Margaret's church, now appropriated as a naval lunatic asylum, in conjunction with Chatham lines, form a regular series of defensive works, commanding the river Medway from Gillingham fort to Rochester bridge. As regards mercantile pursuits, Rochester enjoys a favourable situation on the river Medway, and possesses a considerable share of commerce, but it is not distinguished by any particular branch of manufacture. Most of the vessels belonging to the port are colliers, or coasting vessels, which bring supplies for the dock-yards at Chatham. The average number entering the port annually is about 320 foreign, and 120 British: the amount of duties paid at the custom-house, for the year ended Jan. 5th, 1837, was £17,096: the custom-house is situated near the site of the ancient market cross. The trade of the town principally arises from the great number of persons employed in the dock-yards, and temporary residents connected with the army and navy, in addition to a small degree of ship-building: the victualling-office has been removed to Sheerness. The oyster fishery is carried on to a considerable extent; large quantities are sent to London. The market, on Friday, is well supplied with fish and provisions of every kind; a corn market is held on Tuesday. The fairs, formerly on May 30th and Dec. 11th, have nearly fallen into disuse, but a fair is held on the 26th of August, and there is a cattle market monthly on Tuesday.

Corporation Seal.



Obverse. *Reverse.*

The city received its first charter of incorporation from Henry II., in 1165, and other charters, chiefly confirmatory, have been granted by subsequent monarchs till the time of Charles I., under whose charter, granted in the 5th year of his reign, the government was vested in a mayor, 11 aldermen, and 12 assistants, with a recorder, town-clerk, two chamberlains, a coroner, water-bailiffs, sergeants-at-mace, and other officers. The mayor, late mayor, recorder, and senior alderman, were justices. At present the corporation consists of a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, (for an abstract of which see the Appendix, No. I.); and the borough is divided into three wards, the municipal boundaries being co-extensive with those for parliamentary purposes. The city first exercised the elective franchise in the 23rd of Edward I., since which time it has regularly returned two members to parliament. The right of election was formerly vested in the freemen generally, not receiving alms, whether resident or non-resident, in number about 1200; but the non-resident electors, except within seven miles, have been disfranchised, and the privilege has been extended to the £10 householders of an enlarged district, which has been made to constitute the new elective borough, comprising 2821 acres, of which the limits are minutely described in the Appendix, No. II.: the old borough contained 2313 acres. The number of voters registered in 1838 was 1258: the mayor is the returning officer. A separate commission of the peace, appointing six justices, has been granted: the mayor and late mayor are justices by virtue of their office; and a day and night police have been established, consisting of a superintendent, two inspectors, 21 constables, and a station-house keeper, who are maintained at an expense of about £2000 per annum. The freedom is inherited by birth, or obtained by servitude. The corporation used formerly to hold quarterly courts of session for all offences within the city and liberties; and a court of portmote every fifteen days, for the determination of all pleas, and for the recovery of debts to any amount; but these courts have ceased to act. Petty sessions are held twice a week. A court of requests is held for the recovery of debts not exceeding £5, the jurisdiction of which extends over the parishes of Strood, Frindsbury, Cobham, Shorne, Higham, Cliff, Cooling, High Halstow, Chalk, Hoo, Burham, Wouldham, Halling, Cuxton, Chatham, Gillingham, and the ville of Sheerness, in the county of

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Kent. This city has lately been made a polling-place for the western division of the county.

The corporation has jurisdiction over the oyster fisheries in the river, and in the creeks and branches of the Medway, under an act of the 2nd of George II.; and the mayor and aldermen, assisted by a jury of free dredgers, held a court of admiralty, in which they made regulations for the opening, stocking, and shutting of the oyster beds; but the admiralty jurisdiction has been abolished. The free dredgers are governed by the same act, and no one can be free who has not served an apprenticeship of seven years to one of that body. The town-hall, erected in 1687, is a handsome brick building supported on duplicated columns of the Doric order: the hall is commodiously fitted up for holding the several courts, and for the transaction of the public business of the city: the ceiling is enriched with trophies, and with the city arms, together with those of Sir Cloudesley Shovel, at whose expense it was embellished; at the upper end are full-length portraits of King William and Queen Anne, by Sir Godfrey Kneller; there are also portraits of Sir Cloudesley Shovel, Sir John Jennings, Sir Thomas Colby, Sir Joseph Williamson, Richard Watts, Esq., and various other benefactors to the city: the area underneath is paved with Purbeck stone, and is appropriated to the use of the market. Behind it is a building formerly used as the gaol for the city; it was erected in 1809, and is now used as a station-house for the city police. The dock-house was erected on the site of the ancient guildhall (in which the assizes for the county were formerly held), at the sole expense of Sir Cloudesley Shovel, in 1706; it is a neat brick building, and over the dial of the clock are the arms of the founder.

Admiralty Seal, now disused.

The see of Rochester was established in 600, by Ethelbert, King of Kent, who, at the persuasion of St. Augustine, erected a church in this city, which he dedicated to St. Andrew, and establishing a monastery for Secular priests, appointed for their bishop, Justus, who had accompanied St. Augustine into Britain. At present it comprehends the western division of the county, and includes 91 parishes, in the deaneries of Rochester, Malling, and Dartford, separated from the see of Canterbury by the river Medway; but under the provisions of the act of the 6th and 7th of William IV., cap. 77, it is to consist of the city and deanery of Rochester, of the county of Essex (except those parishes which will remain in the diocese of London), and of the entire county of Hertford. The ecclesiastical establishment consists of a bishop, dean, an archdeacon, six prebendaries, six minor canons, a chancellor, eight choristers, a grammar master, twenty scholars, six poor bedesmen, and subordinate officers. The cathedral church, dedicated to St. Andrew, and rebuilt by Bishop Gundulph in 1080, is a spacious and venerable structure, in the form of a double cross, with a central tower, formerly surmounted by a spire, which has been taken down; the west front is a fine specimen of Norman architecture, elaborately enriched with sculpture, but the great window over the entrance is an insertion in the later style of English architecture, as are many of the windows in the nave and other parts of the building. On each side of the west door is a square tower; that on the north side has been lately rebuilt, and has a niche in which is a statue supposed to be that of Gundulph: a descent of several steps leads into the nave, which, with the exception of the windows, and a part near the transepts, is in the Norman style; the roof is supported on massive piers and circular arches, and, though now flat, has evidently been much loftier, and is finely groined. From the nave an ascent of ten steps leads through the arch of the stone screen into the choir, which is in the early English style of architecture, the roof finely groined, and the columns of marble from the quarries near Petworth in Sussex: the altar-piece is decorated with a painting, by West, of the Angel appearing to the Shepherds, and on the north of the altar, within the railing, are two very ancient tombs, supposed to have been erected for Bishop Lawrence de St. Martin and Bishop Gilbert de Glanville. There are several chapels, among which are the Lady chapel, where the bishop holds his consistory court; St. Edmund's, a square chapel, from which a door, now closed up, formerly led to the chapter-house; a small chapel in the south aisle of the choir, in which is a beautiful window in the decorated style; and at the north end of the eastern transept, the chapel of St. William, whose shrine is still preserved in it. On the east side of the north transept is a building, called Gundulph's Tower, but the style scarcely warrants the supposition of its having been built by him. The crypt, under the eastern part of the cathedral, is a fine specimen of the early English style; the roof is plainly groined, and, in that part of it which extends under the north isle, the architecture is scarcely to be distinguished from the Norman style. There are numerous ancient monuments, but they are much mutilated, and the inscriptions for the most part obliterated; among them is a statue in red-veined marble of Walter de Merton, founder of Merton College, Oxford: there are also monuments to Lord Henniker and his lady, by Bacon, Jun. This was anciently a priory of Secular priests, who were removed in 1087, by Bishop Gundulph, who placed in their stead Benedictine monks, whose revenue, at the dissolution, amounted to £486. 11. 5. The ancient chapter-house, now in ruins, has been a magnificent structure, and still displays the remains of several fine Norman arches; and the prebendal houses contain many relics of the monastic buildings.

Arms of the Bishoprick.

The city comprises the parishes of *St. Margaret* and *St. Nicholas*. The living of St. Margaret's is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; present net income, £389; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter. The church is an ancient structure with a tower, and contains 200 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £300 in aid of the expense: there are several ancient monuments and an antique font. The living of St. Nicholas' is a vicarage, with that of St. Clement's annexed, valued in the king's books at £20. 8. 9.; present net income, £136; patron, the Bishop.

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The church, which has been extensively repaired at different times, is a substantial and commodious edifice, principally in the later style of architecture, with a square embattled tower at the north-west angle: the roof of the nave is supported by a range of lofty columns and finely-pointed arches: there are some monuments of no great antiquity, and a very ancient stone font. The churches of St. Clement and St. Mary the Virgin have been demolished. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Unitarians. The Royal free grammar school, founded by Henry VIII., for the education of 20 boys, forms part of the establishment of the cathedral church, and is under the superintendence of the Dean and Chapter: there are four exhibitions of £5 per annum each, two to each of the Universities, which, on taking the degree of master of arts, are augmented to £6, and subsequently to £6. 13. 4. per annum: this school has also, with that of Maidstone, two of four exhibitions of £15 per annum each, with chambers, in University College, Oxford, founded by the Rev. Robert Gunsley. A free school was founded in 1701, by Sir Joseph Williamson, who bequeathed £5000 for its erection and endowment: the present income is about £600 per annum, and about 80 boys are instructed in the ancient and modern languages, the mathematics, astronomy, and navigation. Several distinguished naval characters have been educated in this establishment. Sir John Hayward having, in 1635, devised estates for charitable uses, his trustee, Mr. Francis Barrel, in 1718, appropriated £33 per annum to the payment of £12 annually to a master for teaching 20 poor boys, and £8 per annum to a mistress for teaching 12 poor girls, of the parish of St. Nicholas, and £10 per annum to a mistress for teaching 30 children of the parishes of Strood and Frindsbury. By order of the court of Chancery, in 1824, a house of industry was built from the produce of this bequest, for the residence of twelve single men who have seen better days; they receive no stipend, but are boarded in the house. Mr. Henry Barrel, in 1764, bequeathed funded property producing £4 per annum, for the support of a charity school; and Mr. John Baynard left £300 for the support of a Sunday school in the parish of St. Margaret. There are also a National and several Sunday schools, supported by subscription. Near the site of the ancient market cross is a house for the reception of poor travellers, founded by Richard Watts, Esq.: in this establishment six travellers, not being "rogues nor proctors," may claim a lodging for one night, and fourpence each: the term "proctor" was applied to concealed itinerant popish missionaries, who at that time were in the habit of wandering about the country to absolve the people from their allegiance: the funds originally left for the support of this institution, then amounting only to £36 per annum, now produce £2500 per annum; the annual expense averages about £52, and the surplus is, by a decree of the court of Chancery, appropriated to the support of the parochial poor. St. Catherine's hospital, founded in 1316, by Simond Potyn, for the support of lepers, and other diseased persons, is now appropriated as an almshouse for the reception of aged females; the buildings comprise fourteen dwelling-houses. Dr. Lamplugh, Dean of Rochester, and Bishop of Exeter, bequeathed £50 in trust to the corporation, to be lent, without interest, in sums varying from £5 to £10, to young tradesmen for four years; and there are various other bequests for distribution among the poor, and for other charitable uses.

The remains of the castle, which was erected after the Conquest, on the site of the ancient Roman fortress, consist principally of the keep, or great tower, in the south-west angle of an enclosed quadrangular area, 300 feet in length: it was built by Bishop Gundulph, and is considered one of the most entire and curious specimens of Norman military architecture now remaining; it is a square tower with angular turrets, 104 feet high, and 70 feet in breadth at the base; the walls are 12 feet in thickness, and a winding staircase in the east angle, communicating with every story, leads to the summit, from which a most extensive view of the surrounding country is obtained: the state apartments are on the second story, communicating with which is an arched gallery in the thick wall, extending round the whole tower: the walls of the castle and of the keep are of Kentish rag-stone, cemented with mortar, which by time has been rendered harder than the stone itself, and the whole fabric has acquired such a degree of solidity, as to have baffled an interested attempt to demolish it, for the value of the materials, which was made about the beginning of the last century. Several estates in Kent being held by the ancient tenure of Castle guard, on St. Andrew's day, O.S., a banner is displayed on the castle, when every tenant who does not attend and discharge his arrears is liable to have his rent doubled on every return of the tide, till payment is made. Some parts of the city walls remain entire, and the north-east angle in particular displays its height, form, and embrasures. Near Minor Canon-row is a small embattled tower, through which was the entrance into the cloisters of the priory, of which some parts are still remaining. At Boley Hill, to the south of the city, the Romans are supposed to have had a cemetery, and sepulchral urns and lachrymatories have been found there in great numbers: a part of the hill is, however, supposed to have been thrown up by the Danes, when they besieged the city, in 885. Under an elm tree on this hill the corporation hold a separate court leet for this small district, in which the recorder presides as steward, and appoints an officer, called the Baron of Boley, to whom it is supposed the custody of this place was entrusted by the governor of the castle: a court of pie-powder is also held here, under the mayor and two "discreet" citizens. Rochester gave the title of Earl to the facetious John Wilmot, in the reign of Charles II.

ROCHESTER-WARD, a township, in the parish of Elsdon, union of Bellingham, Southern Division of Coquetdale ward, Northern Division of the county of Northumberland, 12 miles (N.) from Bellingham; containing 467 inhabitants. A small village, called High Rochester, situated on the brow of a rugged eminence, occupies the site of the ancient *Bremenium*, the strongest of the Roman stations in the north, and previously the chief fortification of the Ottadini. Portions of the walls on the west and south-west sides still remain; they were seven feet in thickness, chequered with ashlar-work, and defended by triple ramparts of earth. The hypocaust was in the north-eastern part of the walls, and the conduits leading to it were, a few years since, in a tolerably perfect state. Numerous altars, urns, and other relics, have been found here; and in the neighbourhood are

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several rude sepulchral monuments of the ancient Britons, which prove that it must have been the scene of many sanguinary conflicts between the Ottadini and the Romans, before the conquest of the former.

ROCHFORD (*St. Andrew*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of Rochford, Southern Division of the county of Essex, 19½ miles (S. E.) from Chelmsford, and 40 (E. by N.) from London; containing 1256 inhabitants. It is situated on the small river Roche, from which it is supposed to derive its name, and is an irregularly built town, neither lighted nor paved, being supplied with water by a stream which runs through it, and from a pump erected in the market-place. The trade is principally in corn. The river Crouch is navigable to Broombills, within about a mile of the town, and affords great facility for the conveyance of corn, coal, and other merchandise, by vessels from 100 to 200 tons' burden. Considerable traffic also is carried on with the town of Southend, which is about four miles distant. The market is on Thursday; and the fairs are on Tuesday and Wednesday in Easter week, and on the Wednesday and Thursday after Sept. 29th, chiefly for toys: there is a market-house, built of wood, but not used as such, being occupied only as a store-room for wool. The magistrates for the hundred hold their sittings here on Thursday, once a fortnight, and occasionally weekly, for general business. This town has been made a polling-place for the southern division of the county. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20; patron, Hon. W. P. T. L. Wellesley. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £565, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £117; the glebe comprises 54 acres, valued at £81 per annum. The church, situated about a quarter of a mile west from the town, is a plain edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, and two aisles, with a lofty tower of very fine ancient brickwork. A gallery, containing 100 free sittings, was erected in 1827, at the expense of £40, by the Incorporated Society, and the church was repaired and beautified in 1828. There is a place of worship for Independents. A National school is supported chiefly by subscription; and a Lancasterian school is also supported by the Dissenters. Almshouses, in which six poor persons are lodged, were founded and endowed by Lord Riche, about the middle of the sixteenth century, for tenants of the Rochford estate; but the endowment affords no pecuniary assistance. A spacious workhouse for 300 inmates has been erected for the union, which comprises 23 parishes or places, under the care of 26 guardians, and contains a population of 12,953, according to the census of 1831. Rochford Hall, the greater part of which was destroyed by fire, about 60 years since, was the birthplace of the unfortunate Anna Boleyn, queen of Henry VIII.: it stands a short distance west of the town. Rochford gave the title of Earl to the family of Nassau, which, on the death of the late earl, Sept. 3rd, 1830, became extinct. At King's Hill, in this parish, is occasionally held what is called the Lawless Court. On the Wednesday morning next after Michaelmas day, the tenants or their agents are bound to appear at the first crowing of the cock, and offer their suit and service kneeling. The steward of the court, at this dark hour of the night, in a low tone of voice, and without any previous notice, calls over the names of all that are bound to appear; and he who does not answer, forfeits to the lord of the manor double his rent for every hour of his absence. All the business is transacted in whispers; and the use of pen and ink not being allowed, the deficiency is supplied by a coal. Some years since a tenant forfeited all his land for non-attendance, but it was restored to him on payment of a reasonable amercement. This court is fast falling into disuse, and is said to have originated in a conspiracy of certain tenants of the adjacent manors to excite a commotion. Coins of Philip IV. of Spain, Henry VIII., and Elizabeth, and several ancient weapons, have been found here.

ROCHFORD (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Tenbury, hundred of Wolphy, county of Hereford, 2½ miles (E. by N.) from Tenbury; containing 235 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Tenbury; impropriators, Trustees of G. Meredith, Esq., and others. An isolated portion of this parish, in Worcestershire, is, for election purposes, connected with the western division of that county.

ROCK, a chapelry, in the parish of Embleton, union of Alnwick, Southern Division of Bamborough ward, Northern Division of the county of Northumberland, 4¾ miles (N. N. E.) from Alnwick; containing 206 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £59; patron, Vicar of Embleton. The chapel is dedicated to St. Philip and St. James. Here is an endowed free school, with an income of about £7 per annum, for which, and small quarterages from the parents, 20 girls receive instruction.

ROCK (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of Cleobury-Mortimer, Lower Division of the hundred of Doddingtree, Hundred-House and Western Divisions of the county of Worcester, 4¾ miles (S. W. by W.) from Bewdley; containing 1307 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 11. 8.; present net income, £1001: it is in the patronage of Mrs. M. Wigley. At Heightington, in this parish, is a chapel of ease. A free grammar school was founded here by Edward VI., who endowed it with £4. 14. per annum, which is regularly paid out of the Crown rent; it is further supported by the interest of legacies and by private subscription. Another school is partly supported by some ladies. An almshouse, consisting of six apartments for as many poor widows, was founded and endowed with £20 per annum by the Rev. Dr. Walls, in 1724.

ROCK-SAVAGE, county of Chester.—See CLIFTON.

ROCKBEARE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of St. Thomas, hundred of East Budleigh, Woodbury and Southern Divisions of the county of Devon, 6 miles (E.) from Exeter; containing 530 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9; present net income, £148; patron, the Bishop of Exeter; impropriators, T. Porter, Esq., and others. Lawrence Colesworthy, in 1702, bequeathed £4 per annum for teaching poor children.

ROCKBURNE (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Fordingbridge, Ringwood and Southern Divisions of the county of Southampton, 3½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Fordingbridge; containing 517 inhabitants. The living is a donative; net income, £624; it is in the patronage of Lady Coote; impropriators,

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Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge, and W. J. Yonge, Esq.

ROCKCLIFF, a parish, in the union of CARLISLE, ward, and Eastern Division of the county, of CUMBERLAND; containing 885 inhabitants, of which number, 463 are in the township of Church-town, and the remainder in that of Castle-town, 4½ miles (N. W.) from Carlisle. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Esk, on the north-west by the Solway Firth, and on the south-west by the river Eden, the latter of which is navigable to the village of Rockcliff, which is situated to the east of Port Carlisle. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £94; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. Within reach of the tide is a remarkable spring, with a scum floating on its surface, which turns paper to a complete golden hue.

ROCKCLIFF, CASTLE, a township, in the parish of ROCKCLIFF, ward, and Eastern Division of the county, of CUMBERLAND, 5½ miles (N. W.) from Carlisle; containing 422 inhabitants. The river Eden is here crossed by an iron bridge of three arches, on the road to Gretna-Green, three miles distant. Some remains of a small castle, built by the Lords Dacre, are still visible: it was garrisoned by Leonard Dacre, when in rebellion against Queen Elizabeth, in 1570, and was taken possession of by Lord Hunsdon, for the queen, in February of the same year.

ROCKFIELD (*St. Kenelm*), a parish, in the Lower Division of the hundred of SKENFRITH, union and county of MONMOUTH, 2 miles (N. W.) from Monmouth; containing 279 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 3. 1½.; patron, Robert Williams, Esq.

ROCKHAM, a hamlet, in the parish of AMBERLEY, hundred of WEST EASWRITH, rape of ARUNDEL, Western Division of the county of SUSSEX, 6 miles (N. E. by N.) from Arundel: the population is returned with the parish. The chapel is demolished.

ROCKHAMPTON (*St. Oswald*), a parish, in the union of THORNBURY, Lower Division of the hundred of LANGLEY and SWINEHEAD, Western Division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 2½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Thornbury; containing 220 inhabitants. It is partly bounded by the navigable river Severn. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15; present net income, £249; patron, Danvers Ward, Esq.

ROCKINGHAM (*St. Leonard*), a parish, in the union of UPPINGHAM, hundred of CORBY, Northern Division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 25 miles (N. N. E.) from Northampton; containing 296 inhabitants. This place, formerly a market-town, is situated in the midst of Rockingham Forest. On the top of a hill, the declivity of which is occupied by the village, a castle was erected by William the Conqueror, for the defence of the extensive iron-works then existing in the adjacent woodlands. Here was convened, in 1094, the council of barons, bishops, and clergy, which sat for the purpose of determining the dispute between William Rufus and Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, respecting the right of episcopal investiture. Of the castle, the two massive bastions which flanked the gateway are the only remains. The tower and part of the body of the church were destroyed in the great civil war during the siege of the castle, which was garrisoned for the king by its proprietor, Sir Lewis Watson, afterwards created Lord Rockingham. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 2. 3½.; present net income, £81; patron, Lord Sondes, who supports a school. The river Welland runs through the parish.

ROCKLAND (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of HENSTEAD, Eastern Division of the county of NORFOLK, 6½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Norwich; containing 437 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of St. Margaret, and a medicty of Holverstone consolidated, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; present net income, £320; patrons, President and Fellows of Queen's College, Cambridge. The churchyard formerly contained two churches; that now in use is dedicated to *St. Mary*, but that of *St. Margaret* has been demolished.

ROCKLAND (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of WAYLAND, hundred of SHROPHAM, Western Division of the county of NORFOLK, 3¾ miles (W. by N.) from Attleburgh; containing 322 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, united, with that of Caston, to the rectory of Rockland-St. Andrew, and valued in the king's books at £10. 19. 4½.

ROCKLAND (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of WAYLAND, hundred of SHROPHAM, Western Division of the county of NORFOLK, 3½ miles (W.) from Attleburgh; containing 136 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with those of Caston and Rockland-All Saints united; net income, £1022; patron and incumbent, Rev. B. Barker.

ROCKLAND (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union and hnndred of WAYLAND, Western Division of the county of NORFOLK, 4¾ miles (W. N. W.) from Attleburgh; containing 298 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 16. 5½.; patron and incumbent, Rev. J. T. Bird. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £260, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £46; the glebe comprises 20 acres, valued at £28 per annum. There is a rent-charge of £6. 15. payable to the rector of Rockland-All Saints.

ROCLIFFE, a township, in the parish of ALDBOROUGH, Lower Division of the wapentake of CLARO, West Riding of the county of YORK, 1½ mile (W. S. W.) from Boroughbridge; containing 265 inhabitants.

ROD, a joint township with Little Brampton and Nash, in the parish of PRESTEIGN, union of KNIGHTON, hundred of WIGMORE, county of HEREFORD, 2 miles (S. S. E.) from Presteign; containing 157 inhabitants.

RODBASTON, a township, in the parish of PENKRIDGE, Eastern Division of the hnndred of CUTTLESTONE, Southern Division of the county of STAFFORD, 1¾ mile (S. by E.) from Penkridge: the population is returned with the township of Penkridge.

RODBORNE, a chapelry, in the parish and hundred of MALMESBURY, Malmesbury and Kingswood, and Northern, Divisions of the county of WILTS, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Malmesbury; containing 155 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to the Holy Rood.

RODBORNE-CHENEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of HIGHWORTH and SWINDON, hundred of HIGHWORTH, CRICKLADE, and STAPLE, Swindon and Northern Divisions of the county of WILTS, 3 miles (N. W. by N.) from Swindon; containing 574 inhabit-

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ants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £17; present net income, £96; the patronage and impropriation belong to Mrs. Evans. A school is endowed with £20 per annum.

RODBOROUGH, a parish, in the union of STROUD, hundred of LONGTREE, Eastern Division of the county GLOUCESTER, 1 mile (S. W. by W.) from Stroud; containing 2141 inhabitants. This place was a hamlet in the parish of Minchinhampton, from which it has been separated, and made a distinct parish. The village is pleasantly situated on the south bank of the river Stroud. The manufacture of woollen cloth is carried on extensively at six mills, affording employment to 2000 of the inhabitants. The small village of Dudbridge, partly in this parish, was formerly celebrated for the dyeing of scarlet, for which the water of the river Strond is peculiarly favourable. The living is annexed to the rectory of Minchinhampton. A morning lectureship is endowed with lands in the parishes of Bisley and King's Stanley, the gift of Edmund de Rodborough and Hugh de Noteling, and is in the patronage of the Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, Oxford. The church, formerly a chantry to the priory of Minchinhampton, is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. There is a place of worship for Independents; and a school is endowed with 34 acres of land, and with the interest of £770 in the funds, for which 30 children are educated. Richard Clutterbuck, who, though blind, was endowed with an extraordinary mechanical and musical genius, and a remarkably acute faculty of hearing; and Sir Andrew Halliday, physician to the king, and whose ancestors for 700 years possessed property in the parish, were natives of this place.

RODDAM, a township, in the parish of ILDERTON, union of GLENDALE, Northern Division of COQUETDALE ward and of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 5½ miles (S. S. E.) from Wooler; containing 118 inhabitants.

RODDEN, a parish, in the union and hundred of FROME, Eastern Division of the county of SOMERSET, 2 miles (E. by S.) from Frome; containing 295 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £220; patron and incumbent, Rev. J. M. Rogers. The church, built at the expense of the parishioners, about 1640, was enlarged in 1832, and contains 150 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £50 in aid of the expense. A school is partly supported by subscription.

RODDINGTON (*ST. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union of WELLINGTON, Wellington Division of the hundred of SOUTH BRADFORD, Northern Division of the county of SALOP, 5 miles (N. W. by W.) from Wellington; containing 423 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; present net income, £247; it is in the patronage of the Crown. The river Rode and the Shrewsbury canal pass through the village. A rental of £17. 17., arising from the legacies of Walter Davis, in 1674, and William Tayleur, in 1792, is distributed among the poor twice a year.

RODE-HUISH, a chapelry, in the parish and hundred of CARHAMPTON, Western Division of the county of SOMERSET, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Dunster: the population is returned with the parish.

RODE, NORTH, a township, in the parish of PRESTBURY, union and hundred of MACCLESFIELD, Northern Division of the county of CHESTER, 3½ miles (N. E.) from Congleton; containing 256 inhabitants. A school is supported partly by an endowment of £16. 10. per annum, for which twenty children are instructed.

RODE, ODD, a township, in the parish of ASTBURY, union of CONGLETON, hundred of NORTHWICH, Southern Division of the county of CHESTER, 4 miles (S. W. by S.) from Congleton; containing 1300 inhabitants. The Grand Tronk canal passes through this township. A day school for 80 boys and another for 60 girls are supported partly by endowment and partly by the liberality of Randle Wilbraham, Esq., of Rode Hall, and his family.

RODLEY, a township, in the parish of WESTBURY-UPON-SEVERN, hundred of WESTBURY, though locally in the duchy of Lancaster. Western Division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 5 miles (E. by N.) from Newnham: the population is returned with the parish.

RODMARTON (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of CIRENCESTER, hundred of LONGTREE, Eastern Division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 6 miles (W. S. W.) from Cirencester; containing 369 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 1. 3.; present net income, £476; patron and incumbent, Rev. Daniel Lysons. The old Akeman-street passes near the south-eastern boundary of the parish. In a field called Hocbery, a tessellated pavement, with coins of Antoninus and Valentinian, was discovered in 1636. A farm-house at Hasleden, in this parish, is supposed to have been at one time a monastery; and attached to the old manor-house at Tarlton are the remains of a chapel. Samuel Lysons, Vice-President of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and author of the splendid work on Roman antiquities, entitled "*Reliquiæ Britanniæ Romanæ*," was born here in 1763, and died in 1819: he was also the author of the "*Magna Britannia*," in which he was assisted by his brother, the rector of this parish, also a native, and sole author of the "Environs of London."

RODMELL (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of NEWHAVEN, hundred of HOLMESTROW, rape of LEWES, Eastern Division of the county of SUSSEX, 3½ miles (S. by E.) from Lewes; containing 350 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 6. 0½.; present net income, £375; patron, Bishop of Chichester. The church is principally in the early style of English architecture. There was formerly a chapel at Northese. A school is partly supported by subscription. The river Ouse runs through the parish, which is also intersected by a branch of the ancient Ermin-street, in a direction towards Newhaven.

RODMERSHAM (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of MILTON, Upper Division of the lathe of SCRAY, Eastern Division of the county of KENT, 2 miles (S. E. by S.) from Sittingbourne; containing 311 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 6. 8.; present net income, £115; patron and impropriator, Wm. John Lushington, Esq. The church is a large and handsome edifice, in the early style of English architecture, with an embattled tower at the west end built of square bricks; in the chancel are four elegant canopied stalls, thought to have been intended for the Knights of St. John of Jeru-

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salem, to whom the church belonged, when they came to visit their estate.

RODNEY-STOKE, county of SOMERSET.—See STOKE, RODNEY.

RODSLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of LONGFORD, hundred of APPLETREE, Southern Division of the county of DERBY, 4½ miles (S. S. E.) from Ashbourn; containing 183 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A school is supported by a trifling bequest from Lady Coke, and some small annual subscriptions.

ROEHAMPTON, a hamlet, in the parish of PUTNEY, Western Division of the hundred of BRIXTON, Eastern Division of the county of SURREY, 5½ miles (S. W. by W.) from London: the population is returned with the parish. This place is pleasantly situated at the western extremity of Putney heath, bordering on which are several handsome villas of the nobility and gentry. Roehampton Grove, formerly called Putney Park, in the reign of Charles I., belonged to the Earl of Portland, and was subsequently the property of Christiana, Countess of Devonshire, a lady distinguished for her talents, who is said to have had some share in the restoration of Charles II., who frequently visited her after his Restoration. A chapel attached to this mansion, erected by Lord Portland, was taken down in 1777, by Thomas Parker, Esq., then proprietor of Roehampton Grove, who built a new chapel at a short distance. It is now the property of B. Gosling, Esq. A chapel of ease is about to be erected here. An infants' school is supported by subscription. This place suffered great injury from a violent hurricane, which occurred October 15th, 1780, and extended from Lord Besborough's mansion to Hammersmith, tearing up trees in its course, and driving them to a considerable distance; some buildings were unroofed, and a windmill was thrown down.

ROFFORD, a liberty, in the parish of CHALGROVE, hundred of EWELME, county of OXFORD, 4½ miles (W. S. W.) from Tetsworth; containing 28 inhabitants.

ROGATE (*ST. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union of MIDHURST, hundred of DUMPFORD, rape of CHICHESTER, Western Division of the county of SUSSEX, 5½ miles (W. N. W.) from Midhurst; containing 901 inhabitants. This parish borders on the county of Hants, and abounds with sandstone. The village is pleasantly situated on the road from Midhurst to Petersfield. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 5.; present net income, £212: it is in the patronage of the Crown; impropriators, eight of the Landowners. The church is in the early style of English architecture. There is a place of worship for Independents. At Durford are some small remains of an abbey, founded in 1160 by Henry Hoes for Premonstratensian canons, and dedicated to St. John the Baptist; the revenue, at the dissolution, was estimated at £98. 4. 5. A stone coffin was found in the ruins.

ROGERSTONE, a hamlet, in the parish of BASSALEG, union of NEWPORT, Upper Division of the hundred of WENTLLOOGE, county of MONMOUTH, 2¾ miles (W.) from Newport; containing 870 inhabitants.

ROGGIET, a parish, in the union of CHEPSTOW, Lower Division of the hundred of CALDICOTT, county of MONMOUTH, 6½ miles (S. W.) from Chepstow; containing 40 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Ifton united, valued in the king's books at £12. 6. 0½; present net income, £186; patron, Sir C. G. Morgan, Bart.

ROKEBY (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of TEESDALE, wapentake of GILLING-WEST, North Riding of the county of YORK, 1¼ mile (N. W. by W.) from Greta-Bridge; containing, with Eggleston Abbey, 211 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 3. 9.; present net income, £160: it is in the patronage of the Crown. The church was formerly situated near the manor-house, and its site is now marked by heaps of rubbish and a few grave-stones; it was demolished about the middle of the last century, and the present small structure erected by Sir Thomas Robinson. A school is chiefly supported by J. B. S. Morritt, Esq. This parish is situated on the rivers Tees and Greta, and the vicinity is replete with beautiful scenery, which has been celebrated by the poetry of Sir Walter Scott and Mr. Mason, the latter of whom made it his favourite retreat. A Roman road led through the parish, and here are vestiges of an ancient encampment, near which various inscribed stones and other Roman relics have been found. In a close adjoining the embattled keep of Mortham, the ancient residence of the Rokebys, is a large tomb, removed thither from Eggleston abbey, the sides of which are ornamented with shields.

ROLLESBY (*ST. GEORGE*), a parish, in the hundred of WEST FLEGG, Eastern Division of the county of NORFOLK, 5½ miles (N. E.) from Acle; containing, with the inmates of the house of industry for the hundreds of East and West Flegg, 717 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £17; present net income, £642; patron J. Ensor, Esq. Two schools are chiefly supported by the rector. A sum of £15, the rental of land awarded under an enclosure act, is annually expended in coal for the poor.

ROLLESTON, a chapelry, in the parish and union of BILLESDON, hundred of GARTREE, Southern Division of the county of LEICESTER, 10 miles (E. by S.) from Leicester; containing 41 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. John.

ROLLESTON (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of SOUTHWELL, partly in the Northern, and partly in the Southern, Divisions of the wapentake of THURGARTON, Southern Division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 4½ miles (W. by S.) from Newark; containing 586 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 1. 3.; present net income, £246; patrons and appropriators, Chapter of the Collegiate Church of Southwell. The village is situated on the river Trent, which receives a smaller stream that bounds the parish on the west.

ROLLESTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BURTON-UPON-TRENT, Northern Division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 3¼ miles (N. N. W.) from Burton-upon-Trent; containing 866 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 19. 7.; present net income, £664; patron, Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The river Dove runs through the parish. Petty sessions are held every Monday at the Spread Eagle Inn. A free school was founded about 1520, by Robert Sherbourne, Bishop of Winchester, who endowed it with an annuity of £10, to which

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subsequent benefactions have been added, producing together an income of £37 a year, which is applied to the instruction of 45 children. Near the school are ten almshouses, called the Hospital, for aged people of both sexes, endowed in 1672, by Mr. Rolleston.

ROLLRIGHT, GREAT (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Chipping-Norton, hundred of Chadlington, county of Oxford, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Chipping-Norton; containing 438 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 9. 4½.; present net income, £250; patrons, Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, Oxford. The church is a handsome structure, in the early style of English architecture, with a lofty square embattled tower, in the west front of which are elegant windows: on the south side is a fine Norman doorway and a beautiful porch, near which is an ancient cross. The interior is finely arranged, and lighted with windows of beautiful design: part of the ancient rood-loft is remaining, and part of the image of the holy rood is preserved as a scarce relic. There is a chapel belonging to the Rev. Mr. Bulteel; and a place of worship for Baptists. The Rev. James Parker, in 1780, bequeathed £100 towards the support of a school. This parish is noted for its corn, turnips and sheep.

ROLLRIGHT, LITTLE, a parish, in the union of Chipping-Norton, hundred of Chadlington, county of Oxford, 2½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Chipping-Norton; containing 29 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.; present net income, £130; patron, Sir John Reade, Bart. The church is a small edifice, with a tower built in 1617, by William Brower, Esq., lord of the manor. There are in this parish some stones set up in the form of a circle, the diameter of which is 35 yards, termed the Rollright Stones, and supposed to be the remains of a Druidical temple. They are situated at the extreme verge of the county, bordering on Warwickshire, and vary from five to seven feet in height; and at the distance of about 80 yards, in the latter county, is a stone eight feet and a half high, seven feet broad, and twelve inches in thickness, called the King Stone. At the distance of about 300 yards from the circle are also five stones, called the Whispering Stones. This parish was noted among agriculturists for a peculiar breed of cattle, called the Rollright breed.

ROLLSTONE, or ROWLESTON (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Amesbury, forming a detached portion of the hundred of Elstub and Everley, Salisbury and Amesbury, and Southern, Divisions of the county of Wilts, 5½ miles (W. by N.) from Amesbury; containing 39 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 19. 5½.; present net income, £150: it is in the patronage of the Crown.

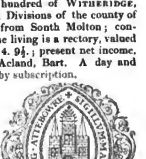
ROLVENDEN (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Tenterden, hundred of Rolvenden, Lower Division of the lathe of Scray, Western Division of the county of Kent, 2½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Tenterden; containing 1507 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; present net income, £104; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church is principally in the later style of English architecture; galleries have been erected containing 140 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £200 in aid of the expense. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Major John Gibbon, in the year 1707, bequeathed property amounting to £921. 4. three per cent. consols., producing £47. 2. 9. per annum, for teaching and apprenticing poor children. There is a National school.

ROMALD-KIRK (*St. Romald*), a parish, in the union of Teesdale, wapentake of Gilling-West, North Riding of the county of York; containing 2507 inhabitants, of which number, 380 are in the township of Romald-Kirk, 6 miles (N. W.) from Barnard-Castle. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £58. 14. 2.; present net income, £773; patron, J. Bowes, Esq. The church is an ancient cruciform structure, with a large square tower crowned with pinnacles: it contains several handsome monuments. There is a chapel of ease at Laith-Kirk, in this parish. John Parkin, in 1632, bequeathed £300, now producing £20 per annum, for which all the poor children of the parish are entitled to free instruction in the National school. This has been made a polling-place for the North Riding.

ROMANBY, a township, in the parish and union of North-Allerton, wapentake of Allertonshire, North Riding of the county of York, ¼ of a mile (S. W.) from North Allerton; containing 325 inhabitants. It derived its name from the Roman road passing by it.

ROMANSLEIGH (*St. Remon*), a parish, in the union of South Molton, hundred of Witheridge, South Molton and Northern Divisions of the county of Devon, 3¼ miles (S. by E.) from South Molton; containing 217 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 14. 9½.; present net income, £183; patron, Sir T. D. Acland, Bart. A day and Sunday school is supported by subscription.

ROMFORD (*St. Edward the Confessor*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the liberty of Havering-atte-Bower, Southern Division of the county of Essex, 17 miles (S. W.) from Chelmsford, and 12 (E. N. E.) from London; containing 4294 inhabitants. This town is supposed by Dr. Stukeley to occupy the site of the Roman station *Durolitum*, and he considers its name to be a contraction of Roman-ford, in which opinion he is supported by the eminent antiquary, Smart Lethuellier, Esq.; others, however, derive it from a ford over a small stream running into the Thames, called the Rom, which intersects the town, and is crossed by a bridge. It is situated on the high road from London to Norwich, and consists chiefly of one long and wide street, which is well paved, and lighted with gas; the houses are tolerably good, and the inhabitants are well supplied with water. A brewery for ale and porter has been established here for nearly a century. The Eastern Counties railway has been extended to this place, and that portion of it which is open to the public terminates at Barrack-lane. In 1836, an act was passed for making a railway



Corporation Seal.

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from Romford to Shell haven, and for constructing a tide-dock at its termination: this work is commonly called the Thames Haven railway. The market, held on Wednesday, was granted in 1247; it is the general market for all kinds of agricultural produce, cattle, &c., and is numerously attended. There is also one on Tuesday for calves, and one for hogs was formerly held on Monday, but is now discontinued. There is a fair on Midsummer-day for horses and cattle, and a statute fair for hiring servants, on the market days next before and after Sept. 29th. The market-place and tolls have been purchased of the crown by Hugh M'Intosh, Esq., with the privilege of appointing the high steward and deputy-steward. The parish, which, with the parishes of Hornchurch and Havering, constitutes "the liberty of Havering-atte-Bower," was formerly considered one of the wards of Hornchurch; but by an act of parliament passed for the regulation of the poor, in 1786, it is recognised, so far as relates to civil jurisdiction, as a separate parish, and comprises the wards of Collier Row, Harold's Wood, Noke Hill, and the Town; as regards ecclesiastical affairs, it is still partly dependent on the parish of Hornchurch. The earliest charter was granted by Edward the Confessor, which has received several confirmations and additions. The government is vested in the high steward, the deputy-steward, and one justice elected by the inhabitants of the liberty, all of whom exercise magisterial authority: they are a corporation, and have a patent authorising them, at their own quarter sessions, which are held on the Friday after the county quarter sessions, to try for all manner of offences, high treason not excepted, upon payment of a trifling fee; but no commission of this kind has been applied for of late years; and also to hear and determine, every three weeks, all actions for debt, trespasses, ejectments, and replevins, in a court of ancient demesne. The tenants of this liberty claim exemption from toll everywhere throughout the realm, both for goods and cattle sold, and provisions purchased; from payment towards the county expenses, and also a personal exemption from being empanelled on juries and inquests, save within their own liberty, with various other privileges: the county magistrates have no jurisdiction within the liberty. The court-house is in the market-place, and beneath it is a small gaol for the liberty. The town has been made a polling-place for the southern division of the county.

The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford. The great and small tithes of the whole liberty were given, by William of Wykeham, to the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford: the great tithes are now demised to two laymen, and the small tithes of Havering and Romford to the chaplain of Romford, and those of Hornchurch to the chaplain of Hornchurch. The church was erected in 1407, and consists of a nave, north aisle, and chancel, with a tower at the west end; in the east window is the figure of the patron saint, in fine old painted glass: there are several ancient monumental tablets and effigies, of which the most remarkable are, one to Sir Anthony Coke, Ambassador to Queen Elizabeth, who died in 1576, and was interred here; and two others to the memory of Sir George Hervey, Knt., and his daughter. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists, the first having an endowment of £90 per annum and a house for the minister. A free school, for children of both sexes, was erected in 1728, and has been endowed with various benefactions, amounting to more than £1300; it is further supported by subscription, and is on the National plan; 90 of the children are clothed and instructed gratuitously. An almshouse was founded by Roger Reed, in 1483, for the support of five poor men and their wives; one of them, called the ruler, receives £48. 15., and the others £36 per annum each, with clothing and coal, and each of the widows is allowed £16 per annum, with coal and clothing: the present value of the endowment is £422. 10. per annum: the almshouse was rebuilt in 1784. The new union workhouse was erected at an expense of £10,000: the union comprises ten parishes or places, under the care of 24 guardians, and, according to the census of 1831, contains a population of 19,521. Here were anciently a guild and a chantry; the revenue of the former was valued, at the dissolution, at £4. 10. 2., and of the latter at £13; also an hospital, a cell to that of Mount St. Bernard, in the Savoy, London, founded at an early period, and dedicated to St. Nicholas and St. Bernard. There is a mineral spring, of some repute among the poor people of the neighbourhood, in the park of Gidea Hall. Francis Quarles, the poet, and author of "The Divine Emblems," cupbearer to the Queen of Bohemia, and afterwards secretary to Archbishop Usher, whom he accompanied to Ireland, was a native of this place; he died in 1644.

ROMILY, or CHAD-KIRK, a chapelry, in the parish and union of STOCKPORT, hundred of MACCLESFIELD, Northern Division of the county of CHESTER, 4 miles (E.) from Stockport; containing 1290 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £94; patron, Rector of Stockport. The chapel, dedicated to St. Chad, was rebuilt by subscription in 1746. The Peak Forest canal passes through the chapelry.

ROMNEY-MARSH, a liberty, in the lathe of SHEPWAY, Eastern Division of the county of KENT. This is a tract of land lying on the southern coast of Kent, between the uplands and the sea-shore, although the general name is usually given to the whole level between Hythe and Rye, comprehending the districts of Walland Marsh, Denge Marsh with South Brooks, and Guildford Marsh. *Romney Marsh*, properly so called, contains about 24,000 acres; it is ten miles in length from east to west, and four in breadth, at the broadest part; comprising within it, in the whole or in part, the parishes of Aldington, Fawkenhurst, Bonnington, Newchurch, Bilsington, Ruckinge, Orlestone, Warehorne, Snargate, Brenzett, Snave, Ivy-church, St. Mary, Hope, New Romney, Burmarsh, Dymchurch, Orgarswick, and Blackmanstone. A charter of incorporation was granted by Edward IV., incorporating a body under the style of the "Bailiff, Jurats, and Commonalty of Romney Marsh." The management of the drainage is vested in the lords of twenty-three manors in and adjoining the Marsh, who, with the above-named bailiff, jurats, and commonalty (which latter have one vote), are called Lords of the Marsh. Scarcely any place in England has equal privileges with this corporation, the charter empowering them to purchase lands and tenements, to have a common seal, to hold a court every three weeks, and pleas of action, real and personal, civil and cri-

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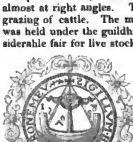
minal, and to choose yearly four justices of the peace, besides the bailiff, and to have the benefit of all writs, fines, forfeitures, and amerciaments, with various other privileges, and exemption from many charges. These were granted, as the letters patent mention, to invite men to inhabit the Marsh, then much deserted, on account of the danger of foreign invasion, and the unwholesomeness of the soil and situation. They appoint a bailiff, as chief supervisor of the works, who is generally approved of and appointed likewise Bailiff of the Corporation of the Marsh, the jurats of which are also appointed jurats by the Lords, for the view of the repairs, &c., of the walls, the management of the drainage and sewers, the taxation of the scots, and other accustomed matters relating to that business. Courts, called the Lath, are holden for these purposes, both by the Lords and the Corporation, at Newhall in Dymchurch; a grand lath yearly on Whit-Thursday, and two other laths, usually in March and at Michaelmas. The Marsh is defended against the sea by an artificial wall, called Dymchurch Wall, extending in length 1060 rods, which is the sole barrier that prevents the sea overflowing the whole of the level; and as it is for the common safety, it is supported, as are the three grand sluices through it, by scots levied over the whole. The expenses of its maintenance are great; and it seems desirable, for the general safety, that it should have a more competent supervision than its present state supposes. Romney Marsh gives name to a poor law union, comprising nineteen parishes or places, under the care of nineteen guardians, and containing a population of 4859, according to the census of 1831. The union house is at New Romney. *Walland Marsh*, containing within its bounds the parishes of Fairfield, Brookland, and Midley, and parts of those of Appledore, Snargate, Ivy-church, Old and New Romney, and Lydd, consists of about 16,500 acres, and lies to the westward of Romney Marsh: it extends five miles from north to south, and four from east to west. *Denge Marsh* with *Southbrooks*, situated wholly within the parish of Lydd, contains nearly 3000 acres, and lies to the southward of Walland Marsh. *Guildford Marsh* contains about 3300 acres, and adjoins Walland Marsh on the westward. These three districts are under the jurisdictions of separate commissions of sewers, and are in the several corporate jurisdictions, much intermixed, of New Romney and Lydd, and the counties of Kent and Sussex.

Arms.

ROMNEY, NEW (*St. Nicholas*), a decayed market-town, a cinque-port, and parish, having separate jurisdiction, in the cinque-port liberty of Romney, union of Romney Marsh, Eastern Division of the county of Kent, 34 miles (S. E.) from Maidstone, and 68 (S. E. by E.) from London; containing 983 inhabitants. This place, of which the name is probably derived from the Saxon *Rumen-ea*, "a large watery expanse, or marsh," arose from the decay of the haven at Old Romney, by the retiring of the sea, and, in contradistinction to that town, obtained the appellation of New Romney. At the time of the Conquest it was a place of considerable importance, divided into twelve wards, and containing five parish churches, of which that of St. Nicholas is now the only one remaining. It was, soon after that period, given by William the Conqueror to his brother Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, whom that monarch created Earl of Kent, and was subsequently made a cinque-port, to which the towns of Old Romney and Lydd were added as members, though not included within its jurisdiction. In return for such privileges, it was charged with the duty of supplying five ships of war for the service of the king. In the 15th of Edward I. an irruption of the sea inundated an extensive tract of land, destroyed the populous village of Bromhill, and a considerable part of the town, diverted the course of the river Rother, and ruined its fine haven on the western shore; since which time it has shared the fate of its predecessor, and, though still respectably inhabited, has as a port fallen into decay. On several occasions Romney, as a cinque-port, furnished a complement of five ships duly manned and equipped for naval engagements, especially in the reigns of John, Edward III., Henry VII., and Henry VIII. The town is situated on rising ground near the centre of Romney-Marsh, and consists of one broad well-paved street, with a smaller one intersecting it almost at right angles. The chief trade arises from the grazing of cattle. The market, formerly on Saturday, was held under the guildhall; and there is still a considerable fair for live stock on Aug. 21st.



Corporation Seal.

New Romney is a borough by prescription: the inhabitants received the first charter of incorporation from Edward III., under the style of "Barons of the Town and Port of Romney:" a new charter was granted by Elizabeth, under which the town is now governed: the corporation consists of a mayor, twelve jurats, and common-councilmen, with a recorder, chamberlain, town-clerk, and other officers, under the style of "Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty:" the mayor is chosen annually upon Lady-day, from among the jurats. A court, called a Brotherhood and Guestling, connected with the business of the various cinque-ports and their members, is held, when necessary, on the Tuesday next after St. Margaret's day. A court of record for pleas to an unlimited extent was granted by Charles II., to be held by the mayor and jurats: no writs have been issued of late years, but the court is still open to suitors. Sessions are held quarterly, and by adjournment every six weeks, in the guildhall, a neat structure of brick cemented so as to resemble stone. Two representatives, under the title of Barons, were returned to parliament before the 2nd of William IV., when the borough was disfranchised: the right of election was in the corporation; the mayor was the returning officer. It has been made a polling-place for the eastern division of the county.

The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 16. 3.; present net income, £160; patrons and impropriators, Warden and Fellows of All Souls' College, Oxford. The church is a spacious edifice, consisting of

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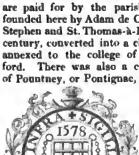
three aisles and three chancels, and a square tower at the west end, with several portions of Norman architecture, and some in the later styles, and contains a variety of monuments and brasses. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. About 150 children are instructed in a National school, for which a house was, in 1820, erected on a piece of land given by Miss Children. An hospital was founded in 1610, and endowed with land by John Southland, for the maintenance of a governor, who must be a scholar of Oxford or Cambridge, four poor persons, and two poor children, the latter to be instructed by the governor in the English language and arithmetic, until they are fourteen years old: the governor is appointed by the bailiff of Romney Marsh, and the poor persons and children by the mayor, as vacancies arise. John Blake, in 1728, bequeathed a portion of land in the parish of Ivy-church to the four poor persons in this hospital. The workhouse for the union of Romney Marsh is situated here, and is a plain neat building.

ROMNEY, OLD (*St. Clement*), a parish, in the cinque-port liberty of New Romney, union of Romney Marsh, lathe of Shepway, Eastern Division of the county of Kent, 1½ mile (W. by N.) from New Romney; containing 113 inhabitants. This town had a good and much frequented haven prior to the Conquest; but in the reign of Edward III. it sustained considerable damage from violent tempests, and its harbour being choked up and obstructed, and the river Rother (which now falls into the sea at Rye) having changed its course, it was superseded in its maritime privileges and prosperity by New Romney. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, valued in the king's books at £15. 19. 2.; present net income, £260. There is a small school, in which six children are paid for by the parish. An hospital for lepers, founded here by Adam de Cherring, and dedicated to St. Stephen and St. Thomas-à-Becket, was, in the fourteenth century, converted into a chantry, and in 1481 became annexed to the college of St. Mary Magdalene, in Oxford. There was also a cell subordinate to the abbey of Pountney, or Pontignac, in France.



Seal and Arms.

ROMSEY (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of King's-Somborn, Romsey and Southern Divisions of the county of Southampton, 8 miles (N. W. by N.) from Southampton, and 75 (S. W. by S.) from London; containing 5432 inhabitants. This town is of great antiquity, and its name is of Saxon origin. An abbey for nuns of the Benedictine order was founded by Edward the Elder, whose daughter Elfleda was the first abbess: the foundation was augmented by Edgar in 967, and his son Edmund was interred in the abbey church. All the first abbesses were of royal birth, and eminent for their sanctity. About the year 992 it was plundered by the Danes, but the nuns, with the relics, and other articles of the greatest value, had been previously removed to Winchester, through the precaution of Elwina, the abbess. An enumeration of some of the possessions of this monastery appears in Domesday-book, in which it is called the Abbey de Romesyg. In 1082, Christina, cousin to Edward the Confessor, took the veil here, and to her was entrusted the education of Matilda, daughter of Malcolm, King of Scotland, and subsequently wife of Henry I. In the next reign, Mary, daughter of King Stephen, became abbess, and was indueed to quit her charge by Matthew, younger son of Theodore, Earl of Flanders, to whom she was married, which step so excited the indignation of the Papal see, that she was compelled to return to her conventual duties after having borne two children. The benefactors to the abbey were numerous, and its revenue, at the dissolution, was valued at £528. 18. 10½: in the 35th of Henry VIII., the site was granted to the inhabitants of the town, and three years afterwards to John Bellew and R. Bigot.

The town is situated on the river Test, which falls into the Southampton water, in a flat country, on the road from Southampton to Bath, and is surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills, and by fertile and pleasant meadows, which are rendered more productive by the occasional overflowing of the river: it consists of several good streets, which are paved under the provisions of an act of parliament, and lighted with gas: the inhabitants are well supplied with water. There are a newsroom and some book clubs: concerts are held annually, and musical festivals occasionally. The clothing trade was formerly carried on to a considerable extent, but has long since declined: employment is given to nearly 300 persons in three paper-mills, one flax-mill, and three sacking manufactories; there are also some tanneries, malting establishments, and several corn-mills upon the river Test. The inhabitants are supplied with coal and other commodities by means of the canal from Redbridge to Andover, which passes through the town. The market, which was formerly on Saturday, has been changed to Thursday, by letters patent granted to the lord of the manor; it is chiefly for corn, and on alternate Thursdays is also supplied with cattle. The fairs are on Easter Monday and Tuesday, Aug. 26th, and Nov. 8th, for horses, cattle, cheese, cloth, and other articles of merchandise. The inhabitants were first incorporated by charter of James I., which was confirmed and extended in the 10th of William III. The government was vested in a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 12 capital burgesses, assisted by a lord high steward, recorder, town-clerk, and two sergeants-at-mace. The corporation now consists of a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, for an abstract of which see the Appendix, No. I. The corporation hold a court of quarter sessions for the trial of felons and misdemeanants, at which the recorder presides; and a court of record every Thursday, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £40; but very little business is transacted. Petty sessions are held weekly. The new court-house, or town-hall, in which the quarter sessions and assemblies are held, is situated in the abbey precinct, and was built by the corporation in 1820: near it is a gaol. This town has been made a polling-place for the southern division of the county.

The living, which comprises the two parishes of *Romsey Infra* and *Romsey Extra*, is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20. 18. 1½.; pre-

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sent net income, £365; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Winchester. The church, which formerly belonged to the abbey, is a very magnificent cruciform structure, with a low tower rising from the intersection: the principal portion was erected in the middle of the tenth century, and exhibits some fine specimens of the Norman style of architecture; within are various admixtures of round and pointed arches, with zigzag and other ornaments; the more modern parts of the edifice are in the early English style: it contains 720 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £450 in aid of the expense. The interior contains several ancient memorials of the abbesses who were interred here; an elegant sepulchral inscription to Frances, Viscountess Palmerston, who died in childbed, in 1769; and a neat tablet to the memory of Sir William Petty, a native of this town, and ancestor of the present Marquess of Lansdowne: there is also a remarkable monument, with effigies and a curious inscription, to the family of John St. Barbe, Esq., a representative of this county in parliament in 1654. At the east end of the building several stone coffins were discovered some years ago: and in 1839, in digging a vault, an unsoldered leaden coffin was found, containing a block of solid oak, with a hollow excavated to receive the head of a corpse, on which was found a quantity of long plaited hair in good preservation, with part of the scalp; the coffin was rudely formed, and without any inscription. At the angle of the southern transept are the remains of a fine Norman doorway, and in its western wall is a very ancient image of Christ on the Cross, in basso relievo: the west end is separated from that part of the building appropriated to divine service by a curious and ancient oak screen. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Sandemanians. A free school, in which 30 boys are educated and annually clothed, and some apprenticed every year, was, in 1718, endowed from the estate of John Nowes, Esq., with an income of £30 per annum, for the instruction of 20 poor boys, and £60 per annum to clothe them: another school is endowed with a rent-charge of £25, for clothing and teaching ten boys, under the will of Sir John St. Barbe: this school is united to the National school, a neat building, erected in 1827; the site, and £150 towards the erection, having been given by Lord Palmerston. A school for girls, founded by the late Lady Palmerston in 1799, is now supported by Lord Palmerston and family, at an annual expense of £80. Almshouses for six widows were founded in 1692, by John Hunt, Esq.; and six others for single women, in 1809, by John Bartlett, Esq., who endowed them with £6700 three per cent. consols., from which the inmates receive each £32. 10. per annum. The only vestiges of the ancient abbey, exclusively of the church, are a few fragments of the old walls. Mr. Giles Jacob, author of the Law Dictionary, was born here in 1686.

ROMSLEY, a liberty, in the parish of ALVELEY, borough and union of BRIDGENORTH, Southern Division of the county of SALOP, 8 miles (S. E.) from Bridgenorth; containing 113 inhabitants.

RONTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the Southern Division of the hundred of PIREHILL, union and Northern Division of the county of STAFFORD, 4 miles (S. by E.) from Ecclesall; containing 273 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage; net income, £93; patron, Earl of Lichfield, who, with Francis Eld, Esq., is the impropriator.

RONTON-ABBEY, an extra-parochial liberty, in the Southern Division of the hundred of PIREHILL, Northern Division of the county of STAFFORD, 3½ miles (S. by E.) from Ecclesall; containing 17 inhabitants. A priory of Black canons, subordinate to the abbey of Haughmond in Shropshire, was founded in the reign of Henry II., by Robert Fitz-Noel, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and at the dissolution was valued at £102. 11. 1. per annum: the tower and a small portion of the cloisters still remain, with the moat that enclosed the grounds, comprising 30 acres. Near this is a neat shooting box belonging to the Earl of Lichfield.

ROOKWITH, a township, in the parish of THORNTON-WATLASS, union of LEYBURN, wapentake of HANG-EAST, North Riding of the county of YORK, 4½ miles (W. S. W.) from Bedale; containing 78 inhabitants.

ROOSDOWN, an extra-parochial liberty, though locally in the parish of Axminster, hundred of AXMINSTER, Honiton and Southern Divisions of the county of DEVON, 2½ miles (W. S. W.) from Lyme-Regis; containing 10 inhabitants. This place, formerly a parish, was anciently called Ralphdown, from its owner, Ralph de Downe, in the reign of Henry II. There is an incumbency, which is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £2. 10. 10.; present net income, £35; patron, R. G. Bartlett, Esq. The church is dilapidated, and there is only one house.

ROOSS (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of PATRINGTON, Middle Division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, East Riding of the county of YORK, 14 miles (E.) from Kingston-upon-Hull; containing 430 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19; present net income, £602; patron and incumbent, Rev. C. Sykes. The church is partly in the decorated and partly in the later style of English architecture. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

ROOTHING, or RODING, ABBESS (*ST. EDMUND*), a parish, in the union of ONGAR, partly in the hundred of DUNMOW, Northern Division, but chiefly in that of ONGAR, Southern Division, of the county of ESSEX, 6 miles (N. by E.) from Chipping-Ongar; containing 234 inhabitants. This parish derives the affix to its name from the appropriation of its church and manor to the abbey of Barking, over which presided an abbess. The soil is wet and heavy, but under good management produces good crops. Berwick-Berners, a hamlet in this parish, elects its own constable. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 10.; present net income, £323; patron and incumbent, Rev. Thomas Dyer. The church, a small ancient edifice, contains an ancient font of lead, on a pedestal of stone, and handsome monuments to Sir Gamaliel Capel and his daughter, Lady Lukyn. There is a place of worship for Independents; and a school, on the National system, is supported by the rector. Thurlow, secretary to Oliver Cromwell, was born here; his father was rector of the parish.

ROOTHING, or RODING, AYTHORPE (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of DUNMOW, Northern Division of the county of ESSEX, 5½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Great Dunmow; containing 259 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12; present net income, £279; patron, J. Hubbard, Esq.

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ROOTHING, or RODING, BEAUCHAMP (*St. Botolph*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Ongar, Southern Division of the county of Essex, 4½ miles (N. N. E.) from Chipping-Ongar; containing 238 inhabitants. This parish takes the affix to its name from William Beauchamp, proprietor of the manor in 1262. The soil is fertile and the lands in good cultivation. The village is pleasantly situated on elevated ground. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 13. 4.; present net income, £244; patron, Rev. Jonathan T. Barrett, D.D. A small National school has been established, and is supported by the rector.

ROOTHING, or RODING, BERNERS, a parish, in the union of Ongar, hundred of Dunmow, Northern Division of the county of Essex, 5½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Chipping Ongar; containing 100 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated near the southern extremity of the hundred, is the smallest of the parishes of the name, and derives its distinguishing affix from Hugh de Berners, to whom the manor at one time belonged: the ancient manor-house, Berners Hall, is near the church. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £63; patron, T. W. Bramston, Esq. There is a small National school.

ROOTHING, or RODING, HIGH (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Dunmow, Northern Division of the county of Essex, 4½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Great Dunmow; containing 405 inhabitants. This parish takes the prefix to its name from its situation higher up the stream of the Rodon than other parishes of the name: the surface is elevated and hilly. High Roothing Hall, the ancient manor-house, is near the church; and there are several ancient mansions in the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20; present net income, £391; patron, Earl of Roden. There is a National school.

ROOTHING, or RODING, LEADEN, a parish, in the union and hundred of Dunmow, Northern Division of the county of Essex, 6½ miles (S. S. W.) from Great Dunmow; containing 147 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 13. 4.; present net income, £227: it is in the patronage of the Crown. The church is a small edifice of great antiquity, with a wooden belfry turret, surmounted by a low spire. Five pounds per annum, the gift of an unknown benefactor, but paid by Lord Dacre, are applied for teaching poor children, in a school conducted on the National plan.

ROOTHING, or RODING, MARGARET (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Dunmow, Northern Division of the county of Essex, 7¼ miles (N. N. E.) from Chipping-Ongar; containing 233 inhabitants. This parish, which is about six miles in circumference, is pleasantly situated on elevated ground. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 12. 6.; present net income, £223; patron, — Bentley, Esq. The church has an enriched Normau porch. Here is a National school supported by endowment.

ROOTHING, or RODING, MORRELL, a hamlet, in the parish of White Roothing, union and hundred of Dunmow, Northern Division, though locally in the hundred of Ongar, Southern Division, of the county of Essex, 6½ miles (S. W.) from Great Dunmow: the population is returned with the parish. This place was formerly a parish of itself.

ROOTHING, or RODING, WHITE (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Dunmow, Northern Division of the county of Essex, 6¾ miles (S. W.) from Great Dunmow; containing 479 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river Rodon: the surface is elevated; the soil, though various, is moderately fertile, and the scenery agreeably diversified. The ancient manor-house is near the church, and there are several old mansions in the parish. The village is pleasantly situated on the road to Hatfield-Regis, and contains several neatly-built houses. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26; present net income, £490; patron, John Maryon Wilson, Esq. The church is a spacious structure, with a large square embattled tower, surmounted by a lofty spire. Here is a National school.

ROPE, a township, in the parish of Wybunbury, union and hundred of Nantwich, Southern Division of the county of Chester, 2¾ miles (E. by N.) from Nantwich; containing 119 inhabitants.

ROPLEY, (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Alresford, hundred of Bishop's-Sutton, Alton and Northern Divisions of the county of Southampton, 4 miles (E.) from New Alresford; containing 779 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Bishop's-Sutton. A school is supported by subscription.

ROPSLEY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Grantham, wapentake of Winnibriggs and Threo, parts of Kesteven, county of Lincoln, 5¾ miles (E. by S.) from Grantham; containing 578 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 14. 2.; present net income, £669; patron, Duke of Rutland. James Thompson, in 1719, bequeathed a rent-charge of £6 for teaching ten poor children; and the Rev. Dr. Storer left the interest of two shares in the Grantham canal, producing £9 per annum, for the same purpose.

ROSEACRE, a joint township with Treales and Wharles, in the parish of Kirkham, union of the Fylde, hundred of Amounderness, Northern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Kirkham: the population is returned with Treales.

ROSE-ASH (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of South Molton, hundred of Witheridge, South Molton and Northern Divisions of the county of Devon, 5½ miles (E. S. E.) from South Molton; containing 487 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 19. 7.; present net income, £423; patron and incumbent, Rev. E. Southcombe. A charity school is partly supported with two small endowments, by Ann Vicary, in 1753, and John Bray, in 1764.

ROSEDALE, EAST SIDE, a township, in the parish of Middleton, union and lythe of Pickering, North Riding of the county of York, 10 miles (N. N. W) from Pickering; containing 376 inhabitants. Thomas Pierson, in 1720, gave a rent-charge of £5 for teaching five children.

ROSEDALE, WEST SIDE, a chapelry, in the parish of Lastingham, union of Pickering, wapentake of Ryedale, North Riding of the county of York, 11 miles (N. W. by N.) from Pickering; containing 178 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £94: the patronage is disputed. The chapel is dedicated to St. Lawrence. A convent of Benedictine, or Cistercian nuns, in honour of St. Mary and St.

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Lawrence, was founded here in the reign of Richard I., by Robert, son of Nicholas de Stuteuil, which at the dissolution possessed a revenue of £41. 13. 8.

ROSDON, a township, in the parish of ILDERTON, union of GLENDALE, Northern Division of COQUETDALE ward and of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 5 miles (S. E. by S.) from Wooler; containing 78 inhabitants. On Rosedon Edge are the remains of a semicircular intrenchment of earth, with an inner wall of loose stones, supposed to be of British origin, and subsequently improved by the Romans.

ROSLEY, a township, in the parish of WESTWARD, ALLERDALE ward below Derwent, Western Division of the county of CUMBERLAND, 5¼ miles (E. S. E.) from Wigton; containing, with the township of Woodside, 650 inhabitants. A great fair for horses, cattle, sheep, cloth, &c., is held on Whit-Monday, and every alternate Monday following till All Saints' day, at which it is computed that 2000 head of cattle, and 500 horses, are exhibited for sale on one day; 40 acres of land on Rosley Hill were allotted for holding this fair under the enclosure act of 1811.

ROSLISTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of BURTON-UPON-TRENT, hundred of REPTON and GRESLEY, Southern Division of the county of DERBY, 4¾ miles (S. by W.) from Burton-upon-Trent; containing 360 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the rectory of Walton-on-Trent. The church was rebuilt by subscription in 1827, and contains 200 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £150 in aid of the expense.

ROSS, a township, in that part of the parish and union of BELFORD which is in ISLANDSHIRE, a detached portion of the county palatine of DURHAM, but for electoral purposes annexed to the Northern Division of Northumberland, 3 miles (N. E.) from Belford; containing 65 inhabitants.

ROSS (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of GRIMTREE, county of HEREFORD, 14 miles (S. E.) from Hereford, and 120 (W. N. W.) from London; containing 3078 inhabitants. Tradition reports this place to have been founded from the ruins of the Roman town *Ariconium*, which stood at a short distance. It was formerly a free borough, having been made so by Henry III. In the 33rd year of the reign of Edward I. it sent members to parliament, but this privilege was relinquished, on the petition of the inhabitants, the following year, and has never been resumed. Henry IV. passed a night here, on his way to Monmouth, to see his queen, at the time his son and successor was born; and the unfortunate Charles I. slept here, in 1645, on his way from Ragland Castle. The town is situated on an eminence, at the foot of which the river Wye runs, in a meandering course, in the midst of a richly-cultivated, beautiful, and picturesque country: it consists chiefly of two streets, crossing each other, which are narrow and badly paved; and the houses generally are old and ill-constructed, though the town has of late years been much improved, and some good houses have been built: the inhabitants are well supplied with water, raised by an engine from the Wye. Pleasure boats are kept here for the accommodation of parties making excursions down the river to Monmouth and Chepstow, through a tract of country abounding with romantic beauty and interesting objects. A Horticultural Society has been established, by which 300 prizes and 30 silver medals are annually distributed; and there is an annual display of the works of artists. A mechanics' institute, and four reading societies, have been formed. Ross had formerly a considerable trade in iron, which has long since declined, cider and wool being the principal articles of produce at present. A weekly market was granted by King Stephen to Bishop Betren, to be held on Thursday; it is well supplied with cattle and provisions. There are fairs on Thursday after March 10th, Ascension-day, June 21st, July 20th, Thursday after October 10th, and December 11th. The town is divided into two parts, called the Borough and the Foreign; and a sergeant-at-mace, four constables, and some other subordinate officers, are chosen at a court leet and baron, which is held about Michaelmas, by the nominal mayor, for the former, and two constables for the latter. The petty sessions for the hundred are holden here; and it has been made a polling-place for the county.

The living is a rectory and vicarage united, valued in the king's books at £38. 16. 3.; present net income, £1284; patron, Bishop of Hereford. The church is an irregularly-built though handsome edifice, with a lofty and well-proportioned spire, in an extremely beautiful situation: the east window is ornamented with stained glass, and contains a figure of Thomas de Cantelupe, Bishop of Hereford, in the act of giving benediction. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, and Independents; also a Roman Catholic chapel at Courtfield. In the churchyard is a free school, called St. Mary's, founded and endowed with £10 per annum by Lord Weymouth, in 1709: it has lately been rebuilt, and two sons of poor tradesmen of the borough are instructed here. The Blue-coat school was founded in 1709, by Dr. Whiting, Lord Scudamore, and others, and endowed in 1786 with £220 per annum, by Walter Scott, who had been educated in it; 60 boys and girls are clothed and instructed on the National system. A National school is supported by subscription; and there are also an infants' school and a dispensary. An hospital for seven poor parishioners was founded by Mr. Webbe, a native of the town. The poor law union of Ross comprises 30 parishes or places, containing a population of 13,620, according to the census of 1831, and is under the care of 35 guardians. The Bishops of Hereford, who were lords of the manor, had formerly a palace here, but it has been long since demolished; and the prison belonging to them was pulled down nearly a century since. An old stone cross, called Cob's Cross, a corruption of Corpus Christi Cross, is still standing, supposed to be commemorative of the ravages of the plague in 1635 and the two subsequent years. This is the birthplace of John de Ross, a celebrated Doctor of Law, who was established by the pope in the bishopric of Carlisle, without any election, in 1318, and died in 1331. The benevolent John Kyrle, "Pope's man of Ross," died here in 1724, aged 88, and lies buried in the church, where a rich monument, with a medallion, was erected to his memory, in 1776, from a bequest by Lady Betty Dupliu for that purpose. At the castellated mansion of L. Merrick, Esq., near Ross, is a celebrated collection of ancient armour, and other antiquities, which attracts numerous visiters.

ROSSINGTON (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union

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and soke of DONCASTER, West Riding of the county of YORK, 4½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Bawtry; containing 325 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 1. 5½; it is in the patronage of the Corporation of Doncaster, but the advowson must be sold under the Municipal Reform Act. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £600, subject to the payment of rates; the glebe comprises 65 acres, valued at £62 per annum. In the churchyard are several good monuments; and near the entrance to the choir, under a stone, lie the remains of James Boswell, the King of the Gipsies, who died in January 1708. Annual visits were formerly made to this grave by gipsies, who, amongst other ceremonies, used to pour a flagon of ale on it. A school, founded here in 1650, by William Plaxton, is supported by a rent-charge of £6. 13. 4., left by him.

ROSTHERNE (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of ALTRINCHAM, chiefly in the hundred of BUCKLOW, but partly in that of MACCLESFIELD, Northern Division of the county of CHESTER; containing (exclusively of the township of Agden) 3743 inhabitants, of which number, 376 are in the township of Rostherne, 3½ miles (N. by W.) from Nether Knutsford. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; present net income, £131; patron, W. Egerton, Esq.; appropriators, Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The church contains several ancient monuments, and in the chapel of the Egerton family is a sumptuous one, by Bacon, to Samuel Egerton, Esq., who died in 1780. A school for boys is supported by W. Egerton, Esq.; and a Sunday school for girls by Mrs. Egerton.

ROSTON, a township, in the parish of NORBURY, hundred of APPLETREE, Southern Division of the county of DERBY, 4½ miles (S. W.) from Ashbourn: the population is returned with the parish.

ROTHBURY (*ALL SAINTS*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the Western Division of COQUETDALE ward, Northern Division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND; containing 2869 inhabitants, of which number, 1014 are in the town of Rothbury, 30 miles (N. W. by N.) from Newcastle, and 300 (N. N. W.) from London. The name of this town was anciently written *Roberie*, *Rathbury*, and *Routhbyrig*; by some derived from the British *Rhath*, a cleared spot, or the Gaelic *Ruth*, denoting a place of security, but more probably from the Saxon *Rath*, red, expressive of the ferruginous appearance arising from the iron-stone and ochre that exist in the parish. Its situation, though low, is very beautiful, being in a sequestered and romantic glen, through which the river Coquet flows near the southern extremity, where it is crossed by a handsome stone bridge of four arches. On the brow of a hill on the south side of the river is Whitton Tower, formerly the seat of the Umfravilles, whose arms decorate the western front, now used as the parsonage-house; on the west the beautiful vale opens gradually on the view, almost encircled with hills and ridges of broken rocks, interspersed with trees, among which numerous goats browse, the milk and whey being in considerable request by valetudinarians, who resort hither during the summer season. The parish also contains an abundance of coal and limestone, and some inconsiderable veins of lead-ore. The ancient Forest of Rothbury, occupying a tract seven miles long and five broad, has long been cleared of its trees, and is now under cultivation, except a very small portion, which is depastured by sheep. The town, which is wide and airy, consists of three streets irregularly built, diverging from the market-place, which is decorated with a neat cross: it is neither paved nor lighted: the inhabitants are supplied with water from several springs. A small subscription library was established in 1815. The market, granted in the reign of John, to Robert Fitz-Roger, Baron of Warkworth (of which this manor was a member), to be held on Thursday, is now on Friday, but is almost fallen into disuse. Fairs for horses, cattle, and sheep, are held annually on Whit-Monday, Oct. 2nd, and Nov. 1st, and a statute fair for hiring servants on the Friday in Easter week. The town is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, and its local affairs are under the superintendence of two bailiffs, appointed annually by the lord of the manor, on the first Tuesday in Oct. assisted by two constables, two bread-weighers and ale-conners, and two land-meters.

The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £58. 6. 8.; present net income, £1106; patron, Bishop of Carlisle. The church is a fine ancient cruciform structure with a square tower; against a pillar near the south door is the effigy in stone of a man in armour, with a pistol in his right hand, and a powder bag in his belt: the head has been broken off: there are some handsome monuments, and a very antique font, on which is rudely sculptured a representation of the Redeemer sitting in Judgment. Near the church is the free school, with a dwelling-house and garden for the master, to the erection of which the Rev. Mr. Tomlinson, rector of the parish, in 1720, gave £100, and £20 per annum as an endowment, to which have been added £6 per annum by George Fletcher, Esq., High Sheriff of Northumberland, in 1710, and some other benefactions, producing £252. 18. 6. per annum; a portion is applied, according to the will of Dr. Tomlinson, in sending a few scholars to the university, and apprenticing poor children. Here is a National school, partly supported by endowment. There is also a rent-charge of £4. 12. 6. left by William Hall, in 1779, for instructing poor children of several townships in this parish. The poor law union of Rothbury comprises 71 parishes and townships, containing a population of 7715, according to the census of 1831, and is under the superintendence of 72 guardians. At a distance of one mile to the east, on a bold eminence, is a circular intrenchment, with a double ditch and rampart, called Old Rothbury, an asylum or place of refuge in times of public danger, to which the inhabitants retired from the incursions of the Scots, prior to the union of the two kingdoms. Dr. John Brown, vicar of St. Nicholas' in Newcastle, and author of some essays, poetical pieces, and dramatic writings, was a native of this parish; and Bernard Romney, an ancient northern bard and musician, lived and died here.

ROTHERBY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of MELTON-MOWBRAY, hundred of EAST GOSCOTE, Northern Division of the county of LEICESTER, 5½ miles (W. S. W.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing 152 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, consolidated in 1823

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with that of Hoby, and valued in the king's books at £8. 8. 4. An infants' school is endowed with £2 per annum.

ROTHERFIELD, a tything, in the parish of EAST TISTED, hundred of SELBORNE, Alton and Northern Divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 4½ miles (S. S. W.) from Alton: the population is returned with the parish. It is situated on the road between Alton and Gosport, and contains the hamlets of Heards and Holtham. Rotherfield park, the mansion of which was rebuilt about fifteen years since, is the fine seat of James Scotts, Esq.

ROTHERFIELD (*ST. DENIS*), a parish, in the union of UCKFIELD, hundred of ROTHERFIELD, rape of PEVENSEY, Eastern Division of the county of SUSSEX, 5¾ miles (W. S. W.) from Wadhurst; containing 3085 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £27. 12. 6.; present net income, £1454; patron, Earl of Abergavenny. The church is principally in the early style of English architecture; it has an arched roof of chesnut wood. Here are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. The river Rother has its source in this parish, and there are several chalybeate springs in the neighbourhood. A school was endowed by Sir Henry Fermor, in 1732, with £30 per annum; and a National school has been built on land given by the Earl of Abergavenny. Berthwald, Duke of the South Saxons, founded here, about 800, a monastery, subordinate to the abbey of St. Denis in France, but not the slightest vestige of it can now be traced.

ROTHERFIELD-GRAYS, a parish, in the union of HENLEY, hundred of BINFIELD, county of OXFORD, 2¾ miles (W.) from Henley; containing 1145 inhabitants. This place derives its distinguishing name from the family of the De Greys, of whose ancient baronial residence there are still some remains at Greys Court, the seat of the Misses Stapleton, a venerable and interesting mansion surrounded with richly varied scenery: two of the towers of the ancient castellated building are remaining. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 12. 8½.; present net income, £714; patrons, President and Fellows of Trinity College, Oxford. The church contains a font of singular shape: in the chancel is a brass effigy of a warrior, in good preservation, under a tabernacle, with a Latin inscription in old letter, to the memory of Robert de Grey, Lord of Rotherfield, who died in 1387; and in one of the aisles a splendid monument, of the period of James I., to Sir Francis Knollys, his lady, and their numerous progeny. There are two schools, one supported by private contributions and the other partly by subscription, also an infants' school.

ROTHERFIELD-PEPPARD (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of HENLEY, hundred of BINFIELD, county of OXFORD, 4½ miles (W. by S.) from Henley-upon-Thames; containing 426 inhabitants. This parish takes its distinguishing name from the family of Pipard, to whom it belonged in the time of Henry II.: it is bounded on the east by the river Thames, and intersected by the road from Henley to Reading, also by a road from Nettlebed to Reading. Here are a large flour-mill and an extensive paper-manufactory, employing from 30 to 40 persons: chalk and flint abound in the parish. Blounts Court and Wyfold Court were anciently places of importance, and are still very respectable residences, about three miles from the Thames. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 9. 4½.; patrons, Principal and Fellows of Jesus' College, Oxford. The tithes are in progress of commutation: the net income, including land, will be £603, besides house, gardens, and homestead, valued at £35 per annum. The church, supposed to have been built in the time of Edward I. or II., has no remarkable architectural features. There is a place of worship for Independents; and two day and Sunday schools are partly supported by subscription. About 500 yards from the church is a remarkably fine fresh-water spring, which supplies the neighbourhood during the driest seasons.

ROTHERHAM (*ALL SAINTS*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the Northern Division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, West Riding of the county of YORK; containing 10,417 inhabitants, of which number, 4083 are in the town of Rotherham, 49 miles (S. S. W.) from York, and 159 (N. N. W.) from London. The town is situated in the midst of a district abounding with mineral wealth: it is built partly on the declivity of an eminence, and partly in a vale, near the confluence of the rivers Don and Rother; from the latter, which forms its western boundary, the town derives its name, and it is bounded on the north-west by the former, over which a handsome stone bridge connects it with the village of Masborough, which is of nearly equal extent with the town. The houses are in general built of stone, and most of them are low and of mean appearance, though occasionally intermixed with some of more modern erection; in the immediate neighbourhood of the church, several substantial and respectable dwellings have been recently erected, and at the east end of the town are two elegant mansions, called Clifton and Eastwood. The streets are narrow and irregularly formed; and though from its situation the town is capable of very great improvement, comparatively little has been effected. It is well paved, lighted with oil, and amply supplied with water. The environs are pleasant, and abound with varied scenery, and coal and iron-ore exist in great profusion. Within a short distance, on the road to Barnesley, is Wentworth House, the magnificent seat of Earl Fitzwilliam. The public subscription library contains several thousand volumes in the general departments of literature, and is liberally supported by a proprietary, and by annual subscribers of £1. 1. each. The extensive iron-foundries belonging to Messrs. Walker were celebrated for the casting of cannon of the largest calibre for Government, and of works of great magnitude; at present they are chiefly employed in the manufacture and rolling of iron. The spinning of flax affords employment to about 60 persons; there are also roperies, a manufactory for starch, a large malting establishment, two extensive ale and porter breweries, several oil and chemical works, and a small glass-house. The river Don, which is navigable to Sheffield, communicates with the river Aire on the north-east, with the Stainforth and Keadby canal on the east, with the Dearn and Dove and Barnesley canals on the north-west, and consequently with the river Calder, by which means Rotherham enjoys a facility of

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intercourse with all the principal towns in the great manufacturing districts of Yorkshire and Lancashire. In 1836 an act was passed for making a railway from Sheffield to Rotherham, with a branch to the Greasborough canal and coal field; it was opened on the 31st of October, 1838; the distance is about 5 miles. The market is on Monday, for corn, cattle, and provisions; and on alternate Mondays there is a celebrated market for fat cattle, sheep, and hogs, which is numerously attended by graziers from distant parts of the country. Fairs are held on Whit-Monday and Dec. 1st, for cattle. A court leet is held annually, at which constables and other officers for the internal regulation of the town are appointed. The adjourned Midsummer sessions for the West Riding are held here in the court-house, a handsome modern stone building, erected at an expense of £4000, in which also the justices of the peace hold their sittings, and all public business relating to the town is transacted; and the town has also been lately made a polling-place for the West Riding. On the bridge leading to Masborough is an old structure, in the English style of architecture, now used as the town prison, but supposed to have been formerly a chapel of ease.

The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16. 8. 6.; present net income, £170; patron and impropriator, Lord Howard of Effingham. The church is situated on an elevated knoll near the centre of the town, and is a spacious and venerable cruciform structure, in the later style of English architecture, with a central tower and spire highly enriched with panels, canopies, and crockets: the exterior is profusely, but tastefully and correctly, ornamented with sculptures of beautiful design, the doorways richly moulded, and the sides strengthened with panelled and crocketed buttresses: the south porch, of appropriate character, is highly enriched. The interior is lofty and finely arranged; the roof of the nave, which is of oak elaborately carved, is supported on piers of graceful elevation, and the windows, with a very few exceptions, are enriched with tracery of elegant design: the chancel is separated from the nave by a screen of elaborate workmanship, and there are some excellent monuments in the transepts, and near the altar a beautiful monument of marble to the memory of Samuel Back, Esq., a native of the town, and late recorder of Leeds, who died in 1806. A plan is under the consideration of Her Majesty's commissioners for building a church at Kimberworth. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Unitarians. The free grammar school was founded in 1584, by Lawrence Woodnett and Anthony Collins, of London, Esqrs., who endowed it with a small portion of land in and near the town: the endowment was subsequently augmented by a grant of £10. 15. 4. per annum, from the revenue of the crown lands, the government being in the feoffees of the common land. This school, in conjunction with those of Pontefract, Leeds, and Wakefield, is entitled to two scholarships, founded in Emanuel College, Cambridge, by John Frieston, of Altofts, in the county of York, in failure of candidates from Normanton school. A charity school was founded by Mr. Scott, and the funds for its support, now under the superintendence of the feoffees of the common lands, were originally vested in separate trustees: the premises comprising a school-room and apartments for the master, were erected by the feoffees, on a site of land given for that purpose by Lord Howard of Effingham: the income, arising from the original endowment, increased by subsequent benefactions, among which is a bequest of £20 per annum by Mr. Ellis, is about £97 per annum: there are 28 boys and 20 girls instructed and clothed with these funds, the deficiency being made up out of the rents of the common lands. Hollis's charity school is attached to the Unitarian chapel, and is endowed with £20 a year, for which 24 children are educated. The British school was built by subscription in 1833, and is supported by voluntary contributions.

The Rotherham Independent College, at Masborough, in this parish, for the education of young men intended for the ministry among that denomination of Protestant dissenters, was removed from Heckmondwicke, where it had subsisted for nearly 40 years, and established here, in 1795: the students are instructed in the classics, mathematics, rhetoric, and composition, and attend regular lectures in theology, to which all their studies are subservient. The premises, which are handsomely built, and occupy a healthy and pleasant eminence, were originally intended for the reception of sixteen students, but have been since adapted to the accommodation of 25: the funds for the support of the institution arise solely from donations and annual subscription. The new dispensary, a handsome stone building, erected by subscription, at an expense of £2000, contains on the ground-floor, in addition to the offices requisite for the institution, a spacious room for the grammar-school, and on the upper story an elegant room for the library, and a commodious news-room. Almshouses for four aged widows, or unmarried women, were founded in 1780 by Mrs. Mary Bellamy, who bequeathed £250, to be vested in the purchase of land for their endowment. She also left £200 in trust to the feoffees of the common lands, directing the interest to be applied to the apprenticing of two poor boys, and £200 for the use of the poor of the parish. Mr. Edward Bellamy, in 1776, bequeathed £200, the interest to be divided among four poor housekeepers in reduced circumstances and not receiving alms. The poor law union of Rotherham comprises 27 parishes or places, under the care of 29 guardians, and contains a population of 23,543, according to the census of 1831.

In 1480, Thomas Scott, usually called Thomas of Rotherham, who was then Bishop of Lincoln, founded a college in this town, for a provost, five priests, six choristers, and three schoolmasters, which he dedicated to the Holy Jesus: of the building, which subsisted for nearly a century, there remain the inn in Jesus' gate, and the opposite buildings now used as stables. This prelate was master of Pembroke Hall, chaplain to Edward IV., and, in 1475, made Lord Chancellor of England; he was soon after Bishop of Lincoln, and subsequently Archbishop of York; after the death of Edward, he was committed to the Tower by the Duke of Gloucester, who, on his accent to the throne, released him; he died in 1500. Dr. Sanderson, Bishop of Lincoln, and a very eloquent preacher, in the time of Charles II., by whom he was particularly distinguished, was also a native of this town. On the summit of a hill, called Wincobank, about four miles from the town, and commanding a variety of extensive prospects,

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is the site of a military encampment, of nearly circular form, the mound and vallum of which may be distinctly traced; and at the foot of this hill, near the village of Grimesthorpe, is a quarry of stone, in which are imbedded various vegetable remains, chiefly calamites.

ROTHERHITHE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the Eastern Division of the hundred of Brixton, and of the county of Surrey, 1 mile (S. E.) from London; containing 12,875 inhabitants. This place, corruptly called Redriff, was anciently a village and marsh south-eastward of London, to which it now forms an extensive suburb, on the opposite side of the river. The trench cut by Canute, in order to besiege the metropolis, commenced in this parish, and reached to Vauxhall; and the channel through which the river was turned, in 1173, for the rebuilding of London bridge, is supposed to have taken a similar course. In the reign of Edward III., a large naval armament was fitted out here preparatory to an invasion of France, by Edward the Black Prince and the Duke of Lancaster; and during the commotions in the reign of Richard II., respecting the poll-tax, that monarch came hither in his barge, in order to pacify the malcontents; but his refusal to land so enraged the rioters, that, with their leader, John Tyler, alias Jack Straw, and Wat, his brother, they broke open the Marshalsea and King's Bench prisons, liberated the inmates, and having proceeded to the house of the Duke of Lancaster, in the Savoy, destroyed it and all the valuable furniture and jewels by fire. In 1785, a dreadful fire broke out here, which in a few hours consumed 206 houses, and did other extensive damage; but, since the period of rebuilding them, the population of the parish has nearly doubled its former amount, and is still increasing. The situation of Rotherhithe, on the southern bank of the Thames, has induced numbers of seafaring men, watermen, and others, to reside here, and its inhabitants are now almost exclusively engaged in pursuits of this nature. In that part of the parish which forms the bank of the Thames are eleven dock-yards, for the building of East India ships and small merchant vessels; boat and lighter builders' wharfs; seven timber wharfs, three deal-yards, and a mast-yard; besides anchor-wharfs, ship-breakers' wharfs, and numerous warehouses for rigging and victualling the navy. The rest is occupied by the residences of masters of ships, seafaring people, and the tradesmen whose interests are dependent on navigation. The principal of the docks on this side of the river are the Commercial dock, the several basins of which are capable of containing upwards of 200 ships of burden; and the East Country dock, adjoining, appropriated to vessels for those parts and for America. The business connected with this place in general has been much circumscribed since the opening of the London, the East and West India, and St. Katherine's docks, on the opposite side of the river. The manufactures comprise the works carried on in the ordnance department at the three government wharfs employed in making gun-carriages, &c.; extensive ironworks, chiefly for the construction of iron bolts out of old iron hoops and other materials; and the king's mills for grinding corn, some years ago occupied by the London Flour Company. The Grand Surrey canal terminates here, and is formed into two docks, called the outer and inner docks. In 1837 an act was passed for making wet docks and other works near this place, to be called the Grand Collier Docks. The Thames Tunnel, a subway in progress of formation beneath the bed of the river, intended to facilitate the communication with the opposite shore, is now carried so far that the archwork reaches within 20 feet thereof: for a more detailed account of this ingenious project see the article on London. The inhabitants possess a charter for two weekly markets and two annual fairs, but both have been long disused. A court of requests, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £5, the jurisdiction of which comprises the town and borough of Southwark, and the eastern division of the hundred of Brixton, is held here.

The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18; present net income, £772; patrons, Master and Fellows of Clare Hall, Cambridge. In the churchyard is the tombstone of Prince Lee Boo, son of Abba Thule, King of one of the Pelew islands, who died of the small pox in 1784, and whose memoirs have been transmitted to posterity, in the interesting narrative of Mr. Keate. The church of the Holy Trinity was erected at an expense of £5770, of which £2000 was a grant from the Metropolis Church-Building Fund, £1000 from the Incorporated Society, and the remainder raised by subscription; it is a spacious edifice, in the later English style, containing 2000 sittings, 1000 of which are free, and was consecrated Nov. 6th, 1838. The first stone of an additional church, to be dedicated to All Saints, was laid on the 15th of July 1839, on the lower Deptford road; it will contain 1000 sittings, of which one third will be free, one third let at a very moderate rent, and the remainder, pews for families. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. A free school, originally founded by Peter Hills, and Robert Bell, Esqrs., for the education and clothing of eight sons of seamen, and afterwards united with another, which was refounded in 1745, is conducted on the National system: it has a permanent income of £32 per annum, and is further supported by subscription. There are also two National schools for girls, (one a school of industry), and a charity school for boys, on the same system. During the incumbency of the Rev. Mr. Blick, the present rector, five large school-rooms have been erected in the parish, chiefly through his instrumentality; and by his exertions the building of All Saints' Church has been materially promoted. This parish, under the Poor Law Amendment Act, is separately assessed for the support of its own poor, who are under the care of 15 guardians.

ROTHERSTHORPE (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of Harbingstone, hundred of Wymmersley, Southern Division of the county of Northampton, 4 miles (S. W.) from Northampton; containing 270 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 9. 4½; present net income, £112; patron and impropriator, W. L. W. Samwell, Esq. The Northampton canal passes through the parish.

ROTHERWAS, a chapelry, in the hundred of Wormtree, county of Hereford: the population is returned with Dinedor, with which parish this chapelry is ecclesiastically connected. The chapel is a small and very ancient building, long since desecrated, and now used as a lumber room to an adjoining farm-house.

ROTHERWICK, a parish, in the union of Hart-

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LEY-WINTNEY, hundred of ODIHAM, Odiham and Northern Divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 5 miles (W. by S.) from Hartford-Bridge; containing 436 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; patron, Chancellor of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury. A school-house was erected in the year 1713, by Frederick Tylney, who in the year 1716 endowed it with a rent-charge of £10, for teaching ten children of each sex.

ROTHLEY (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BARROW-UPON-SOAR, chiefly in the hundred of EAST GOSCOTE, but partly in that of WEST GOSCOTE, Northern Division of the county of LEICESTER, 1½ mile (S. by E.) from Mountsorrel; containing, with the extra-parochial liberty of Rothley-Temple, 1342 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 0. 5.; present net income, £466; patron and impropriator, Thomas Babington, Esq., as lord of the manor and soke of Rothley. The church is large and ancient, and contains some curious old monuments: it was given, with the manor, by Henry III. to the Knights Templars, who settled a commandery at Rothley-Temple, which mansion is remarkable as being one of the few, founded by that order, now remaining in the kingdom: it subsequently came to the Knights Hospitallers, and at the dissolution was valued at £87. 13. 4. per annum. In the churchyard is the shaft of an ancient stone cross; and, in 1722, a Roman pavement, with foundations of walls, was discovered in the village. There are chapels of ease at Chadwell, Gaddesley, Keyham, and Wartnaby, in this parish; and places of worship for General Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. A school is endowed with a house and 2½ acres of land, for which 15 boys are instructed; there is also a Sunday National school. The Commissary holds visitations and a spiritual court twice a year, the jurisdiction of which not only extends over the parish, but to several other parts of the county, in which this is the most extensive manor, enjoying the privileges of court leet, court baron (which are held by the steward of the manor twice in the year), and oyer, terminer, and gaol delivery, independent of the rest of the county. The custom of gavelkind is still observed throughout the soke.

ROTHLEY, a township, in the parish of HARTBURN, union of ROTHBURY, Western Division of MORPETH ward, Northern Division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 11 miles (W. by N.) from Morpeth; containing 138 inhabitants. On a rocky eminence to the northward of the village is Rothley castle, which, though erected by the late Sir W. C. Blackett, has all the appearance of an ancient baronial residence. In the park are two large lakes, in one of which the river Font has its source. A depôt for cattle formerly here was attacked, during the border warfare, by the Scots, who were defeated with great loss, and the slain buried at a place called Scots' Gap.

ROTHLEY-TEMPLE, an extra-parochial liberty, in the Western Division of the hundred of GOSCOTE, Northern Division of the county of LEICESTER, 1½ mile (S.) from Mountsorrel: the population is returned with the parish of Rothley, which see.

ROTHWELL (*ST. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, wapentake of BRADLEY-HAVERSTOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 2¾ miles (E. S. E.) from Caistor; containing 231 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 10. 10.; present net income, £250; patron, Lord Yarborough.

ROTHWELL (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish (formerly a market-town), in the union of KETTERING, hundred of ROTHWELL, Northern Division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 19 miles (N. N. E.) from Northampton, and 79 (N. W. by N.) from London; containing 2002 inhabitants. This town is supposed to have been much more extensive in former days than it is at present, and to have been surrounded with a wall and gates: it is situated on the southern side of a rocky hill. A small priory of nuns of the order of St. Augustine was founded here, probably by some of the Clare family: at the dissolution its revenue was estimated at £10. 10. 4. The market, which was considerable, has fallen into disuse, but one of the largest fairs in the county for cattle is held on Trinity-Monday: the ancient market-house, begun by Sir Thomas Tresham, but left in an unfinished state, is a curious ruin. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 18. 11.; present net income, £145; patrons, W. T. Smyth, Esq., and others; impropriator, — Turville, Esq. The church has an embattled tower at the west end; the door is a fine specimen of the early style of English architecture: it contains 400 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £300 in aid of the expense. In a vault beneath is a remarkably curious collection of sculls and other bones, discovered about 200 years ago by some workmen, whilst examining the lower part of the church. The free school, in which 20 poor children are instructed, was founded in the 36th of Charles II., when the commissioners under a commission of charitable uses applied St. Mary's chapel in Rothwell to that purpose, and directed that Queen Elizabeth's endowment to the chapel, of £3. 4. 11., received out of the crown rents, should be paid to the master, who has also the use of the ancient dwelling, school-house, and garden. A National school for boys has been established, and a school for girls is supported by Dissenters; there is also another school, in which 14 girls are instructed at the expense of the Hon. Mrs. Cockayne. Jesus' Hospital was founded and endowed with the manor of Olde, its mansion-house and lands, and the tithes of Overton and Thorpe, by Owen Ragsdale, in the 33rd of Elizabeth: it consists of four common halls or sitting-rooms, with four bedchambers connected with each, and plots of garden ground and orchard for each almsman, to the number of eighteen, and a separate dwelling-house for the principal, who has an allowance of £25, and each of the others £15. 12., per annum, besides a suit of clothes, medical attendance, and the assistance of a nurse, who has a pension of £8. 16., and resides in a cottage belonging to the charity: the whole establishment is under the superintendence of feoffees, and the entire income is about £430 per annum. There are six small tenements for as many widows, founded and endowed by T. Ponder, in 1714; and funds to the amount of £64 are annually distributed among persons of the same description, arising from bequests by Agnes Hill, in 1728, and Edward Hunt, of lands in Broughton. Here are two springs, one of a strong petrifying quality, and in the other are found numerous small bones.

ROTHWELL (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the Lower Division of the wapentake of AGBRIGG, West

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Riding of the county of York; containing 6635 inhabitants, of which number, 2638 are in the township of Rothwell, 6 miles (N. by E.) from Wakefield. This ancient parish derived its name from a well near the church, adjacent to which are the remains of a castle, or mansion-house. Here are manufactures of woollen cloth, stuff, and hair sieves, and there are extensive coal mines in the neighbourhood. The Manchester and Leeds railway passes through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £19. 12. 11.; present net income, £843; patron, Rev. R. H. Brandling, who, with others, is the impropriator. The church is in the later style of English architecture, and contains 640 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted 800 in aid of the expense. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A National school has been established, and another school is endowed for teaching 8 boys.

ROTHWELL-HAIGH, a township, in the parish of Rothwell, Lower Division of the wapentake of Agbrigg, West Riding of the county of York, 5½ miles (N.) from Wakefield: the population is returned with the township of Rothwell.

ROTSEA, a township, in the parish of Hutton-Cranswick, union of Driffield, Bainton-Beacon Division of the wapentake of Harthill, East Riding of the county of York, 6½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Great Driffield; containing 30 inhabitants.

ROTTINGDEAN (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of Newhaven, hundred of Younsmere, rape of Lewes, Eastern Division of the county of Sussex, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Brighton; containing 880 inhabitants. This place, in ancient records termed *Rottington*, was, in the reign of Richard II., the landing-place of the French, who, in revenge for their loss of the battle of Cressy, burned Rye and Hastings, and would have also destroyed Lewes, but for the gallant resistance made by the prior of Lewes, Sir Thomas Cheney, and Sir John Falseley, at the head of the armed peasantry, who attacked and compelled them to retreat to their ships. The village is pleasantly situated near the coast of the English Channel, on the Newhaven road, and is celebrated for its wells, which are nearly empty at high water, but rise as the tide ebbs, and which, from their salubrious qualities, are in considerable repute. It has within the last few years become a bathing-place. The old road hence to Brighton approached so close to the edge of the cliff, which is here 200 feet high, as frequently to cause the most lamentable accidents to travellers; which circumstance has occasioned the formation of a new one considerably to the northward, and by a more circuitous, though pleasant, route. From Rottingdean the cliffs gradually become more elevated, as far as Beachy Head; those called the Three Charles's, or Cheorls, the highest on the Sussex coast, rising about 570 feet above the level of the sea. Two apartments cut in the chalk rock under the cliff, ascended by a rude staircase, accessible only at high water, bear the name of "Parson Danby's Holes;" they are said to have been formed by a clergyman of that name at East Dean, who in tempestuous weather repaired hither for the humane purpose of hanging out lights as an indication of refuge for vessels in distress, until he fell a victim to the dampness of the situation. Semitranslucent pebbles of agate and chalcedony, of a bluish grey colour, abound on the sea-shore, which, when cut and polished, are used as ornaments in bracelets, &c., under the name of Rottingdean Pebbles. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £9. 10.; patron, Earl of Abergavenny; the impropriation of the remainder of the rectorial tithes belongs to Mrs. Martin and—Ridge, Esq. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £240. 10., and the vicarial for £400, subject to the payment of rates, which on the latter have, on the average, amounted to £77; the glebe comprises 3 acres, valued at £3. 15. per annum. The church is in the early style of English architecture, with a low massive tower in the centre: it was originally a larger structure than at present, and has lately undergone a thorough repair. There is a school in which 19 children are paid for by private charity, 12 from the proceeds of the sacramental offerings, and the remainder by the Rev. Dr. Hooker. In 1757, on opening a tumulus in the neighbourhood, a Roman dagger was discovered.

ROTTINGTON, a township, in the parish of St. Bees, union of Whitehaven, Allerdale ward above Derwent, Western Division of the county of Cumberland, 3½ miles (S. by W.) from Whitehaven; containing 45 inhabitants. Here was formerly a small nunnery, subordinate to that of St. Bees.

ROUDHAM (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Wayland, hundred of Shropham, Western Division of the county of Norfolk, 2¾ miles (W.) from East Harling; containing 73 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 16. 5½.; patron, Sir. J. S. Scbright, Bart.

ROUGHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Mitford and Launditch, hundred of Launditch, Western Division of the county of Norfolk, 7½ miles (N. by E.) from Swaffham; containing 340 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £1. 8. 6½.; present net income, £204: it is in the patronage of the Crown; impropriator, F. North, Esq. Attached to the south side of the church is a library, built by Mr. North, and containing several volumes presented by that individual and others.

ROUGHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Thingoe, hundred of Thedwastry, Western Division of the county of Suffolk, 4½ miles (E. S. E.) from Bury-St. Edmund's; containing 868 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £23. 18. 6½.; present net income, £756; patron, Philip Bennet, Esq., whose seat is in this parish. Edward Sparke, in 1720, bequeathed land now producing about £40 a year, to be applied in support of a school for eight children of Rougham, and four of Thurston; and Thomas Sparke, in 1721, gave a rent-charge of £4 for a similar purpose. There are several other bequests, the principal of which is that of Roger Kedington, in 1702, for apprenticing poor children, with a premium of £30 each. In this parish was the seat, for many generations, of a branch of the family of Knight, of Drury.

ROUGH-LEE-BOOTH, a township, in the parish of Whalley, union of Burnley, Higher Division of the hundred of Blackburn, Northern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster, 3½ miles (W.) from Colne; containing 949 inhabitants. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here.

ROUGHTON (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the

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union and soke of HORNCASTLE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Horncastle; containing 118 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Haltham-upon-Bain united in 1741, valued in the king's books at £6. 15. 2.; present net income, £401; patron, W. Dymoke, Esq. The river Bain and the Horncastle and Witham canal run through the parish.

ROUGHTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of ERPINGHAM, hundred of NORTH ERPINGHAM, Eastern Division of the county of NORFOLK, 3¾ miles (S.) from Cromer; containing 439 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6.; present net income, £100; patron, Bishop of Ely; impropriator, Lord Suffield. A free school was founded in 1694, by the Rev. Robert Brown, who bequeathed property for that purpose, now producing a rental of £45. 8. This sum, with the use of a dwelling and some land, forms the stipend of the master, who teaches gratuitously all the children of the parish, upon the National system. There are some other small bequests appropriated to the supply of clothing, bread, &c., to the poor.

ROUGHWAY, a township, in the parish and hundred of WROTHAM, lathe of AYLESFORD, Western Division of the county of KENT, 5 miles (S. by E.) from Wrotham, with which the population is returned.

ROULSTON (*ST. CLEMENT*), a parish, in the union of SLEAFORD, wapentake of FLAXWELL, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 7 miles (N. by E.) from Sleaford; containing 156 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 6. 2½.; present net income, £162: the patronage and impropriation belong to Mrs. A. Thorold, and B. Thorold, Esq. A school is partly supported by subscription.

ROUNCTON, EAST, a chapelry, in the parish of RUDBY-IN-CLEVELAND, union of STOKESLEY, Western Division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, North Riding of the county of YORK, 6¼ miles (S. by W.) from Yarm; containing 127 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Lady Amherst.

ROUNCTON, WEST (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of NORTH-ALLERTON, wapentake of ALLERTONSHIRE, North Riding of the county of YORK, 7½ miles (S. by W.) from Yarm; containing 192 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6; it is in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the Duchy of Lancaster. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £272, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £18; the glebe comprises 78 acres, valued at £76. 4. per annum. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; and a school is supported by the lady of the rector.

ROUNDHAY, a chapelry, in the parish of BARWICK-IN-ELMETT, Lower Division of the wapentake of SKYRACK, West Riding of the county of YORK, 3 miles (N. E.) from Leeds; containing 314 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £103; patron, Stephen Nicholson, Esq.; impropriator, Rev. W. H. Bathurst. A school is chiefly supported by Mr. Nicholson.

ROUSHAM (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WOODSTOCK, hundred of WOOTTON, county of OXFORD, 6½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Woodstock; containing 156 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 9. 4½.; present net income, £240; patron, Charles Cotterill Dormer, Esq. The church contains some memorials of the Martin and Dormer families. A parochial and Sunday school are supported by Mr. Dormer and the rector.

ROUTH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BEVERLEY, Northern Division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, East Riding of the county of YORK, 4½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Beverley; containing 119 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 17. 1.; present net income, £470: it is in the patronage of Miss E. Merker. The church has a Norman door and three stone stalls.

ROWBERROW (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of AXBRIDGE, hundred of WINTERSTOKE, Eastern Division of the county of SOMERSET, 4 miles (N. E. by N.) from Axbridge; containing 392 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 10.; present net income, £134; patron, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. There is a place of worship for Baptists; also a day and Sunday school, partly supported by subscription. The parish abounds with lapis calaminaris, the working of which affords employment to many of the inhabitants.

ROW-BOUND, a township, in the parish of CASTLE-SOWERBY, LEATH ward, Eastern Division of the county of CUMBERLAND; containing 101 inhabitants.

ROWDE (*ST. MATTHEW*), a parish, in the union of DEVIZES, hundred of POTTERNE and CANNINGS, Devizes and Northern Divisions of the county of WILTS, 2 miles (W. by N.) from Devizes; containing 1016 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 10.; present net income, £256; patron, Rev. Dr. Starkey; impropriator, W. Locke, Esq. The church has been rebuilt by subscription, aided by a grant of £175 from the Incorporated Society, in consideration of which 180 of the sittings are free. There is a National school supported by a lady.

ROWELL, an extra-parochial hamlet, in the union of WINCHCOMB, Lower Division of the hundred of KIFTSGATE, Eastern Division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 4½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Winchcomb; containing 38 inhabitants. The Independents have a place of worship here. In Pope Nicholas' survey this was a parish and had a church, but there are no vestiges of it: it is attached to Hawling for parochial concerns, but is no part of that parish.

ROWINGTON (*ST. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of WARWICK, Henley Division of the hundred of BARLICHWAY, Southern Division of the county of WARWICK, 6 miles (N. W. by W.) from Warwick; containing 933 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 11. 8.; present net income, £116: it is in the patronage of the Crown. The church is a cruciform structure, principally in the Norman style. A day and Sunday school is partly supported by a charity fund. The Warwick and Birmingham canal passes through the parish.

ROWLAND, a township, in the parish of BAKEWELL, hundred of HIGH PEAK, Northern Division of the county of DERBY, 2½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Stony-Middleton; containing 101 inhabitants.

ROWLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of LANCHESTER,

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Western Division of CHESTER ward, Northern Division of the county palatine of DURHAM, 8½ miles (N. by E.) from Walsingham: the population is returned with the parish. Here was formerly a chapel, which has been long since demolished.

ROWLEY (*St. Peter*), a parish, partly in the union of BEVERLEY, and partly in that of SCULCOATES, Hunsley-Beacon Division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, East Riding of the county of YORK; containing 501 inhabitants, of which number, 451 are in the township of Rowley, 4 miles (E. N. E.) from South Cave. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 1. 8.; present net income, £1465: it is in the patronage of Mrs. Hildyard. A school is partly supported by the rector.

ROWLEY-REGIS (*St. Giles*), a parish, in the union of DUDLEY, Northern Division of the hundred of SEISDON, Southern Division of the county of STAFFORD, 3 miles (S. E.) from Dudley, and 7 (W.) from Birmingham; containing 7438 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in a rich mineral district, abounding with clay, coal, and iron-stone, is bounded on the south and south-west by the river Stour, which separates it from the parish of Hales-Owen, and from the counties of Salop and Worcester; on the north and north-west, by a rill which rises among the hills, and after forming a spacious reservoir for the Dudley canal, and passing through New Pool, separates it from the parish of Dudley, in the county of Worcester, and from King's-Swinford in the county of Stafford: another rill rising to the north and near the summit of the hills, after passing under the Birmingham canal at Tividale, falls into a nameless river which separates the parish on the north-east from the parishes of Tipton and West Bromwich, and from the manor of Oldbury in the parish of Hales-Owen. The surface, comprising nearly 3550 acres, is very uneven, and divided into numerous small enclosures, of which scarcely any two contiguous portions form one common level: the soil in the hilly parts is light and open, but in the lower grounds stiff, cold, and generally unproductive. At the extremity of the parish, towards Hales-Owen, rises a ridge of hills, which, from their height at the town, are called the Rowley Hills; they extend in a northerly direction to the opposite extremity of the parish, and consist of a peculiarly hard rugged angular stone called the Rowley Rag, which in some part rises nearly to the surface, and in others considerably above it. On the western side of the hills, and not far from the town, a compact mass of this stone, about 7 or 8 feet square, rises to the height of 8 or 9 feet above the summit, and from 50 to 60 feet from the base of the hill, which, from time immemorial, has been called the Hail Stone; the upper surface, though from its extreme hardness impenetrable to any tool, is worn perfectly smooth by time and the action of numberless feet of persons who have climbed upon it. These hills, which supplied materials for paving the town of Birmingham, and most other towns in the vicinity, are said to have an elevation of 900 feet above the level of the sea, into which the waters issuing on the eastern side are conveyed by the Trent, and those on the western by the Severn, at opposite extremities of the kingdom. The fences of the enclosures were formerly constructed with the Rowley rag-stone, laid together in blocks varying from a ton in weight downwards, without cement, from three to five feet in thickness, and from four to five in height; some of these are still remaining, and in removing one near the Hail Stone, about 40 years since, an earthen vessel nearly full of Roman silver coins, some of which were of Antoninus and Faustina, was found deposited in the foundation of the wall. The principal proprietors of land are the representatives of the late Earl of Dudley, the Duke of Sutherland, the representatives of the late John Haden, Esq., and the British Iron Company. Of the ancient mansions in the parish, Rowley Hall has entirely disappeared, and a modern farm-house has been erected near the site; Warren's Hall has some portion remaining, but scarcely distinguishable from common farm-buildings; Brindlefield Hall, in the hamlet of Tividale, the residence of the Sheldon family, in the reign of Edward III., retains no vestiges of its former importance, or indications of its great antiquity; and the mansion at Haden Hill, the residence of the Hadens for many centuries, though retaining something of its ancient character, is chiefly remarkable for the beauty of its situation in grounds in some respects little inferior in picturesque beauty to the Leasowes, in the adjoining parish of Hales-Owen, celebrated as the residence of the poet Shenstone, and for the romantic character of its scenery.

The parish comprises a considerable number of hamlets, of which the principal are the Brades, Tividale, Oakham, the Knoll, Tipity Green, Windmill End, Old Hill, Reddal Hill, Cradley Heath, Lawrence's Lane, Lomy Town, Corngreaves, Hayseech, Gosty Hill, and Blackheath, with various clusters of houses in other parts, all of which are principally inhabited by persons employed in the collieries and different works in the parish, and upon the river Stour, which rises within two miles of the place, and within a distance of four miles from its source gives motion to no less than nine mills and forges, of which several have overshot water-wheels of very large diameter. The iron trade appears to have been introduced here at a very early period; and previously to the introduction of steam, all the mill power employed in it throughout this district was derived from the Stour and one or two tributary streams, to which, in his "England's Improvements," published in 1677, Yarrington says that all the iron from the forest of Dean was brought for the purpose of being manufactured. The stratum of coal lies at a depth of from 50 to 200 yards below the surface, and varies from ten to thirteen in thickness; in nearly all the lower grounds the mine is good, but wherever the foot of the hills is approached, it is found not only to be disturbed and irregular, but also of inferior quality; whether the stratum is continued under the hills has not been ascertained: there are at present eleven or twelve collieries in full operation, and several others are about to be opened. The Brades Iron and Steel Works were erected about 50 years since, by Mr. William Hunt, and are now continued under the firm of William Hunt and Sons: the principal articles manufactured are tools and implements of all kinds made of steel, particularly saws, scythes, hay-knives, hoes, trowels, and other articles; the steel of which they are made is here converted from the iron, smelted in crucibles, cast into ingots, and rolled into plates suitable for the purposes to which it is applied: these works, in which is a powerful steam-engine, afford constant employment to

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130 persons. The Windmill-End Works, the property of Sir Horace St. Paul, were erected about 25 years since for the making of pig-iron from the iron-stone, which is calcined in large heaps, and smelted in powerful furnaces. The Corngreaves Works, for converting bar-iron into steel, are among the oldest in the neighbourhood, but the exact time of their establishment is not known; they contain powerful furnaces and several forges, which are driven by the water of the river Stour. The Cradley forges are now chiefly for converting pig-iron into bars and rods: in these works the experiment was first made of manufacturing iron with pit coal instead of charcoal, which had been previously used for that purpose; and in the 19th of James I., Mr. Dudley, at that time proprietor, obtained a patent for making iron with pit coal, or sea coal, of which in the preceding year he had manufactured many tons. Mr. Dudley met with much opposition in carrying his purpose into effect, an account of which he published in 1665, in a work called "*Metallum Martis.*" Of these forges, one is situated on the river Stour, within the county of Worcester, and the other on the opposite side of the river, worked by the water of New Pool, and by a powerful steam-engine. Near Corngreaves some very extensive iron and steel works were erected in 1818, by Mr. John Attwood, consisting of forges and rolling-mills, capable of manufacturing 300 tons of bar and rod iron, and 20 tons of various sorts of steel, per week; they are worked by four large steam-engines, and, together with the collieries connected with them, afford employment to about 500 persons. In 1825, these works, together with the Corngreaves estate, comprising about 250 acres, of which 205 are in this parish, and the remainder in the township of Cradley, in the county of Worcester, and also certain other works and mining property in the contiguous parishes, were, with the exception of the mines under 75 acres in this parish, reserved by the enclosure act to the lord of the manor, purchased by the British Iron Company, for £550,000; after paying a part of which, proceedings were instituted in the court of Exchequer by the Company, to set aside the contract, which, after a trial of twenty-one days, was annulled by Lord Chief Baron Lyndhurst in favour of the Company, but on an appeal to the House of Lords this judgment was reversed. The manufacture of nails, in which nearly all the women and girls are employed, is extensively carried on; the making of chains of various kinds, and of gun barrels, affords employment to a considerable number of persons; and the manufacture of Jews' harps is also a source of employment to many. The Birmingham canal enters this parish at the Brades, and passes through Tividale for about a mile; and the Dudley canal at Gosty Hill, through which it is conveyed by a tunnel nearly 500 yards in length, and passes first on the south and then on the west of the Rowley Hills for nearly two miles. A small part of the parish, of which the Duke of Sutherland is lord of the manor, is still called the Somery; but the distinction is now so little regarded that few persons can define its extent. Henry VIII., in the 16th of his reign, granted to the men and tenants of the manor of Rugley, alias Rowley, in the county of Stafford, being of the ancient demesne of the crown, a charter exempting them from Stallage, Pontage, Pannage, Murage, Lastage, and other duties, and from serving upon juries, unless within the court of the manor or lordship. This charter, which was renewed by Mary on her ascending the throne, has hitherto been little regarded by the inhabitants. The parish is within the jurisdiction of the Wolverhampton court of requests, for debts under £5.

The living was annexed by Robert de Somery, in the 1st of Edward I., to the vicarage of Clent, and both belonged to the abbey of Hales-Owen, on the dissolution of which the patronage of Clent, with the rectorial tithes, was bestowed by the crown on Sir John Dudley, afterwards Duke of Northumberland, on whose attainder in the reign of Mary it reverted to the crown. The glebe land comprises nearly 61 acres, of which about nine are old enclosure, and the remainder was, by act of parliament in 1799, for enclosing "the waste lands and commonable places," allotted in lieu of the vicarial tithes. By the same act the proprietors of land were obliged to purchase the rectorial tithes at the valuation of the commissioners, or to give land from their old enclosures in lieu of them, by which arrangement the lay rector has obtained £5000 for what never produced more than £100 per annum. The church is an ancient building, greatly dilapidated and disfigured by injudicious repairs; it is built partly of the Rowley ragstone, and contains, especially in the tower, some interesting details; it has been recently enlarged, and contains 500 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £400 in aid of the expense. Here are several places of worship for Dissenters. There are two day schools in the parish, one at Reddal Hill, and the other in the town; the former was erected by subscription in 1790, on land given by Viscount Dudley and Ward, under the auspices of the Rev. Christopher Stephenson, for 24 years curate of the parish, and Mr. George Mackmillan, by the latter of whom it was endowed with £20 per annum; Mr. Aynsworth bequeathed to it £100, after the demise of the Rev. C. Stephenson and his wife; and Mr. Stephenson, who died rector of Olney in Bucks, bequeathed to it £300: two small legacies have been since bequeathed to it, and the remainder of the income arises from voluntary contributions. The school in the town occupies a site of land given by Mr. Mackmillan, who also endowed it with £20 per annum, and was erected after his decease by his brother, Mr. John Mackmillan, who also had collected materials for building a dwelling-house, which after his death was erected by subscription: the original endowment was augmented with an annuity of £10 left for charitable uses by Lady Monnins. In 1651, Elizabeth Mansell, whose maiden name was White, bequeathed two closes and two dwelling-houses at Gosty Hill for charitable uses. Dr. Plot supposes that the loadstone may be found in this parish, in a piece of ground formerly called the Lower Moors, in surveying which, about the year 1670, Mr. Deely found the needle to vary six degrees. Sir Stephen Littleton, of Holbech House, in the parish of King's-Swinford, and one of the conspirators in the gunpowder plot, was for some time concealed in the house of a family of the name of White, of which Elizabeth Mansell is supposed to have been a member.

ROWLSTON, a joint township with Mappleton, in the parish of MAPPLETON, union of SKIRLAUGH, partly in the liberty of ST. PETER'S, and partly in the Northern Division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, East

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Riding of the county of York, 14 miles (E. N. E.) from Beverley: the population is returned with Mappleton.

ROWLSTONE (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Dore, hundred of Ewyaslacy, county of Hereford, 13 miles (S. W. by W.) from Hereford; containing 162 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £95; patron, incumbent, and impropriator, Rev. John Morris. Limestone is obtained in the neighbourhood, and the soil is generally well adapted for the cultivation of apples, of which cider is made.

ROWNER, a parish, in the union of Fareham, hundred of Titchfield, Fareham and Southern Divisions of the county of Southampton, 3 miles (S.) from Fareham; containing 140 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the east and north by Portsmouth harbour. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 0. 2½; present net income, £399; patron, Rev. C. P. Brune. Here are some ruins of an ancient religious house.

ROWSHAM, a hamlet, in the parish of Wingrave, union of Aylesbury, hundred of Cottesloe, county of Buckingham, 3¾ miles (N. E. by N.) from Aylesbury: the population is returned with the parish. Here was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Lawrence, which has been destroyed.

ROWSLEY, GREAT, a township, in the parish and union of Bakewell, hundred of High Peak, Northern Division of the county of Derby, 3½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Bakewell; containing, with part of the township of Aport, 242 inhabitants. The village is situated near the confluence of the rivers Derwent and Wye. The township is entitled to partake in the benefit of Lady Manners' school at Bakewell.

ROWTON, a township, in the parish of Christleton, union of Great Boughton, Lower Division of the hundred of Broxton, Southern Division of the county of Chester, 3¼ miles (E. S. E.) from Chester; containing 122 inhabitants. The Chester canal passes by this township. Here was fought the battle which terminated so fatally for the cause of Charles I.; and on Rowton Heath the Cheshire gentry assembled, and declared for a free parliament, on the attempt of Sir George Booth to restore Charles II., in 1659.

ROWTON, a chapelry, in the parish of Abberbury, hundred of Ford, Southern Division of the county of Salop, 7 miles (W.) from Shrewsbury: the population is returned with the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £88; patron, Duke of Cleveland. Richard Baxter, the eminent non-conformist divine, was born here Nov. 12th, 1615.

ROWTON, a joint township with North Skirlaugh, in the parish of Swine, union of Skirlaugh, Northern Division of the wapentake of Holderness, East Riding of the county of York, 9 miles (E. by N.) from Beverley: the population is returned with North Skirlaugh.

ROXBY (*St. Mary*), a joint parish with Risby, in the union of Glandford-Bridge, Northern Division of the wapentake of Manley, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 9 miles (W. S. W.) from Barton-upon-Humber; containing 373 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with that of Risby united, valued in the king's books at £6. 3. 4.; present net income, £389; patron and impropriator, R. C. Elwes, Esq. A school is supported by subscription. Near the church was found, some years ago, a tesselated pavement, about seven yards square, also fragments of red and yellow plaster, bones of oxen, &c.

ROXBY, a joint township with Fickhill, in the parish of Pickhill, union of Thirsk, wapentake of Hallikeld, North Riding of the county of York, 7 miles (W. by N.) from Thirsk: the population is returned with Pickhill.

ROXBY, a chapelry, in the parish of Hinderwell, union of Whitby, Eastern Division of the liberty of Langbaurgh, North Riding of the county of York, 11½ miles (W. N. W.) from Whitby; containing 183 inhabitants. Here is a small chapel of ease.

ROXHAM, a parish, in the union of Downham, hundred of Clackclose, Western Division of the county of Norfolk, 3½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Downham-Market; containing 41 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Ryston.

ROXHOLME, a hamlet, in the parish of Leasingham, union of Sleaford, wapentake of Flaxwell, parts of Kesteven, county of Lincoln, 9½ miles (N. by W.) from Sleaford: the population is returned with the parish.

ROXTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the hundred of Barford, union and county of Bedford, 4½ miles (S. W. by S.) from St. Neots; containing 575 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Great Barford united, valued in the king's books at £10; present net income, £288; patrons and impropriators, Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. There is a place of worship for Independents; and a school is partly supported by private contributions. This parish is bounded on the east by the river Ouse.

ROXWELL (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Chelmsford, Southern Division of the county of Essex, 4½ miles (W. N. W.) from Chelmsford; containing 847 inhabitants. The soil is cold and wet, but under good management is rendered productive. There are numerous springs, which lie near the surface; and near Boyton Cross is a stream of water, which after rains acquires the force of a torrent. There are two flour-mills; and a pleasure fair is annually held here. The living is a donative, annexed to the perpetual curacy of Writtle. The church is a neat edifice of stone, with a belfry turret of wood; the interior is handsome, and contains some interesting monuments (among which is a handsome one of marble to Chief Justice Branston in the reign of Charles II.) and ancient brasses. John Blencowe, in 1774, bequeathed £1200, producing £82 per annum, for teaching poor children of Roxwell and Writtle; of this, £26. 13. per annum is paid to the master and mistress of the National school, for which a handsome school-house has been erected, at an expense of £800, by T. W. Bramston, Esq.

ROYDON (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Epping, partly in the hundred of Waltham, but chiefly in that of Harlow, Southern Division of the county of Essex; containing 717 inhabitants, of which number, 214 are in the hamlet of Roydon, 4½ miles (W. by S.) from Harlow. This parish is separated from the county of Hertford by the river Stort, on the banks of which the village is pleasantly situated. Near the junction of the rivers Lea and Stort are the remains of the ancient manor-house of Nether Hall, which, though converted into farm-buildings, still retains much of its ancient

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grandeur; the gateway tower, which is of brick, is still entire. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12; present net income, £99; patron and impropriator, Hon. W. P. T. L. Wellesley. The church, situated in the village, is a handsome structure with a square embattled tower. John Manning, in 1768, founded a free school, and endowed it with a house and lands for teaching the children of the parish; about 20 receive instruction on the National plan.

ROYDON (*St. Remigius*), a parish, in the union of Guiltcross, hundred of Diss, Eastern Division of the county of Norfolk, 1½ mile (W.) from Diss; containing 633 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9; present net income, £385; patron, Rt. Hon. J. H. Frere. There is a Sunday National school, chiefly supported by the rector.

ROYDON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Freebridge-Lynn, Western Division of the county of Norfolk, 2½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Castle-Rising; containing 174 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, consolidated with that of Castle-Rising, and valued in the king's books at £5. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £160, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £26; the glebe comprises 16 acres, valued at £13. 10. per annum. A school is partly supported by the minister.

ROYSTON (*St. John the Baptist*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, partly in the hundred of Armingford, county of Cambridge, but chiefly in the hundred of Odsey, county of Hertford, 19 miles (N. by E.) from Hertford, and 38 (N.) from London (parts of the town, exclusively of its own parish, extending into the parishes of Barkway and Therfield, county of Hertford, and into those of Melbourne, Hasingbourn, and the hamlet of Kneesworth, county of Cambridge); containing 1757 inhabitants. This place is supposed to have had its origin in the reign of William the Conqueror, and to derive its name from a cross having been erected at that period in the highway here, by the Lady Roysia, Countess of Norfolk, which was called Royse's Cross; and a monastery having been established shortly afterwards, by Eustachius de Mere and others, which led to the erection of houses, it acquired the appellation of Royse's town, whence its present name. It had become a considerable town in the reign of Henry IV., when it was nearly consumed by fire; and again, in 1747, it was subject to the same calamity. A house was built here by James I., who made it his occasional residence, for the enjoyment of hunting and hawking; and it was here that his favourite, the Earl of Somerset, was arrested in his presence, for the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury. At the commencement of the civil war, Charles I. removed to this house from Hampton Court, previously to setting up his standard at Nottingham; and here this unfortunate monarch passed two nights, in June 1647, when a prisoner to the army, which had its head-quarters at this place. The survey of this palace, made during the Commonwealth, describes it as in good repair, but it has since been partly taken down. Royston is situated at the intersection of the Icknield-way and the Ermin-street, in a very bleak open country, near a chain of high hills, and, though improved of late, is very irregularly built: it consists of one long and narrow street, crossed by two shorter ones, and is lighted with gas; there is a very scanty supply of water, which the inhabitants generally are obliged to purchase. A public walk, planted with trees, has been lately opened, at the expense of Lord Dacre. The malting business is carried on to a considerable extent, and there is a large corn trade. The market, which was granted by Richard I., who also granted a fair, is on Wednesday, for corn, sheep, and pigs, and also for straw-plat; and there are fairs on Whit-Wednesday, attached to which is a pie poudre court; on Shrove-Wednesday; the feast of St. Thomas à Becket, and the Wednesday in Easter week, pleasure fairs; and one for hiring servants, on the first Wednesday after October 10th: a market-house was built in 1830, at the expense of Lord Dacre. A petty session is held on alternate Wednesdays; and the town has been made a polling-place for the shire.

The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; present net income, £107; patron, Lord Dacre. The church was originally that of the priory, and dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, but was purchased by the inhabitants at the dissolution of the monastery, and, by an act passed in the 32nd of Henry VIII., is called the parish church of St. John the Baptist in Royston: it is a venerable structure, with a low square massive tower at its western end, and contains some very ancient monuments: a gallery with an organ was erected in 1838, by subscription, aided by contributions from the Bishop of London, Lord Dacre, and £70 from the Incorporated Society, for which 100 free sittings were provided. In the vestry-room is a library, comprising about 150 volumes, chiefly theological. There is a place of worship for the Society of Friends, and two for Independents. A Lancasterian and an infants' school are partly supported by subscription. The poor law union of Royston extends into three counties, and comprises 29 parishes or places, containing a population of 15,671, according to the census of 1831; the number of guardians is 32. The monastery, at the period of its dissolution, was valued at £89. 16. per annum, and, with the exception of the church, has been entirely demolished. Here was also an hospital, dedicated to St. John and St. James, but there are no vestiges. Many relics of antiquity have been discovered in and about Royston, among which is an ancient chapel, or cave, found near the cross by some workmen, in 1742, which had been dug out of the chalk rock, and had an opening from the top: it has been conjectured to have been the oratory and burial-place of the Lady Roysia, although this opinion has been strongly controverted. A Roman sword was discovered at Hillington in 1830. Tumuli, or barrows, are found on the summits of the adjacent hills; and the discovery of a number of bones and corroded spearheads, near the town, renders it probable that it was the scene of an engagement with the Danes. A species of crow, with a whitish head, denominated the "Royston Crow," is found on the neighbouring hills, and is peculiar to this part of the kingdom; it emigrates to Sweden in the spring, where it breeds, and returns to pass the winter here. Henry Andrews, many years a resident of this town, was employed by the Board of Admiralty in assisting to compute the celestial observations for the Nautical Almanac, and he was

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longer and more extensively engaged in making the calculations for Moore's Almanac: he died in 1820, and was buried here.

ROYSTON (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the wapentake of Staincross, West Riding of the county of York; containing 3690 inhabitants, of which number, 597 are in the township of Royston, 4¼ miles (N. N. E.) from Barnesley. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £17. 3. 4.; present net income, £166; patron and appropriator, Archbishop of York. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The free grammar school is endowed with an annuity of £4. 6. 11. from the revenue of the duchy of Lancaster, also with a house and land granted by the crown in 1605; the total annual income is £82. 15. 1. At Monk-Bretton are the remains of an ancient monastery.

ROYTON, a chapelry, in the parish of Oldham *cum* Prestwich, union of Oldham, hundred of Salford, Southern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster, 3½ miles (E. N. E.) from Middleton; containing 5652 inhabitants. The cotton and fustian manufactures are extensively carried on, and there are considerable coal mines in the parish. The village, forty years ago, contained only a few straggling cottages, but within the last twenty years it has assumed the appearance of a considerable town, by the erection of several regular streets and large manufactories. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £146; patron, Rector of Prestwich. The chapel, dedicated to St. Paul, was built by subscription in 1754. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, with a Sunday school attached to the last; the Friends' meeting-house is said to be coeval with the foundation of that sect. Here is a Sunday National school.

RUAN-LANIHORNE (*St. Ruan*), a parish, in the union of Truro, Western Division of the hundred of Powder and of the county of Cornwall, 3 miles (S. W.) from Tregoney; containing 424 inhabitants. This place is pleasantly situated at the head of a wide creek or inlet from the river Fal, and is intersected by the Tregoney river, which is navigable in the north-western part of the parish. The village is seated in a picturesque valley at the extremity of the inlet, and, with its church and cottages scattered through the vale, has an interesting and romantic appearance. The petty sessions for the division are held at Highlanes, in this parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12; present net income, £414; patrons, President and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Mrs. Anne Luke, of Trevilles, bequeathed £200 in trust to the rector of this parish and the vicar of Veryan, for the religious instruction of children, on condition of their keeping the family vault in repair. A day and Sunday school is supported by subscription. The Rev. John Whitaker, the learned historian and antiquary, was for 30 years rector of this parish; he died in 1808, and was buried in the church.

RUAN, MAJOR (*St. Ruan*), a parish, in the union of Helston, Western Division of the hundred of Kerrier and of the county of Cornwall, 8 miles (S. S. E.) from Helston; containing 162 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 10. 2½.; patron, Philip Vyvyan Robinson, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £170, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £12; the glebe comprises 95 acres. There are the remains of an ancient chapel.

RUAN, MINOR (*St. Ruan*), a parish, in the union of Helston, Western Division of the hundred of Kerrier, Western Division of the county of Cornwall, 10 miles (S. E. by S.) from Helston; containing 269 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the east by the English Channel, in which is Cadgwith Cove, a great resort of fishermen, and near it is a preventive station. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 4. 4½.; present net income, £91; patron, Philip Vyvyan Robinson, Esq. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. On Treleage farm is a large mound.

RUARDEAN (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of Ross, hundred of St. Briavells, Western Division of the county of Gloucester, 6½ miles (N. W.) from Newnham; containing 858 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Walford. The church is partly Norman, but principally of later date, and the west window is finely enriched with tracery. There is a place of worship for Independents. The navigable river Wye forms the eastern boundary of, and the Severn and Wye railway passes through, the parish. A school is endowed with about £5 per annum, the united bequests of the Rev. Richard Greenaway, in 1744, and Thomas Richards, in 1763; and another is supported by a private individual. There are a few remaining fragments of an ancient castle.

RUCKINGE (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of East Ashford, partly in the liberties of Romney Marsh, but chiefly in the hundreds of Newchurch and Ham, lathe of Shepway, Eastern Division of the county of Kent, 6½ miles (S. by E.) from Ashford; containing 379 inhabitants. The Royal Military canal passes through the parish; and the great improvement which has been made in the roads has tended greatly to its prosperity during the last few years. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 13. 4.; present income, £350; patron, Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is principally in the early style of English architecture, with portions of the Norman, and has recently been repaired and beautified at considerable expense. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

RUCKLAND (*St. Olave*), a parish, in the union of Louth, Wold Division of the hundred of Louth-Eske, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 6½ miles (S. by E.) from Louth; containing 24 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with which that of Farforth and the vicarage of Maiden-Well were united in 1753, valued in the king's books at £6. 3. 9.; present net income, £315; patron, Lord Yarborough.

RUCKLEY, a township, in the parish of Acton-Burnell, union of Atcham, hundred of Condover, Southern Division of the county of Salop, 7 miles (W.) from Much-Wenlock; containing, with the chapelry of Langley, 86 inhabitants.

RUDBY-IN-CLEVELAND (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Stokesley, Western Division of the

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liberty of LANGBAURGH, North Riding of the county of YORK; containing 1397 inhabitants, of which number, 81 are in the township of Rudby-in-Cleveland, 3¾ miles (W. S. W.) from Stokesley. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £30; present net income, £185; patron, Lord Falkland: the impropriation belongs to Miss Wetherell. The impropriate tithes of Seaxhow have been commuted for a rent-charge of £17. 5., subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £2. 5. per annum. Five poor children are educated for £5 a year, in a school built by subscription.

RUDDINGTON (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of BANFORD, Northern Division of the wapentake of RUSHCLIFFE, Southern Division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 5 miles (S.) from Nottingham; containing 1428 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; present net income, £135: it is in the patronage of the Society for purchasing livings; impropriator, C. Paget, Esq. The church has been enlarged, and 350 free sittings provided, the Incorporated Society having granted £500 in aid of the expense. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. The village is of considerable size, and several of the inhabitants are engaged in frame-work knitting and the weaving of lace. About one mile from the church is an extensive churchyard, and the site of an ancient church, called Flawford, thought by some to have been originally the parish church. A free school was founded in 1641, by James Peacock, citizen of London, who endowed it with lands in the parish, now producing an annual income of £75, for teaching all the children of parishioners: in 1828 the school-house was repaired, at an expense of £420, advanced by one of the trustees, and £20 is paid annually out of the proceeds towards repayment of this sum. There is also an infants' school, partly supported by Lady Parkyns. A college for a warden and four chaplains was founded here, in the reign of Henry VI., by William Babington, Esq., who endowed it with a revenue which was valued, in the 26th year of the reign of Henry VIII., at £30.

RUDFORD (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of NEWENT, partly in the hundred of BOTLOE, and partly in the Lower Division of the hundred of DUDSTONE and KING'S-BARTON, Eastern Division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 3¼ miles (N. W. by W.) from Gloucester; containing 203 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £330, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £48; the glebe comprises 8 acres, valued at £12 per annum. The river Leadon separates this parish from that of Hartpury, and the Gloucester and Ledbury canal passes through it.

RUDGE, a tything, in the parish and hundred of CREDITON, Crediton and Northern Divisions of the county of DEVON; containing 261 inhabitants.

RUDGE, a township, in the parish of PATTINGHAM, union of SHIFNAL, hundred of STOTTESDEN, Southern Division of the county of SALOP, 7½ miles (E. N. E.) from Bridgenorth; containing 104 inhabitants.

RUDGWICK, or RIDGEWICK (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of PETWORTH, hundred of WEST EASWRITH, rape of ARUNDEL, Western Division of the county of SUSSEX, 7 miles (N. W. by W.) from Horsham; containing 950 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the north by the county of Surrey; the soil is a clay upon a substratum of sandstone; there are quarries of stone for paving, and covering buildings. The village is pleasantly situated on the road from Guildford to Worthing, by way of Crawley, and being on an eminence commands some fine views. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 10.; patron, Bishop of Chichester; impropriator, Mr. Telley. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £250, subject to the payment of rates. The church is a neat edifice, in the early English style, with a tower. There is a place of worship for Independents.

RUDHAM, EAST (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of DOCKING, hundred of GALLOW, Western Division of the county of NORFOLK, 6¾ miles (W. by S.) from Fakenham; containing 950 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with the vicarage of West Rudham united, valued in the king's books at £6. 6. 8.; present net income, £403; patron and impropriator, Lord C. Townshend. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a Sunday National school.

RUDHAM, WEST (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of DOCKING, hundred of GALLOW, Western Division of the county of NORFOLK, 7¼ miles (W. by S.) from Fakenham; containing 455 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to the rectory of East Rudham, and valued in the king's books at £7. 6. 8.

RUDHEATH, a township, partly in the parishes of GREAT BUDWORTH and SANDBACH, but chiefly in that of DAVENHAM, union and hundred of NORTHWICH, Southern Division of the county of CHESTER, 4 miles (N. E.) from Middlewich; containing 367 inhabitants.

RUDSTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BRIDLINGTON, wapentake of DICKERING, East Riding of the county of YORK, 5 miles (W.) from Bridlington; containing 518 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 13. 6½; present net income, £236; patron, Archbishop of York; impropriator, Sir F. Boynton. In the churchyard is a lofty pyramidal stone, which probably gave name to the place, Rod, in Saxon, signifying a cross. A school is partly supported by charity.

RUDYARD, a joint township with Caudery, in the parish and union of LEEK, Southern Division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW, Northern Division of the county of STAFFORD, 2¾ miles (N. N. W.) from Leek; containing 117 inhabitants. Here is a reservoir upwards of two miles long, and covering 400 acres of land, formed for the purpose of feeding the Leek and Caldon canal.

RUFFORD (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of ORMSKIRK, hundred of LEYLAND, Northern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 5½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Ormskirk; containing 869 inhabitants. This parish was formerly a chapelry in the parish of Croston, but was made parochial by act of parliament. The Leeds and Liverpool canal passes through it. The petty sessions for the division are held here once in five weeks, in rotation with Chorley, Cuerdon, Leyland, and Penwortham. The living is a rectory not in charge; net income, £495; patrons, Representatives of the late L.

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Starkie, Esq. The rector receives a rent-charge of £190 out of the tithes of Ulneswalton, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £25. 8. 1. Sir Thomas Hesketh, Bart., in 1816, erected a school, which is supported at his own expense, for the education of all the poor children of the parish: about 100 are instructed on the National system.

RUFFORD, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of SOUTHWELL, Hatfield Division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, Northern Division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 2 miles (S. S. W.) from Ollerton; containing 322 inhabitants. An abbey for Cistercian monks, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, was founded in 1148, by Gilbert, Earl of Lincoln, which, at the dissolution, possessed a revenue of £254. 6. 8. A day and Sunday school for 24 girls is supported by the Earl of Scarborough.

RUFFORTH, a parish, in the Ainsty of the city, and East Riding of the county, of YORK, 5½ miles (W.) from York; containing 302 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £4. 13. 4.; present net income, £147: the patronage and impropriation belong to Mrs. G. Thompson. Eight children are taught for £4 a year, the gift of Lady Hewley. Here is a Sunday National school.

RUGBY (*St. ANDREW*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the Rugby Division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, Northern Division of the county of WARWICK, 16½ miles (E. N. E.) from Warwick, and 83 (N. W. by N.) from London; containing 2501 inhabitants. At this place, anciently called *Rocheberie*, is supposed to have been one of those fortresses which Stephen, expecting Matilda's invasion, permitted his nobles to erect upon their estates; it obtained also the name of Rokeby from its owner, Henry de Rokeby, in the reign of Henry III., and from this its present appellation is derived. The town is pleasantly situated upon rising ground, on the south side of the Avon: within the last two years several new streets have been formed, among which are Elborow-street, New street, Church-street, and Eldon and Union Places. The houses are in general well built of brick, and of modern appearance, though occasionally intermixed with some of ancient character, with plaistered walls and thatched roofs. The Oxford canal passes in the vicinity; and the line of the Birmingham and London railroad passes within a short distance to the north of the town, where a station has been established. Here also commences the Midland Counties railway. The market, which is well attended, and abundantly supplied with corn, and provisions of every kind, is on Saturday: thirteen fairs are held annually, but the greater number are only cattle markets; these are held on the second Tuesday after Twelfth day, February 17th, March 31st, the last Monday in April, May 5th (which is chiefly a pleasure fair), the second Monday in June, July 7th, the ninth Monday before New Michaelmas-day, August 21st, the Monday before Michaelmas-day, the Monday preceding October 22nd, November 22nd (which is a very great horse fair), the Tuesday before St. Thomas's day, and the Monday after Christmas-day. A constable and head-borough are appointed at the court leet of the lord of the manor.

The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 19. 2.; present net income, £510; patron and impropriator, Earl of Craven. The church is an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture, with a massive square embattled tower, strengthened by buttresses, and having a turret at the south-east angle, to which there is no entrance but from within the church, and which appears to have been erected as a place of security after the demolition of the castle; the roof of the nave is supported on massive octagonal pillars and sharply-pointed arches, of which those nearer to the chancel are much more lofty than the others: the building has been enlarged on the south side, after a design by Mr. Rickman, and the windows on that side have been enriched with flowing tracery: it contains 280 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £250 in aid of the expense. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. The grammar school, which is the distinguishing feature in Rugby, is a noble and magnificent establishment, and has for many years maintained a high degree of reputation. It was founded in the 9th of Elizabeth, by Lawrence, Sheriff of London, grocer, a native of Brownover, a neighbouring hamlet in the parish of Clifton, who endowed it with a house and land in that parish, and with about eight acres of land called the Conduit close, near the Foundling Hospital, London. At that time the income was inconsiderable, and in the year 1780, the rental did not exceed £116 per annum; but from the subsequent improvement of the estate, by the erection of numerous dwelling-houses, and the laying out of several streets upon the site, the revenue has been augmented to more than £5000 per annum. The school is under the superintendence of twelve trustees, who appoint the head master, with a fixed salary of £113. 6. 8., a house and some land, and an annual payment of £16. 5. 6. for every boy on the foundation, of which latter sum he pays £6. 6. to the six assistant classical masters, £2. 2. to the master of modern languages, and £1. 11. 6. to the mathematical master; instruction in these two last branches of literature forming a part of the regular course of education pursued at the school. The assistant classical masters also receive severally from the trustees a permanent salary of £120 per annum, and salaries are also given to a writing-master and a drawing-master. By a late regulation of the trustees, the number of boys not on the foundation is never to exceed 260; the actual number in July 1834 was 255, besides 59 foundationers. Belonging to this noble establishment are 21 exhibitions of £60 per annum, tenable for seven years, at either of the Universities; also several fellowships, varying in value from £100 to £300 per annum, but not exceeding £1000 per annum in the aggregate amount, which are given exclusively to the head master and ushers, who may choose to retire after having been ten years in the establishment. The school premises were taken down and rebuilt in 1808; they form a splendid range of building, in the Elizabethan style of architecture: the principal entrance is under a square gateway tower, with octagonal turrets at the angles, through a richly-grained archway, above which is a beautiful oriel window embellished with stained glass, leading into a spacious quadrangle, of which two sides are cloistered. The school-rooms are lofty, and the great school, as it is called, in which the annual Prize Compositions are recited, on the Wednesday in Easter-week, is of large dimensions and of stately

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elevation. The room in the gateway tower, over the principal entrance, is appropriated to the school library. Through an archway diagonally opposite to the principal entrance is the approach to the chapel, a detached and elegant edifice, in the later style of English architecture, to which there is also an entrance from the public road: the sides of the building are strengthened with ornamented buttresses, and relieved by three elegant windows with dripstones resting on antique heads; and the east and west ends are decorated with crocketed pinnacles at the angles, and a cross on the apex of the gable. The interior is fitted up like the choir of a cathedral; the roof, which is flat and painted to resemble oak, is panelled, and ribbed with diagonal intersections; the east window is enriched with tracery and embellished with painted glass representing the offering of the Magi, and at the west end are two canopied seats for the head master and the chaplain, over which is a gallery, with an organ of appropriate design. On the south side, near the altar, is a white monument of marble, by Chantrey, erected to the memory of the late Dr. James, head master, in which he is represented in a sitting posture, reading, with several volumes at his feet. The entrance to the head master's apartments is through a large octangular turret forming the hall and staircase, and the whole range of buildings is relieved with turrets at various intervals. From the funds of this institution are supported twelve almshouses, lately rebuilt in a corresponding style of architecture, for twelve aged men, who have each two apartments and a garden, a gown, two tons of coal annually, and a weekly allowance of seven shillings. Boys are eligible to the school, and men to the almshouses, who live within ten miles of the town, if in the county of Warwick, or within five miles, if in any other county. A charity school was founded in 1707, by Mr. Elborow, who endowed it with a house and 50 acres of land for the instruction of 30 boys and girls. Adjoining the school, and supported out of the same funds, are six almshouses for six aged widows. There is also a National school, with various charitable bequests for distribution among the poor. The poor law union of Rugby embraces portions of three counties, comprising 39 parishes or places, which contain a population of 16,668, according to the census of 1831, and is under the care of 43 guardians. At Lawford, one mile west from Rugby, are large quarries of blue lias, covered with a thick bed of gravel, in which elephants' bones, and the remains of other animals, have been found in considerable quantities. On the road to Lawford is a Roman tumulus; and at Brownsover, one mile north-west of Rugby, is an earthwork, supposed to be a British camp, surrounded by the rivers Swift and Avon; skeletons, buried in the ancient British manner, with the limbs contracted, have been discovered here.

RUGELEY (*St. Augustine*), a market-town and parish, in the union of Lichfield, Eastern Division of the hundred of Cuttleston, Southern Division of the county of Stafford, 9 miles (E. S. E.) from Stafford, and 127 (N. W. by N.) from London; containing 3165 inhabitants. This parish includes a portion of Cannock chace, the whole of which, containing nearly 20,000 acres, still unenclosed, was, together with the manor of Rugeley, granted by Henry VIII. to William, first Lord Paget, ancestor of the Marquess of Anglesey, the present lord of the manor. The town is agreeably situated near the south bank of the river Trent, on the road from Stafford to Lichfield; it is lighted with gas, remarkably clean, and of respectable appearance, and consists of several good streets, two of them recently formed, called Albion-street and Church-street; many of the houses in the latter are of a very superior order. The trade of the place is greatly promoted by the proximity of the Grand Trunk canal, which connects the navigation of the rivers Trent and Mersey, and passing northward of the town, between it and the river, communicates with Brereton collieries by a rail-road, and not far distant is carried over the Trent by a fine aqueduct. Here are an iron-foundry, and mills for rolling sheet-iron, also a small manufactory for sugar of lead and verdigris; hats were formerly made to a considerable extent, but this branch of trade has very much declined. At Brereton, in this parish, are extensive coal works belonging to Earl Talbot and the Marquess of Anglesey: the depth of the shaft is 127 yards; the strata of coal are of different thicknesses, none exceeding ten feet, and generally good, exclusively of some thin veins not yet worked: about 400 persons are employed in these works, most of whom reside in cottages on the estate. In sinking, good iron-ore is found in detached pieces, but not in sufficient quantity to pay the expense of working it. The market is on Thursday: fairs are held on April 15th; June 1st, a very large horse fair, which continues till the 6th, on which day is also a large cattle fair; October 21st, for cattle, sheep, and horses; and the second Tuesday in December. Races are held annually in September upon an excellent 1½ mile course at Hitchin Hill, about one mile from the town. A court leet is held annually in October, by the Marquess of Anglesey, at which two constables are appointed; and the town has lately been made a polling-place for the southern division of the county. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield (the appropriators), valued in the king's books at £5. 2.; present net income, £213. The church was erected in 1822 with stone given by the Marquess of Anglesey, and contains 430 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £800 in aid of the expense. Of the old church, the tower and chancel remain entire, the latter being used as a school-room; the arches are in ruins. There is a place of worship for Independents, and one for Wesleyan Methodists at Glover's hill. The free grammar school was endowed by Queen Elizabeth with estates now producing about £350 per annum, which is paid to the master, who has also a good residence: it is free to all the sons of inhabitants of the parish, and the master is allowed by the trustees to take boarders. Bamford's school was founded by John Bamford, who by will dated February 11th, 1733, gave £400 for the education of sixteen poor boys: this benefaction having been augmented by £50 left by Mrs. Mary Jenks, and further, in 1802, by a gift of £500 from John Riley, the income is now £35 per annum, and 35 boys are on the foundation, all of them appointed by the minister and churchwardens. A National school for girls was founded by the Hon. Mrs. Curzon, now Lady de la Zouche, and a grant of £40 from the Society; another at Brereton, by the Misses Sneyd; and an almshouse here, for four old women, by Mrs. Hopkins.

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RUISHTON (*St. George*), a parish, in the union of Taunton, hundred of Taunton and Taunton-Dean, Western Division of the county of Somerset, 2½ miles (E.) from Taunton; containing 400 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £74; patron, incumbent, and impropriator, Rev. R. Winsloe. A small school for boys is supported by subscription. The navigable river Tone passes on the northern side of the village.

RUISLIP (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the union of Uxbridge, hundred of Elthorne, county of Middlesex, 3½ miles (N. E.) from Uxbridge; containing 1197 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12; present net income, £462; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Canons of Windsor. Two schools are supported by charity. Here was formerly a cell to the abbey of Bec in Normandy, the revenue of which at the suppression was valued at £18.

RUMBOLD'S-WYKE (*St. Rumbald*), a parish, in the union of West Hampnett, hundred of Box and Stockbridge, rape of Chichester, Western Division of the county of Sussex; containing 319 inhabitants. This is a small parish adjoining to Chichester, and includes part of the suburb called the Hornett. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £4; present net income, £234; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Chichester. The church is a neat building in the later English style. A branch of the Arundel and Portsmouth canal to Chichester, passes through the western part of the parish.

RUMBURGH (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Blything, Eastern Division of the county of Suffolk, 4 miles (N. W. by N.) from Halesworth; containing 421 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, with the vicarage of South Elmham-St. Michael annexed; net income, £130; patron and incumbent, Rev. L. Atthill; the great tithes were sold by the late impropriator to various persons. The church was the conventual church of a Benedictine monastery founded here soon after the Conquest, for monks from St.-Ben et-at-Holme; it was dedicated to St. Michael, and in the reign of Henry I., given by Alan Earl of Richmond to the abbey of St. Mary at York; it was suppressed in 1528, and granted to Wolsey, towards the endowment of his college at Ipswich.

RUMNEY (*St. Augustine*), a parish, in the union of Cardiff, Upper Division of the hundred of Wentlloogg, county of Monmouth, 3 miles (N. E.) from Cardiff; containing 264 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 10. 7½; present net income, £86; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Bristol.

RUMWORTH, a township, in the parish of Dean, union of Bolton, hundred of Salford, Southern Division of the county palatine of Lancaster, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Great Bolton; containing 1164 inhabitants. In this township are situated the village and parish church of Dean, on the high road from Bolton to Liverpool. James Crompton, in 1636, bequeathed £100 towards the support of a school, to which subsequent bequests have been added, producing an annual income of £36. 17., for which about 60 children are taught on the National system.

RUNCORN (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of Bucklow, Northern Division of the county of Chester; containing 10,326 inhabitants, of which number, 5035 are in the township of Runcorn, 4½ miles (N. by W.) from Frodsham. In 915, Ethelfleda, sister to King Edward the Elder, and widow of Ethelred, Earl of Mercia, built a town and castle near the river Mersey, at this place, then called *Romicofan*, some traces of which are visible at a place called Castle-Rock, by the river side, about 300 yards below the church: this part of the Mersey is called Runcorn Gap, and at high water is about 400 yards broad. This ancient fortress commanded the passage from the kingdom of Mercia to that of Northumberland. In 1133, William Fitz-Nigel founded here a monastery of canons Regular, which, about the reign of Stephen, was removed to Norton. The Duke of Bridgewater's canal passes through a great part of this parish: at Runcorn it is 60 feet above the level of the Mersey, with which it communicates by a chain of ten locks. There is a railway to St. Helen's. Runcorn, which had previously been a very poor village, has, in consequence of the trade on the canal, and its having become a place of considerable resort for bathing, grown very populous, and been improved in its appearance by the erection of many handsome buildings: it is lighted with gas. The township abounds with fine stone quarries, from which considerable quantities of hewn stone are sent by water to Chester, Liverpool, Manchester, &c. Here are extensive soap and chymical works, in connection with which a circular brick chimney, surmounted by a capital of hewn stone, forming a column of great beauty, has been erected: the diameter at the base is 30 feet, and the height 272 feet; it contains upwards of 500,000 bricks, and is estimated to weigh about 2000 tons. This has been made a polling-place for the northern division of the shire. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 4. 2.; present net income, £294; patrons, Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford, who, with the Vicar, are the appropriators. The church is partly in the early, and partly in the later, style of English architecture: of the north door, and the piers in the nave, the design is very uncommon, yet good in execution. The chapel at Aston was rebuilt on an enlarged scale in 1737, and an additional church was erected in 1837. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a National school supported by subscription. The poor law union of Runcorn comprises 40 parishes or places, under 42 guardians, and contains a population of 22,858, according to the census of 1831.

RUNCTON, NORTH (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Freebridge-Lynn, Western Division of the county of Norfolk, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Lynn-Regis; containing 307 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with Hardwick, to which the rectory of Setchy has been annexed, valued in the king's books at £8. 10.; present net income, £711; patrons, Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church, after being for many years in ruins, was rebuilt by subscription, aided by grants from the Incorporated and Diocesan societies, and re-opened in 1839; it is in the Norman style. A small chapel in the early English style was built at Setch, in this parish, chiefly at the expense of Daniel Gurney, Esq., and opened in 1839. A school is partly supported by Lady H. Gurney; and another, and an infants' school, by D. Gurney, Esq.

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RUNCTON, SOUTH (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Downham, hundred of Clackclose, Western Division of the county of Norfolk, 4½ miles (N. N. E.) from Downham-Market; containing 133 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with the rectories of Holme and Wallington annexed, valued in the king's books at £12; patron, R. Peel, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £246. 13., subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £42; the glebe comprises 13½ acres, valued at £13. 10. per annum. The church has been rebuilt, and 140 free sittings provided, the Incorporated Society having granted £170 in aid of the expense. A school is supported by subscription.

RUNFOLD, a tything, in the parish and hundred of Farnham, Western Division of the county of Surrey: the population is returned with Badshot.

RUNHALL (*All Saints*), a parish, in the hundred of Forehoe, Eastern Division of the county of Norfolk, 5½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Wymondham; containing 176 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 18. 1½.; present net income, £60; patron and impropriator, Lord Wodehouse.

RUNHAM (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the hundred of East Flegg, Eastern Division of the county of Norfolk, 4½ miles (W. by S.) from Caistor; containing 249 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4; present net income, £307; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Ely. A market, and a fair on the vigil and festival of St. Peter ad Vincula, were granted by King John to Robert de Evermere. A sum of money was bequeathed in 1501, by Rose Dook, for erecting the steeple of the church; and from 17 to 20 poor persons are supplied with coal twice in the year from a sum of £30, the rental of land awarded under an enclosure act in the 42nd of George III.

RUNNINGTON, a parish, in the union of Wellington, hundred of Milverton, Western Division of the county of Somerset, 2 miles (W. N. W.) from Wellington; containing 137 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 1. 5½.; it is in the patronage of the Crown. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £84, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £6; the glebe comprises 16 acres, valued at £26 per annum. A school is partly supported by charity.

RUNSTON, a hamlet, in the parish of St. Pierre, union of Chepstow, Upper Division of the hundred of Caldicott, county of Monmouth, 3½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Chepstow: the population is returned with the parish. The chapel has been demolished.

RUNTON (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of Erpingham, hundred of North Erpingham, Eastern Division of the county of Norfolk, 2½ miles (W. by N.) from Cromer; containing 473 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, united to that of Aylmerton, and valued in the king's books at £10. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £240, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £72; the glebe comprises 20 acres, valued at £25. 12. 6. per annum.

RUNWELL (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the hundred of Chelmsford, Southern Division of the county of Essex, 5 miles (N. W.) from Rayleigh; containing 341 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river Crouch, which is navigable from this place to the sea; the situation is low, and the lands but moderately fertile. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13; present net income, £468; patron and incumbent, Rev. T. Knox. The church is a neat edifice of brick, with a square embattled tower of stone, surmounted by a shingled spire, and contains some ancient monuments and brasses. Near it is an almshouse for two inmates, and there is one near Rettendon Common for a single person.

RUNWICK, a tything, in the parish and hundred of Farnham, Western Division of the county of Surrey; containing 330 inhabitants.

RUSCOMB (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of Woringham, hundred of Sonning, county of Berks, 5½ miles (E.N.E.) from Reading; containing 160 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Dean of Salisbury, the appropriator; net income, £30. In the chancel lie buried the remains of Lord Chief Justice Eyre, who occasionally resided here. There is a place of worship for Independents. A National school has been established. The line of the Great Western railway intersects the parish.

RUSHALL, or RUISHALL (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Depwade, hundred of Earsham, Eastern Division of the county of Norfolk, 3 miles (W.) from Harleston; containing 283 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4; present net income, £93; patron, Joseph Sewell, Esq.; impropriators, Master and Fellows of Emanuel College, Cambridge. There is a Sunday National school. A farm-house here is called the Priory, from having once belonged to the priory of Buckenham.

RUSHALL (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Walsall, Southern Division of the hundred of Offlow and of the county of Stafford, 1 mile (N. E. by N.) from Walsall; containing 693 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 5.; present net income, £292; patrons, W. Mellish and B. Gurdon, Esqrs., as trustees. The church contains some old monuments to the Leigh family, one of whom, Edward Leigh, was author of "Critica Sacra," and several other works: he died in 1677, and was buried here in the chancel of the church. The Wyrley and Essington canal passes through the parish, in which there are considerable quarries of limestone. A school is conducted on the National plan. Here are the ruined walls of an ancient castellated mansion.

RUSHALL (*St. Matthew*), a parish, in the union of Pewsey, hundred of Swanborough, Everley and Pewsey, and Northern, Divisions of the county of Wilts, 3½ miles (S. W.) from Pewsey; containing 244 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 11. 8.; present net income, £390; patron, Bishop of Salisbury. A school is partly supported by subscription.

RUSHBROOKE (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of Thingoe, hundred of Thrwastry, Western Division of the county of Suffolk, 3 miles (S. E. by E.) from Bury-St. Edmunds; containing 177 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to that of Bradfield-St. George, and valued in the king's books at

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£8. 1. 5½. Thomas Lord Jermyn, in 1700, founded, and endowed with property now producing £32 a year, almshouses for one man and three women. Other almshouses were erected in 1724, by Sir Jermyn Davers, Bart., for four poor persons, which, not being endowed, are kept in repair by the proprietor of the Rushbrooke estate. Rushbrooke Hall, anciently the seat of the Jernyns, afterwards of the Davers family, and now of Robert Rushbrooke, Esq., is a handsome mansion built in the reign of Elizabeth, and situated in an extensive park.

RUSHBURY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Church-Stretton, hundred of Munslow, Southern Division of the county of Salop, 4¾ miles (E. S. E.) from Church-Stretton; containing 507 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 7. 8½.; present net income, £449; patron, Bishop of Worcester. This is presumed to be the site of the Roman station *Bravinium*, situated between Old Radnor and Woreester. A market and a fair, granted by Edward I., were formerly held here. The school and school-house, and two almshouses, were erected pursuant to the will of Dr. Benjamin Wainwright, who bequeathed £1200 for their endowment: the building cost £500; and the master receives £18 per annum for teaching nine poor children of Rushbury, and three from the adjoining parish of Eaton.

RUSHDEN (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Buntingford, hundred of Odsey, County of Hertford, 4¾ miles (W. N. W.) from Buntingford; containing 342 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 1. 10½.; present net income, £141; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The church contains the handsome monument of Sir Adolphus Meetkerke, which was removed hither in 1754, from the church of St. Botolph, Aldersgate: there is also a memorial to William Love, late a servant in the Meetkerke family, who in 1819 left £233. 6. 8. three per cents, towards the support of a Sunday school. The late Rev. James Ford, vicar of the parish, bequeathed £300 three per cents. for the benefit of future incumbents.

RUSHDEN (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Wellingborough, hundred of Higham-Ferrers, Northern Division of the county of Northampton, 1½ mile (S.) from Higham-Ferrers; containing 1245 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 16. 3.; present net income, £193: it is in the patronage of the Crown. The church is a large and handsome cruciform structure, partaking of the different styles of English architecture; the tower, a fine specimen of the later style, is surmounted by an elegant crocketed spire; the transepts are in the decorated style; and in the chancel are three early English stalls: there are also some remains of screen-work, and ancient stained glass. There are two places of worship for Baptists. Daniel Whitby, a learned scripture commentator and writer on controversial divinity, was born here in 1638; he died in 1726.

RUSHFORD (*St. John the Evangelist*), a parish, in the union of Thetford, hundred of Guilt-Cross, Western Division of the county of Norfolk, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Thetford; containing, with Snarehill, 138 inhabitants. The living is a donative. A chapel and college for a master and six priests was founded upon the site of the parsonage-house, about 1342, by Sir Edmund de Gonville, the rector and founder of Gonville Hall, Cambridge; it was dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, and at the dissolution was valued at £85. 15. per annum.

RUSHMERE (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Woodbridge, hundred of Carlford, Eastern Division of the county of Suffolk, 2 miles (N. E. by E.) from Ipswich; containing 568 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 6. 8.; present net income, £156; patron and impropriator, Marquess of Bristol. The church is of the Norman period, with subsequent additions. A schoolroom for a National school, adjoining it, has been recently built.

RUSHMERE (*All Saints*), a parish, in the hundred of Mutford and Lothingland, Eastern Division of the county of Suffolk, 5 miles (S. W.) from Lowestoft; containing 114 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 6. 8.: it is in the patronage of the Representatives of the late Charles Garneys, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £210, subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £14; the glebe comprises 7 acres, valued at £8. 18. 6. per annum. The church is an ancient edifice, with a round tower of flint mixed with bricks.

RUSHOCK (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Kidderminster, Lower Division of the hundred of Halfshire, Kidderminster and Western Divisions of the county of Worcester, 5½ miles (W. by N.) from Bromsgrove; containing 177 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 6. 8.; present net income, £280: it is in the patronage of the Crown. William Norris, in 1702, bequeathed a house and land in support of a school for teaching fifteen children of this parish, and the same number of that of Elmbridge.

RUSHROFT, a hamlet, in the parish of Ainstable, union of Penrith, Leath ward, Eastern Division of the county of Cumberland, 3 miles (N. W. by N.) from Kirk-Oswald: the population is returned with the parish.

RUSHTON, a township, in the parish of Tarporley, union of Nantwich, First Division of the hundred of Eddisbury, Southern Division of the county of Chester, 5¼ miles (E. N. E.) from Tarporley; containing 330 inhabitants.

RUSHTON, a village, in the union of Kettering, hundred of Rothwell, Northern Division of the county of Northampton, 2¼ miles (N. E.) from Rothwell; containing 405 inhabitants, and comprising the parishes of *All Saints* and *St. Peter*; the former, a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 12. 1.; and the latter also a rectory, valued at £11. 13. 4.; present net income, £674; patron, W. W. Hope, Esq. A school is partly supported by the lord of the manor, and an allowance from the poor's rate.

RUSHTON-JAMES, a township, in the parish and union of Leek, Northern Division of the hundred of Totmonslow and of the county of Stafford, 5½ miles (N. W.) from Leek; containing 304 inhabitants.

RUSHTON-SPENCER, a chapelry, in the parish and union of Leek, Northern Division of the hundred of Totmonslow and of the county of Stafford, 5

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miles (N. W. by N.) from Leek; containing 337 inhabitants, several of whom are engaged in the spinning of cotton. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £91; patron, Vicar of Leek. The chapel, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a small stone building fast falling into decay.

RUSHULME, a township, in the parish of MANCHESTER, union of CHORLTON, hundred of SALFORD, Southern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 2¼ miles (S. S. E.) from Manchester; containing 1078 inhabitants. The neighbourhood is adorned with numerous gentlemen's seats. An act was passed in 1837 for establishing a company for the purpose of laying out and maintaining an ornamental park within this township, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, and Moss-side.

RUSHWORTH, county of NORFOLK.—See RUSHFORD.

RUSKINGTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of SLEAFORD, wapentake of FLAXWELL, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 3¾ miles (N. N. E.) from Sleaford; containing 782 inhabitants. The living comprises a rectory and a discharged vicarage, the latter valued in the king's books at £3. 17. 3½.: present net income of the rectory, £193; patron and incumbent, Rev. C. J. Myers:—present net income of the vicarage, which is in the patronage of the Crown, £102. Lady Hodgson, in 1719, bequeathed a rent-charge of £42. 16. in support of three aged women, and a school for ten children, with a fund for apprenticing them. There is also a trifling annuity left by Martha Chamberlain, in 1702, for educating children, which is applied in aid of a National school.

RUSLAND, a chapelry, in the parish of COULTON, hundred of LONSDALE, north of the sands, Northern Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, 8½ miles (N. N. E.) from Ulverstone: the population is returned with the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £50; patron, the Incumbent of Coulton. The chapel, dedicated to St. Paul, was consecrated in 1745.

RUSPER, or RUSPAR (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of HORSHAM, hundred of SINGLECROSS, rape of BRAMBER, Western Division of the county of SUSSEX, 5½ miles (N. N. E.) from Horsham; containing 531 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the north by the county of Surrey: the surface is pleasingly diversified with hill and dale; and the soil is clay, very favourable for the growth of timber, which is here luxuriant. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 10. 10.; present net income, £202; patron and incumbent, Rev. Peter Wood. The church is in the early and later styles of English architecture, and contains several ancient brasses and interesting monuments. A National school is supported by subscription. There are slight remains of a priory of Black nuns, founded by Gervase of Canterbury, who flourished in the reign of Richard I.; it was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, and at the dissolution possessed a revenue of £39. 13. 7.

RUSSELS, a hamlet, in the parish of DANBURY, hundred of CHELMSFORD, though locally in that of Dengie, Southern Division of the county of ESSEX, 1 mile (E.) from Danbury: the population is returned with the parish.

RUSTINGTON, a parish, in the hundred of POLING, rape of ARUNDEL, Western Division of the county of SUSSEX, 2 miles (E. N. E.) from Little Hampton; containing 365 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6; present net income, £159; patron, Bishop of Chichester; impropriators, T. and J. Oliver, Esqrs. The church is in the early style of English architecture.

RUSTON, EAST (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the hundred of HAPPING, Eastern Division of the county of NORFOLK, 5½ miles (E. by S.) from North Walsham; containing 730 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to the rectory of Ridlington, and valued in the king's books at £11. 11. 10. Professor Porson, celebrated as a critic and classical scholar, was born here in 1759.

RUSTON, PARVA, a parish, in the union of DRIFFIELD, wapentake of DICKERING, East Riding of the county of YORK, 3¾ miles (N. E.) from Great Driffield; containing 152 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £51; patron and impropriator, W. T. St. Quintin, Esq.

RUSTON, SOUTH (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the hundred of TUNSTEAD, Eastern Division of the county of NORFOLK, 1½ mile (N. E.) from Coltishall; containing 105 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Tunstead.

RUSWARP, a township, in the parish and union of WHITBY, liberty of WHITBY-STRAND, North Riding of the county of YORK, 1½ mile (S. W. by S.) from Whitby; containing 1980 inhabitants. There is a handsome suspension bridge across the river Esk. Two day and Sunday Lancasterian schools are partly supported by subscription.

RUTCHESTER, a township, in the parish of OVINGHAM, Eastern Division of TINDALE ward, Southern Divisions of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 8½ miles (W. by N.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne; containing 28 inhabitants. In the reign of Edward I., Rutchester tower was occupied by a family of the same name. This was the site of the Roman station *Vindobala*, which was garrisoned by the *Cohors Prima Frizagorum*. A broken statue of Hercules, coins of the Lower Empire, silver fibulæ, and numerous other relics, have been found here; and, in 1766, an urn full of gold and silver coins, among which was an almost complete series of those of the Higher Empire, was discovered at Castlestead, in the neighbourhood. Adrian's wall, the remains of which are still visible, passed from its east and west ramparts, which, towards the enemy's frontier, were defended by strong towers.

RUTHALE, a joint township with Ashfield, in the parish of PRION'S-DITTON, hundred of MUNSLOW, Southern Division of the county of SALOP, 8½ miles (W. by S.) from Bridgenorth: the population is returned with the parish.

RUTLANDSHIRE, an inland county, bounded on the north-west and south-west by Leicestershire, on the south and south-east by Northamptonshire, and on the east and north-east by Lincolnshire. It extends from 51° 31′ 28″ to 51° 45′ 34″ (N. Lat.), and from 25′ to 48′ W. Lon. This is the smallest county in England: it contains, according to Parkinson's Agricultural Survey, drawn up for the consideration of the Board of Agriculture, 9102 acres and 29 perches, or about 142 square miles. The population amounts to 19,385. This district, at the period of the Roman invasion, formed part of the territory of the Coritani; and, under the Roman do-

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minion, was included in the division called *Flavia Cæsariensis*: on the complete establishment of the Saxon Heptarchy, Rutlandshire was comprised in the kingdom of Mercia. For the name Rutland, in Saxon *Roteland*, no probable derivation has been assigned. In Domesday-book *Roteland* is spoken of as comprising the two wapentakes of Alstoe and Martinsley, which, according to the same record, belonged to the sheriffdom of Nottingham, so far as the king's tax was concerned: the rest of the county was, at that period, included in Northamptonshire. Rutland is first mentioned as a distinct county in the 5th of King John, at the coronation of whose queen, Isabel, it was, amongst other lands, assigned in parliament for her dower.

This county lies within the diocese of Peterborough and in the province of Canterbury; it forms a deanery, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and contains 50 parishes. For civil purposes it is divided into the four hundreds of Alstoe, East, Martinsley, and Wrandike, and the soke of Oakham. It contains the market-towns of Oakham and Uppingham. Two knights are returned to parliament for the shire, and are elected at Oakham, which is the only polling-place in the county. It is included in the Midland circuit: the assizes and quarter sessions are held at Oakham, where is the county gaol.

The general appearance of the county is of an interesting character, more especially where it has abundance of timber, being greatly diversified by gently rising hills, running in the direction of east and west, between which are valleys about half a mile in width. The soils are for the most part fertile, but in their nature vary greatly, and sometimes abruptly. The eastern and south-eastern parts have in general a clay soil of shallow staple, resting upon limestone rock, with a small mixture of cold woodland; the rest of the county has a strong red loamy soil, amongst which iron-stone is found; some of this is provincially termed *keal*: there are also some small tracts of rich clay, and others of a bluish clay. The substratum of the greater part of it is a very strong blue clay. The thin stapled soils are well adapted for the production of turnips, barley, clover, wheat, and all other green crops, though they make but poor meadow land: abundant crops of grass are produced upon the red keal. Upwards of 42,500 acres are under tillage: the course of crops observed on the thin limestone soil is, first, turnips; second, barley; third, clover; fourth, wheat: on the other soils it is various. The crops commonly grown are, wheat, barley, oats, peas, beans, turnips, cabbages, tares, and lentils. The artificial grasses are clover, trefoil, rye-grass, and sainfoin: the quantity of grass land rather exceeds that under tillage, being almost 45,000 acres; the meadows are chiefly upland. Much of what is called Stilton cheese is made in the district of Leafield Forest, and in the Vale of Catmose. The cattle reared are of no particular breed, and in general of rather an inferior kind; many of the calves are sold fat to the butcher; the dairies are few, grazing being the chief object. The cattle most in request are the Irish and small Scotch, which, after one summer's grass, are in general sent to the London market. Some long-horned and a few short-horned heifers of the Durham breed are brought in at two years old, and, when three years old, are sold out to jobbers, who take them to the dairy counties, or to London. Some of the cattle grazed here are obtained from Wales, and others from Lancashire. The sheep are nearly all of the polled, long-woolled kind, and in the open fields of a very poor sort, little care being taken of them; in the enclosures, however, they are better attended to, but are for the most part very inferior, being small in size and light in flesh: their wool also is light, short, and mossy. The breeds are the Old and the New Leicester; but in that part of the county bordering on Lincolnshire, the breed of that county, with a cross of the New Leicester, prevails. There are nearly 3000 acres of native wood and of plantations, containing very little oak timber. The woodlands were formerly much more extensive, the forest of Leafield, or Lyfield, having once occupied the greater part of the soke of Oakham; and Beaumont Chace, forming a part of the same forest, having extended over much of Martinsley hundred. Several townships in its vicinity, as well as those within its limits, still claim certain forest rights; and the whole tract is now a particularly rich and beautiful scene of woodland and high cultivation. The forestership of Leafield, together with the property of the manor of Leigh, from which it is supposed to take its name, became vested, in the reign of James I., by purchase, in the family of Noel. Limestone of two kinds, softer and harder, is obtained in many parts of the county; and at Ketton, an excellent stone for building is procured.

The river Welland forms the south-eastern boundary of the county, separating it from Northamptonshire: the small river Eye, which rises in Leicestershire, and takes a south-easterly course to the Welland, is its south-western boundary for some miles in the latter part of its course. The two principal streams which run through it are the Gwash, or Wash, and the Chater, both which have their sources beyond its western boundary, in Leicestershire, and take an easterly course to the Welland. The Melton-Mowbray canal, from the river Soar to Melton-Mowbray, was extended to Oakham, in the centre of the county, by virtue of an act of parliament obtained in the year 1793. This is the only line of navigation that Rutlandshire possesses: that part of its course contained within its limits is about six miles and a half in length, and on one level: it has a reservoir for its supply with water, near Langham, in this county: the expense of the whole was £86,000: the principal articles of traffic upon it are coal, timber, and agricultural produce.

At Great Casterton was a Roman station, but antiquaries disagree concerning its name. The castle, church, county-hall, and hospital, of Oakham, present some interesting relics of antiquity. There were not more than four or five religious houses and hospitals in the county. Among the seats of the nobility and gentry, Burley, that of the Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham, is the most distinguished. Chalybeate springs are numerous in almost every part of the county; but the strongest, which has long been noted, and some years ago was much resorted to, is situated between Teign and Market-Overton. Numerous marine *crinia* are found in the limestone. Rutland gives the titles of Duke and Earl to the family of Manners.

RUYTON-IN-THE-ELEVEN-TOWNS (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the hundred of Oswestry, Northern Division of the county of Salop, 10½ miles

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(N. W.) from Shrewsbury; containing 933 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 18.; present net income, £304; it is in the patronage of the Crown; impropriators, R. Hunt, Esq., and others. The vicar receives a rent-charge of £15. 9. out of the tithes of Shotatton. Here are National schools, one of which is endowed with the interest of £300; in another, 20 girls are paid for by Mrs. Kenyon; and in the third, 9 are paid for by Mrs. Kynaston.

RYALL, a chapelry, in the parish of STAMFORDHAM, union of CASTLE-WARD, North-Eastern Division of TINDALE WARD, Southern Division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 9½ miles (N. E.) from Hexham; containing 89 inhabitants. The chapel, an ancient structure, has undergone frequent repairs.

RYARSH (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the union of MALLING, hundred of LARKFIELD, Upper South Division of the lathe of AYLESFORD, Western Division of the county of KENT, 6¾ miles (N. W. by W.) from Maidstone; containing 414 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 10.; present net income, £294; patron and impropriator, Hon. J. W. Stratford.

RYBURGH, GREAT (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of WALSINGHAM, hundred of GALLOW, Western Division of the county of NORFOLK, 4 miles (S. E. by E.) from Fakenham; containing 598 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with the vicarage of Little Rybnrgh united, valued in the king's books at £14. 16. 10½.; present net income, £569; patron, E. Wodehouse, Esq. The church contains an altar-tomb, with several armorial bearings, but no inscription. There is a small National school.

RYBURGH, LITTLE (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of WALSINGHAM, hundred of GALLOW, Western Division of the county of NORFOLK, 3¾ miles (E. S. E.) from Fakenham; containing 162 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to the rectory of Great Rybnrgh, and valued in the king's books at £7. 13. 4.

RYCOTE, a chapelry, in the parish of GREAT HASELEY, hundred of EWELME, county of OXFORD, 2¼ miles (W. by S.) from Thame; containing 35 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Michael and All Angels.

RYDAL, a chapelry and joint township with Loughrigg, in the parish of GRASMERE, union and ward of KENDAL, county of WESTMORLAND, 1½ mile (N. W.) from Ambleside; containing, with Loughrigg, 315 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £100: it is in the patronage of Lady le Fleming, who, at the expense of £1500, erected the chapel, which is a small but handsome edifice, with an octagonal spire, consecrated in 1825, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. There are two schools; one has a trifling endowment, the other for girls is supported by Lady le Fleming. Rydal water, which winds through the valley for nearly a mile, and in its course forms two beautiful cascades, is surrounded by fine romantic scenery of wood and mountain, and is remarkable for the beauty of its small circular islands. Rydal Hall, the seat of the Le Flemings, was plundered in the great civil war by Sir Wilfrid Lawson, one of Cromwell's partisans.

RYDE, a market-town and chapelry, in the parish of NEWCHURCH, liberty of EAST MEDINA, Isle of Wight Division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 6¼ miles (E. N. E.) from Newport, and 77 (S. W.) from London: the population is returned with the parish. This place, anciently denominated *La Rye*, was at that period a post for sentinels who guarded this part of the island, and in the reign of Richard II. was burnt and laid waste by the French. It is situated on the shores of the Solent, opposite to Stoke's bay, and commands a fine view of Spithead and the Motherbank, with a more distant prospect of Haslar hospital and the town of Portsmouth. From an insignificant fishing hamlet it has, within the last 30 years, assumed the appearance of a neat, improving, and populous town. The original distinction into Upper and Lower Ryde is still preserved, but they are now united, the former comprising the more elevated buildings, the latter those near the sea-shore. The town consists chiefly of three streets, the principal of which is spacious and well paved; the houses are irregularly built, and are in general either in clusters or detached marine cottages; several handsome lodging-houses have been erected, and near the chapel is a fine range of well-built houses, called the Terrace. The facility and accommodation for sea-bathing, and the delightful walks and rides in its vicinity, the constant communication with Portsmouth by means of steam-boats, and the rapid increase of residences on its eastern and western sides, afford every indication of its growth and prosperity. Assembly-rooms, libraries, and a small theatre, erected by the late Mr. Thornton, which is open during the season, add to its attractions. A fine pier, erected under the provisions of an act granted in 1814, at the expense of £12,000, is an object of general admiration: the entrance is through an arched gateway to a fine promenade, originally 1740 feet in length, but in 1833 extended to the length of 2000 feet, and from 12 to 20 feet in width, protected on each side by a neat iron railing: attached to the gateway is a neat porter's lodge. Certain regulations have been established to secure the convenience of passengers, and all impositions are punishable by a fine to be levied by the acting magistrate for this division. The herring fishery affords employment to several persons. The markets are on Tuesday and Friday; and there is an annual fair on July 5th, for pedlery. A new market-house has been erected. Constables and other officers are chosen annually at a court leet for the manor, held at Ashey farm, and designated Ashey Court; and the town has lately been made a polling-place for the Isle of Wight. The chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas, was originally built in 1719, by Thomas Player, Esq.; a new one, erected in 1827, by George Player, Esq., is a neat edifice, in the ancient style of English architecture, with a lofty tower and spire. A little to the westward is an episcopal chapel, erected in the same year, and licensed by the Bishop of Winchester: it is of modern architecture, and surmounted by a small cupola. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. A free school, erected by subscription among the inhabitants, is supported by voluntary contributions, and is conducted on the National system.

RYE, a joint tything with Stapeley, in the parish and hundred of ODIHAM, Odiham and Northern Divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 2½ miles (E. by S.) from Odiham, with which the population is returned.

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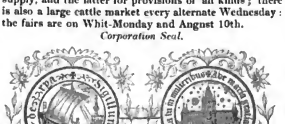
Arms.

RYE (*St. Mary*), a cinque-port, borough, market-town, and parish, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of Gostrow, rape of Hastings, Eastern Division of the county of Sussex, 76 miles (E. by N.) from Chichester, and 63 (S. E. by E.) from London; containing 3715 inhabitants. This place belonged originally to the monastery of Feschamp in Normandy, from which it was separated, and, together with Winchelsea, annexed to the cinque-ports of England in the reign of Henry III., in all the charters granted to which these towns are invariably styled "ancient towns." In the reign of Edward III., Rye was surrounded by a strong wall defended by several towers, erected by William of Ypres, Earl of Kent, the only one now remaining being called Ypres' tower. An inundation of the sea having formed a natural harbour, which was subsequently much improved by a similar recurrence, the town began to flourish, and soon became so considerable a port, that it furnished nine ships of war towards the invasion of France in the reign of Edward III., and was the place at which that monarch landed on his return from the conquest of that country. In the following reign it was burnt and plundered by the French, and from that calamity and others which it subsequently experienced it suffered so much that, in 1464, Henry VI., to indemnify the corporation for their losses, annexed to it Tenterden, which he separated from the county of Kent. From this time the town began to revive, and in the reign of Elizabeth it was a place of considerable importance; it has since been invested with several additional privileges, and a confirmation of all preceding charters.

The town is built upon a hill, the sides of which from south to south-west are rocky and precipitous, and it is bounded on the south and west by a channel that receives the streams Brede and Tillingham; and towards the east by another channel, into which the river Rother discharges itself. It consists of several regular and well-formed streets: the houses, in general indifferently built and of antique appearance, command fine views of the channel, and the surrounding country, which abounds with interesting scenery. The town is well paved, lighted with gas, and supplied with water by pipes from a reservoir under Playden heights; and there are a public subscription library and a small theatre. An embankment has been constructed along the sides of the harbour, affording a good road to the sea; the marshes in the neighbourhood, formerly covered by the tide, have been drained; and a gasometer for the town and vicinity has been built. These improvements, combined with the natural advantages of its situation, contribute greatly to its eligibility as a watering-place. The harbour receives the above-named rivers, which in their course through the interior of the country afford valuable commercial advantages. A large canal was cut to communicate with the sea about three or four miles to the west of the old entrance to the harbour, and a new harbour constructed, under the superintendence of the late Mr. Smeaton, in 1767; but a bar having soon been formed across the entrance, the new harbour, after a very large outlay, was abandoned within about 20 years, and the old harbour re-opened: vessels of 200 tons' burden can come up to the quay. The amount of duties paid at the custom-house, for the year ended Jan. 5th, 1837, was £8565. On the north side of the town, about a mile from the original entrance, a great improvement was effected by throwing across the old channel a dam of peculiar construction, the invention of the Rev. Daniel Pope, vicar of Pett, in this vicinity. The port extends from Jewry's Gut, about two miles eastward from the harbour, to Beachy Head: Hastings and Eastbourne are creeks within it. The imports consist principally of Dutch cheese, timber from Norway and America, rags for manure from Hamburgh, and eggs, poultry, rape, and linseed cake from France: it having also been made a bonding-port for wine, some has been imported from Boulogne. Several sloops are employed in conveying chalk from the cliffs at Eastbourne, for the purpose of being burnt into lime. Large quantities of wool are exported to France and Ostend; and hops, corn, and bark are shipped coastwise. The average number of vessels belonging to the port is 83. A steam-packet has been established here, which sails from Rye to Boulogne twice every week. The fisheries off this part of the coast are greatly neglected by the inhabitants of Rye, and the market generally is very ill supplied. The market days are Wednesday and Saturday, the former for corn, of which there is a good supply, and the latter for provisions of all kinds; there is also a large cattle market every alternate Wednesday: the fairs are on Whit-Monday and August 10th.

Corporation Seal.



Obverse. *Reverse.*

The borough has received a succession of charters: the earliest that can be traced is that of Richard I., which recites and confirms some previous privileges, that have been further ratified and extended in successive reigns to that of Charles II., under whose charter the government was vested in a mayor, twelve jurats, and an indefinite number of freemen, who appointed a town-clerk, chamberlain, and subordinate officers: the mayor and jurats were justices of the peace. The corporation now consists of a mayor, recorder, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, for an abstract of which see the Appendix, No. I. The mayor is a justice of the peace during his year of office and the following year. The freedom is inherited by the eldest son of a freeman. The borough has exercised the elective franchise from the earliest period of parliamentary representation, and regularly returned two barons to parliament, who were

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also required to assist in supporting the royal canopy at coronations: it now sends only one. The right of election was formerly vested in the mayor, jurats, and freemen inhabiting the town, and paying scot and lot, being duly admitted and sworn; but the elective borough has been extended, and now comprises 2414 acres, of which the extent is minutely described in the Appendix, No. II.: the old borough contained only 1077 acres. The present number of registered voters is 543, of whom 31 are freemen: the mayor is the returning officer. The recorder holds regularly courts of session and general gaol delivery for all offences not capital; and petty sessions are held by the borough justices every Monday and Thursday. A court of record, for the recovery of debts to any amount, was formerly held on alternate Wednesdays, but it has been discontinued since the passing of the Municipal Reform Act. The town has lately been made a polling-place for the eastern division of the county. The town-hall is a convenient building on pillars, in the centre of the town, in which the sessions for the borough are held, and the public business of the corporation is transacted; the area underneath it is appropriated to the use of the market. Ypres tower is now the borough gaol, a small building comprising two wards, and adapted to the reception of about twelve prisoners: an additional tower has lately been built of a modern character, that seems to accord ill with the style of the old building.

The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £42. 13. 4.; present net income, upwards of £300; patron, Earl of Burlington; appropriator, Bishop of Winchester. The church is a spacious and ancient cruciform structure, partly Norman and partly in the early style of English architecture, with a central tower, in which is a clock of peculiar mechanical construction, said by tradition to have been taken from the Spanish Armada, and given to the town by Queen Elizabeth: the interior is lofty, and lighted with windows, of which many are of modern insertion; the aisles of the chancel have narrow lancet-shaped windows, and in several parts are some portions in that style; the east window, in the later English style, is of large dimensions and of elegant design. In the recent repairs and alterations, the original character of the church has been greatly injured by a total disregard to unity of style. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. A school was founded in 1644, by Mr. Thomas Pecock, who endowed it with a rent-charge of £32, the interest of £50, and a school-house, which is still remaining, in the principal street; and in 1702, another school was founded by Mr. James Saunders, who endowed it with estates producing £100. 10. per annum: these schools, according to a decree of the court of Chancery, in 1818, are to be both conducted under one master in the school-house built by Mr. Pecock; 70 boys upon the latter foundation, and 50 on the former, who are appointed by the charity trustees, will be instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic, the mathematics, and navigation, as soon as the funds are released from the expenses of the Chancery suit, with the payment of which they are at present charged. A new school-house for Saunders' establishment was built in 1838, and the schools are at present conducted under different masters. A school for about 60 girls is conducted on the National system. A monastery of friars of the order of St. Augustine was founded near the town, prior to the reign of Edward III., of which the principal remains have been converted into a storehouse. An arched gateway, leading into the town from the London road, is in tolerable preservation; and some portions of the ancient walls are also remaining.

RYE-HILL, a township, in the parish and union of Rothbury, Western Division of Coquetdale ward, Northern Division of the county of Northumberland, 3 miles (W.) from Rothbury: the population is returned with Great Tossen.

RYHALL (*St. John the Evangelist*), a parish, in the union of Stamford, hundred of East, county of Rutland, 2¼ miles (N. by E.) from Stamford; containing 569 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 17.; present net income, £259; patron and impropriator, Marquess of Exeter. There is a chapel of ease at Essendine, in this parish. Here is a Sunday National school.

RYHILL, a hamlet, in the parish of Epping, hundred of Waltham, though locally in the hundred of Harlow, Southern Division of the county of Essex, 2¾ miles (N. by W.) from Epping: the population is returned with the chapelry of Epping-Upland. This hamlet, which was anciently a manor belonging to Alan, Earl of Bretagne, consists of a few small farms and several widely-detached cottages: the inhabitants elect a constable and a surveyor, independently of the rest of the parish.

RYHILL, a joint township with Camerton, in the parish of Burstwick, union of Patrington, Southern Division of the wapentake of Holderness, East Riding of the county of York, 3 miles (S. E. by E.) from Hedon; containing, with Camerton, 263 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

RYHILL, a township, in the parish of Wragby, wapentake of Staincross, West Riding of the county of York, 7 miles (S. E.) from Wakefield; containing 160 inhabitants. A school is supported by subscription.

RYHOPE, a chapelry, in the parish of Bishop-Wearmouth, union of Sunderland, Northern Division of Easington ward and of the county palatine of Durham, 3 miles (S.) from Sunderland; containing 365 inhabitants. Ryhope bay has a smooth sandy beach convenient for bathing; and the village, which is a considerable place, containing some good inns, affords excellent accommodation for those who frequent it for that purpose. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £101; patron, Rector of Bishop-Wearmouth. The chapel was erected in 1826.

RYLE, GREAT, a township, in the parish of Whittingham, union of Rothbury, Northern Division of Coquetdale ward and of the county of Northumberland, 9 miles (N. N. W.) from Rothbury; containing 94 inhabitants.

RYLE, LITTLE, a township, in the parish of Whittingham, union of Rothbury, Northern Division of Coquetdale ward and of the county of Northumberland, 8½ miles (W. by S.) from Alnwick; containing 40 inhabitants.

RYME-INTRINSICA (*St. Hippolite*), a parish and liberty, in the union of Sherborne, Sherborne Division of the county of Dorset, 6¼ miles (S. W.) from

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Sherborne; containing 171 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 5. 8; present net income, £144: it is in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Cornwall. A market and fair were granted to be held here in the 26th of Edward I., both which have been long disused. Within this liberty there was anciently a royal mansion and park; the site of the former, which was standing in the reign of James I., is still called Court Hill, and commands a fine view over the park, of which the bonndary or terrace is yet distinguishable, being called the Keeper's walk. It borders upon Somersetshire, and was termed White Hart Forest, from a white deer, celebrated for its size and beauty, chased in it by Henry III. Buckshead, Buckslaud, Buckshaw, Stagford, and several other places in the neighbonrhood, derive their names from this deer, which was hnnted and slain, contrary to the king's command, by Thomas de Linde and other gentlemen of Dorset, whose lands for this were laid under a pecuniary mulct, paid into the Exchequer by the name of White Hart Silver.

RYSTON (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Downham, hnndred of Clackclose, Western Division of the connty of Norfolk, 1¼ mile (S. S. E.) from Downham-Market; containing 26 inhabitants. The living is a perpetnal cnracy, with that of Roxham annexed; present net income, £61; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Norwich.

RYTHER (*All Saints*), a parish, partly in the Upper, but chiefy in the Lower, Divlsion of the wapentske of Barkstonz-Ash, West Riding of the county of York, 6¼ miles (N. w. hy N.) from Selby; containing 361 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valned in the king's books at £6. 11. 10½.: it is in the patronage of the Crown. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £613. 14., subject to the payment of rates, which on the average have amounted to £64; the glebe comprises 12 acres, valued at £15 per annum.

RYTON (*Holy Cross*), a parish, in the union of Gateshead, Western Division of Chester ward, Northern Division of the county palatine of Durham; containing, with Winlaton, 6568 inhabitants, of which number, 590 are in the township of Ryton, 8¾ miles (W. by N.) from Gateshead. This parish, which is bounded on the north hy the Tyne, and on the east and south hy the river Derwent, contains some very extensive works for the preparation of iron and steel wares; coal is found in the parish, and there are also quarries of limestone. Ryton has frequently suffered from the incursions of the Scots, particularly in 1297, when the village was reduced to ashes hy Wallace, who at that time occupied Hexham. The village is well built, and in the neighbourhood are many neat villas. The petty sessions for the division are held here on the first Monday in every month; and a statute fair for hiring servants takes place twice a year, in May and November. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £42. 10. 10.; present net income, £956; patron, Bishop of Durham. The church is principally in the early style of English architecture, with a tower surmounted by a lofty spire; in the chancel are some ancient oaken stalls and screen-work, carved in open tracery. An additional church, in the later English style, with a tower, was erected in 1828, at Winlaton, under the act of the 58th of George III., by the 16th section of which the ancient parish has been divided into two separate and distinct parishes. There are two places of worship for Methodists. The school, built in 1791, is snpported by subscriptions, and an endowment of £5 per annum by Lord Crewe's trustees: it is conducted on the National system. Ryton savings hank was the first established in England. Near the northern wall of the churchyard is a large harrow planted with trees, which does not appear to have been opened; bnt in a similar one at Bradley Hall the remains of a human body were discovered a few years ago. Here is a spring, the water of which is impregnated with sulphur.

RYTON, a parish, in the union of Shiffnall, Shiffnall Division of the hundred of Brimstrey, Southern Division of the county of Salop, 4 miles (S. by E.) from Shiffnall; containing 154 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 12. 1.; present net income, £480; patron, H. Leeke, Esq. A small school is partly supported by the minister. This place had anciently a weekly market, and an annual fair for four days, both which have been long disused. Ryton gave the title of Baron to John, second son of Sir William Craven, Knt., and brother to William, Earl of Craven, but it is now extinct.

RYTON, a hamlet, in the parish of Bulkington, Kirby Division of the hundred of Knightlow, Northern Division of the county of Warwick: the population is returned with the parish.

RYTON, a township, in the parish of Kirkby-Misperton, union of Malton, Pickering lythe, North Riding of the county of York, 3 miles (N. by E.) from New Malton; containing 222 inhabitants.

RYTON-UPON-DUNSMOOR (*St. Leonard*), a parish, in the union of Rugby, Rughy Division of the hundred of Knightlow, Northern Division of the county of Warwick, 4½ miles (S. E.) from Coventry; containing 510 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £11. 6. 8.; present net income, £113; patron and appropriator, Prebendary of Ryton in the Cathedral Church of Lichfield. The church is partly in the early style of English architecture.

RYTON-WOODSIDE, a township, in the parish of Ryton, union of Gateshead, Western Division of Chester ward, Northern Division of the county palatine of Durham, 8½ miles (W.) from Gateshead; containing 951 inhabitants. Coal is obtained within the township. Archdeacon Thorp pays £5 per annum towards the support of a school.

END OF VOL. III.

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